The New-York Times.

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STRANGE STORY OF DIVORCE

THE DE BEAUFFREMONT SUIT ENDED

PRINCESS BIBESCO'S POSITION BEFORE THE LAWS OF FRANCE—THE CODE AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—WHAT FRESH COMPLICATIONS MAY ARISE—A MARRIAGE THAT IS NOT A MARRIAGE.

PARIS, Friday, Oct. 29, 1875.

Nearly all the journals have discussed the marriage of Mme. De Beauffremont with Prince George Bibesco, and some curious legal points have been raised in connection with this affair. But before proceeding to extremes in the matter the most eminent legal minds of Europe were consulted, and Prince George had the best of advice in the matter. But the French Government is greatly embarrassed by the act, for while the Catholics are pushing it to take some steps for the defense of the Vatican, which has been defied in this case as well as the French code, any action hostile to the lady would give rise to a diplomatic incident, and probably a protest from the Cabinet of St. Petersburg as well as that of Berlin. It is curious to examine the position of Mme. De Bibesco, as we must now call her, from the French point of view. After a struggle of seven years Mme. de Beauffremont was separated from her husband, and determined to marry Prince George Bibesco. She first exhausted every means for carrying out her wishes in France. These failing her, she renounced the nationality acquired by her marriage and had herself naturalized as a Saxon. She then obtained a divorce from the tribunal of Dresden. This acquired, she could proceed at once with her civil marriage to Bibesco, the legislation of Molde-Wallachia, to which country he belongs, permitting divorce. Then came the religious ceremony. The Pope of Rome refused to sanction the marriage, and the lady then abjured her religion, joining the Greek Catholic Church to which her husband belonged. Having been baptized in his religion, the Greek Pope, residing at Dresden, himself a Russian, was ready to perform the ceremony if the Czar gave his consent. The Emperor of Russia made no objections, as everything was perfectly legal so far as the laws of his country were concerned, and the religious marriage was performed. Then another civil marriage took place at the Wallachian Legation in Paris, in presence of the representative of the Czar, who signed the contract. But notwithstanding all this the lady is not married at all in France, though her husband is.

The position of the Comtesse Valentine Caraman de Chimay, late Princess de Beauffremont, before the French code is very peculiar. 1. This code does not admit the principle of divorce, nor the possibility of a second marriage during the life of the first husband. 2. The woman, even when separated legally from bed and board, cannot bring suit at law without the authorization of her husband, unless in certain special cases, after having fulfilled certain formalities. 3. The French tribunals claim that they alone have the right to decide upon the civil status of a French citizen, and that, therefore, the action of the Dresden tribunal is null. 4. The decree of 1811, always in force, does not permit any French citizen to have himself naturalized in another country without the authorization of the Chief of State. This authorization is accorded by letters patent made out by the Garde des Sceaux, signed by the hand of the President, countersigned by the competent Ministers, inserted in the *Bulletin des Lois*, and registered in the court of the district of the last domicile of the party concerned. None of these conditions were complied with by Mme. De Beauffremont, and hence, in so far as her second union is concerned, she is amenable to the French laws. And it is the same throughout the East and other places where the Consular Corps of France has special jurisdiction.

This state of things has a number of legal consequences, the chief of which are: 1. From to-day Prince de Beauffremont can demand the guardianship of the two girls confided to the care of the mother by the courts, even though they voluntarily elect to remain with the mother, or fly to her for refuge. 2. The separation of body does not authorize cohabitation, or common life, with a third, and hence there is ground for prosecution for adultery. 3. A criminal action for bigamy can also be brought, and this authorizes a demand for extradition from all countries where treaties are in force, in case the lady takes refuge in them. 4. In Oriental countries the French Consular agents would be obliged to act the moment criminal charges are entertained in France. 5. If any children are born from this union, with Prince Bibesco, they will have the name of De Beauffremont, unless the Prince gets relief from the courts, as he doubtless would, and then these children will be illegitimate and cannot share in the succession of their mother. 6. All the property that the Princess could or might inherit from Prince Bibesco, in case of his death, would go to the two children of M. de Beauffremont. 7. All the clauses of the marriage contract with the latter are still in force in French jurisdiction. 8. If by chance the Princess should make up with her first husband he could get an order from the courts to force her to return to his domicile, and Prince Bibesco would have no legal remedy—no ground for opposition. 9. Finally, while the Princess can be pursued for adultery her husband cannot be touched, but should Prince de Beauffremont ever be caught in Saxony afterward he could be there pursued for contempt of court. These consequences might be considerably extended upon some minor points, but enough has been given to show the legal aspects of this curious case. Beyond question Mme. de Beauffremont has placed herself in a position of great difficulty, but who will say that she is wrong; for after what was said of her relations with Prince Bibesco she had to marry him or pass for his mistress. The religious question is not less delicate. The first benediction having been given by a priest of the Church of Rome, the Church, as well as the French Code, claims that the liens are indissoluble. The ceremony at Dresden is counted as nothing, for no matter how many Greek Popes perform a sort of ceremony the first marriage is binding until the Pope that sits in the Vatican dissolves in the name of God what was contracted in his name. Such is the exceptional position of Mme. de Beauffremont at this time examined from a legal point of view, and at present I do not care to touch upon its bearing upon private and social life, a domain with which we have nothing to do. Prince George Bibesco has taken the precaution to ascertain that his marriage will be protected by both Saxony and Russia, and I do not think that it will be disturbed by France.

THE GUIBORD INTERMENT.

MONTREAL, Nov. 13.—It is stated that the Mayor has answered the requisition of Mr. Doutre in reference to the Guibord burial, and that his worship has promised the protection of the civil force to carry out the mandate of the law. The burial takes place early next week.

THE CITY OF WACO.

THE BODY OF CAPT. WOLFE, THE GALVESTON PILOT, RECOVERED—NO HOPE THAT ANY OF THOSE ON BOARD ESCAPED.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 13.—The body of Capt. Wolfe, the Galveston pilot who went out on board the ill-fated steamer City of Waco, has been found near where the vessel went down. His remains bear several marks which appear to be burns. Capt. Wolfe was an experienced pilot and seaman.

There is now no hope that any of those on board the vessel escaped. It is thought that the bodies will all be recovered within a few days. Memorial services will be held in the different churches, and all vessels in port will display their colors at half-mast to-morrow as a mark of respect for those who perished on the City of Waco.

A WHISKY FRAUD SENTENCE.

COL. JOYCE GIVEN THREE AND A HALF YEARS' IMPRISONMENT—A NUMBER OF NEW INDICTMENTS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—Nothing of special interest occurred in the United States District Court in this city to-day. The case of William McKee and ex-Collector McGuire was fixed for trial Dec. 15. Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, of Indiana, appeared for both defendants. It is not yet known who the parties are that were indicted yesterday. The Grand Jury took a recess until next Wednesday, when they will reopen the war on the Whisky Ring with a fresh supply of witnesses. The most exciting event of the day was the action of United States Judge Krekel at Jefferson City, who sentenced Col. Joyce, ex-revenue agent, to three and a half years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $2,000. The court in pronouncing sentence took occasion to remark that he had no doubt of the defendant's guilt, and that the conviction was just and deserved. Joyce made a long and vehement speech. He claimed that whatever act he had committed he was guilty of no criminal intent. He thought the imprisonment imposed upon him was severe. He did not expect more than two years.

NONE OF MEXICO WANTED.

THE RUMOR THAT THE UNITED STATES ARE ABOUT TO ACQUIRE MEXICAN TERRITORY FALSE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The recently revived rumor that the United States are about to acquire another slice of Mexican territory, by purchase or otherwise, is without foundation in fact. Mr. Mariscal, the Minister of Mexico, being inquired of in regard to the matter, declares in unequivocal terms that no proposition has been made to his Government looking to such acquisition, and that no negotiations for it are or have been pending. If made, the proposition would not be entertained, as no measure of the character could receive the assent of any portion of the people of Mexico, and its consideration would be fatal to the continuance in power of any Administration. The rumor has probably grown out of the private, unofficial, and verbal opinion expressed by members of the United States Commission to inquire into the outrages on the Texan border, to the effect that robbery and Indian raids from Mexico into Texas could be stopped only by the acquisition of a portion of Northern Mexico for the readjustment of the boundary.

ARKANSAS.

STATE BONDS TO BE HYPOTHECATED TO BORROW MONEY TO PAY CURRENT EXPENSES.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Nov. 13.—The House to-day passed the Senate bill authorizing the State Board of Finance to hypothecate bonds of the State in order to borrow money to pay the current expenses of the State Government.

THE DELAWARE AND BOUND BROOK RAILROAD.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 13.—The argument before the Chancellor for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware was commenced to-day. Attorney General Vanatta contended that the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company's claim to put a bridge across the Delaware at Yardleyville, Penn., near Trenton, was not valid, because the Legislatures of New-Jersey and Pennsylvania had not passed a concurrent act. He insisted that the General Railroad Act did not contain any section empowering any corporation to build a bridge across the Delaware. The bridge is an obstruction to navigation, and therefore a nuisance. The argument will be continued on Tuesday. Messrs. Williamson and Browning are on the side of the complainants. Cortlandt Parker is also for the injunction.

MASKED BURGLARS SENT TO AUBURN.

UTICA, N. Y., Nov. 13.—In the County Court in Rome to-day John Sweetman, alias "Buckie Malone," of this city, charged with complicity in the masked burglary at Peter Germond's, near Utica, Aug. 3, was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years at hard labor in the Auburn Prison. Sweetman is thirty-five years of age, a cigar-maker by trade, and was born in Utica. Lumbard and Leary, accomplices in the same crime, were each sent for similar terms to the Auburn Prison a few days ago. John Welsh, an ex-policeman, charged with the same offense, is to be tried next week. Welsh and Sweetman were apprehended in New-York by Detective Von Gerichten. All were convicted upon the testimony of William J. Conroy, alias "Christie," of Cold Spring, N. Y., an accomplice.

MRS. STONE NOT GUILTY.

HUDSON, N. Y., Nov. 13.—The trial of Eliza A. Stone, charged with poisoning her husband, Charles A. Stone, who died mysteriously at the Park House, Chatham Village, on the 23d of last April, which has been in progress here all the week, before Judge Ingalls, was brought to close last night by the jury rendering a verdict of not guilty, after being out about two hours. On motion of the District Attorney a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Daniel G. Bosworth, indicted as accessory of Mrs. Stone in the poisoning of her husband.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Yesterday morning a hod-carrier fell from a new building on Pennsylvania avenue and was instantly killed, his neck having been broken. Last night a man fell through a hatchway in the Coast Survey office, a distance of forty feet, to the lower floor, and was seriously if not fatally injured. This morning Michael Delaney, a coppersmith from Brooklyn, N. Y., while working on the roof of the new jail, slipped and fell and was instantly killed.

KUKLUX CONVICTED.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 13.—The jury in the case of the United States against William Smoot, George Meffert, John Onan, and George Hall, charged with conspiring against the Government, and intimidating Willis Russell, Acting United States Marshal, in the discharge of his duty, returned a verdict this morning of guilty as to Smoot and Meffert, but recommended Meffert to the mercy of the court on account of his ill-health. The men are all implicated in the Owen Kuklux outrages.

SUICIDE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 13.—R. E. Scribner, of Racine, Wis., was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel about 1 o'clock this afternoon, having shot himself through the breast. He had in his room three bottles of laudanum and a hangman's cord. He left a note requesting that John V. Farwell & Co., for whom he formerly worked, take charge of his body, but he gave no explanation of his act.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GERMANY.

THE VON ARNIM DIFFICULTY—A PAMPHLET INSULTING THE EMPEROR.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The *Times* this morning publishes a special telegram from Berlin which contains the following: "The Berlin Criminal Court has ordered, at the instance of the Public Prosecutor, the arraignment of the author of a recent pamphlet containing a document connected with the Arnim trial, on the charge of insulting the Emperor and libeling Prince Bismarck and the Foreign Office. It is believed that Count Von Arnim himself, or some one in his confidence, is the author. The offense is punishable by many years of imprisonment."

BERLIN, Nov. 13.—Count Von Arnim is still at Vevay, in Switzerland. He had asked leave of the court to remain abroad longer on account of the state of his health before undergoing imprisonment. Before the court answered the application there appeared the libelous pamphlet already described.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN INDIA.

CHOLERA IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—THE SHOOTING EXPEDITION TO BAYPOOR ABANDONED.

POONAH, Nov. 13.—The Prince of Wales arrived here to-day and had an enthusiastic reception. His movements after leaving here are uncertain. There are bad accounts of the spread of cholera in various districts of the Madras Presidency. The trip of the Prince to Gairsoppa Falls and his shooting expedition to Baypoor have therefore been abandoned. It is doubtful whether he will even visit Madras.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The prevalence of cholera in the Neilgherry district interferes seriously with the proposed movements of the Prince of Wales. His visit to Baypoor is uncertain, pending an investigation of a report of the prevalence of cholera in that neighborhood.

THE INSURRECTION IN TURKEY.

NO TROOPS NEEDED ON THE FRONTIER.

BELGRADE, Nov. 13.—Prince Milan, while reviewing the troops yesterday, announced that the changed political situation rendered it unnecessary to send them to the frontier.

VIENNA, Nov. 13.—Herzegovina will soon send a deputation to Vienna, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, to present a petition embodying their wishes.

THE LENNIE MUTINY.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR—THE SHIP TO BE TAKEN TO ROCHEFORT.

LONDON, Nov. 14—3 A. M.—According to another account received here of the mutiny on the British ship Lennie, it appears that that vessel arrived in the roads of Laflotte on the evening of the 6th inst. Her movements creating suspicion, the Captain of the Travailleur, a dispatch boat, ordered the master to appear. A man, who stated that he was a Belgian, came forward and was taken to St. Martin, where he stated that the master of the Lennie ordered the crew to reduce sail, when he was murdered. The mate and boatswain were also killed. As the cook knew something of navigation he was ordered by the mutineers to conduct the ship to Gibraltar. Heavy weather compelled them to put into Laflotte. On the 10th inst., the Lennie was still anchored a few miles north-east of Laflotte. Six Greeks escaped the evening before in a small boat, painted white, with a black band. When the weather moderates the Lennie will be taken to Rochefort.

LONDON, Nov. 14—4:30 A. M.—Six Greek sailors arrived yesterday at the port of Sables d'Olonne, France, stating that they were part of the crew of the ship St. George, which, they also said had been lost at sea.

The Prefect of Police, suspecting that they belonged to the crew of the ship Lennie, ordered them to be arrested and taken before a Judge.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A TIDAL WAVE IN ENGLAND—DAMAGE TO SHIPPING AND DOCKS—THE PRINDS OSCAR TRAGEDY.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—While the tide was ebbing to-day, a bore or tidal wave ten feet high swept up the Parrett River, in Somersetshire. At Bridgewater dock-gates were burst open, and vessels broken from their moorings. One vessel was sunk, and twenty were more or less damaged. Bores are not infrequent along the shores of the Bristol Channel, but the one to-day was larger and more destructive than any that has occurred in a long time.

The weather is still inclement. The floods in the inundated parts of England are increasing.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Mr. Wade, the British Minister to China, has been knighted.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—Capt. Ambrose Aarlsen, of the Norwegian bark Prinds Oscar, has had a preliminary examination at Newry, on the charge of shooting one of his crew named Robert Fisher. After several witnesses had been examined, the magistrates resolved to hand the accused over to the Norwegian authorities for trial. The Prinds Oscar left Baltimore on the 9th of September last for Newry, with a cargo of Indian corn.

RUSSIA.

THE EMPEROR'S FORCES READY FOR ACTIVE SERVICE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 12.—According to special orders from Lividia, three divisions of troops stationed in the military district of St. Petersburg are to be placed in readiness for service by the 13th instant.

It is rumored that the Fortieth Division of Infantry has also received the same instructions.

All the troops stationed in Southern Russia are said to be in readiness for active service.

ITALY.

THE MURDER OF RAFFAELE SONZOGNO.

ROME, Nov. 13.—Luciani, Frezza, Armati, Farina, and Morelli, who were on trial charged with complicity in the murder of Raffaele Sonzogno, editor of *La Capitale* have been convicted and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Scarpetti, who was also tried on the same charge, was acquited.

MALACCA.

THE MALAYS ARMING—THE BRITISH RESIDENCY AT PERAK.

PENANG, Nov. 12.—A force of 300 troops now garrisons the British residency at Perak. The Sultan Abdullah is friendly to the British. It is now thought that the murder of Mr. Birch the British resident, was unpremeditated. The Malays, however, are arming defensively. Gov. Jervois is preparing for military operations.

THE POPULATION OF KANSAS.

ATCHISON, Kan., Nov. 13.—Hon. Alfred Gray, Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has just published a statement showing the population of the State from a census taken on the 1st of March last. The total population is 528,437. This does not include the six frontier counties from which no returns were made, but when the population is estimated at 4,936, which would make the total population of the State on the 1st of March last, 533,373, an increase of 3,006 over that of last year, notwithstanding the fact that thousands left the State owing to the grasshopper visitation.

MR. WILSON OUT OF DANGER.

HIS RECOVERY ONLY A MATTER OF TIME—DISTINGUISHED VISITORS AND LETTERS OF CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Vice President has been sleeping quietly the greater portion of the day. In conversation this evening he said he was feeling much better, was free from restlessness and felt more natural, although very weak, than at any time since he has been ill. He states that he suffered considerably from pain in his lungs and back last night, but the external applications stopped the pain. He also said his appetite is returning, and he feels that he shall soon be up again, but supposes he must stay at his rooms a few days longer.

Hon. Hamilton Fish, Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Representatives John A. Kasson and Charles O'Neill, Sir Edward Thornton, Lord Houghton, Sir George Bowen, Rev. J. E. Rankin, his Pastor, and his nephew, Mr. W. L. Coolidge, called upon the Vice President during the day. Letters of condolence were received by him from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Hon. George B. Lovering, and Hon. F. E. Spinner.

Dr. Baxter called at 8 o'clock P. M., and said that owing to the improved condition of the Vice President he would not call again to-night.

MARINE DISASTERS.

THE PILOT-BOAT JAMES W. ELWELL ABANDONED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Signal Service Observer at Barnegat, N. J., reports that the pilot-boat James W. Elwell, No. 7, which went ashore on North Beach at 4:30 A. M. on the 5th inst., has been abandoned. Everything of value attached to the vessel was saved in a damaged condition. The hull is firmly imbedded in the sand and heads south-east.

THE INJURIES TO THE BARK STAR KING—DISCHARGING THE CARGO.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 13.—The bark Star King, ashore on Cape Cod, is badly bilged, strained, and full of water. Some twenty-three casks of rum and forty barrels of bread were discharged, when a fresh breeze coming up, further work was suspended, but as soon as the wind moderates additional cargo will be taken out and an effort made to pull her off. A steam pump will be put on board to-day.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The insurance on Almy's woolen mill in Moosup, R. I., which was burned Friday last, was $40,000, distributed as follows: Boston Underwriters, $8,000, divided in four companies; Home, of Columbus, Ohio, $3,000; Capital City, of Albany, and Globe, of Boston, each $1,500, and $2,000 in each of the following companies: Queen, Niagara, Commonwealth, of Boston; Buffalo, Oswego and Onondaga, Standard, Lycoming, Royal Canadian, Amazon, Meriden, Paterson, St. Paul, and Rochester German. The insurance on the stock and supplies was $1,500 each in the Gloucester, of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.

The Adams Block, a large wooden structure at Ashland, Mass., and a stable adjoining were burned yesterday morning. The stocks of the occupants of the block were damaged. C. M. Adams, owner of the building, and occupying a portion of it, loses $15,000; G. C. Fiske, a baker, $2,000, and Odd-fellows' Hall, $2,000. There were other slight losses. There is a partial insurance.

A large barn of the Slaterville Company, in North Smithfield, R. I., was burned by an incendiary Friday night, with 140 tons of hay, some valuable stock, &c. Six or seven horses were saved. The loss is about twenty thousand dollars.

The house of Mr. Simpson, at Farmingville, Long Island, about one and a half miles north-east of Waverly Station, was totally destroyed by fire on Friday morning, with all its contents—the inmates narrowly escaping with their lives.

McBeth's dry goods store, the Ontario Hotel, and premises occupied by several small dealers, at Wallacetown, Canada, were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is $20,000.

Merrill's planing mills and factory at Norwich, Ontario, were destroyed by fire Friday night. The loss is $12,000.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA COMING.

A meeting of the field, staff, and line officers of the Second Brigade was held at Earle's Hotel, last evening, to discuss the proposed reception to the Crown Prince of Prussia next Spring. The dining-room had been liberally decorated with bunting for the occasion, and the Eleventh Regiment Band provided music during the evening. Gen. Vilmar, commander of the Second Brigade, presided. Col. W. H. King, of the brigade staff, explained the objects of the meeting, which he said were not to ask them for money, but to urge them to do all in their power to increase the strength of their commands. The financial part of the scheme had already been attended to, but the Second Brigade ought to, in his estimation, turn out at least 4,000 men next year. On motion of Capt. Koch a committee of five, comprising the following gentlemen, was appointed to act as a Committee of Arrangements: Col. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment; Col. Conkling, of the Eighty-fourth; Col. Unbekant, of the Eleventh; Col. Stauf, of the Ninety-sixth, and Col. Van Wyck, of the Second Brigade staff. On motion Gen. Vilmar was added to the committee and appointed Chairman.

RAILWAY FREIGHT RATES INCREASED.

The trunk lines have determined to advance the rates of freight to the West on and after Monday next to the following schedule, which is on the basis of five cents additional on fourth class to Chicago:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Special.
Chicago, Ill.	75	70	60	45	35
Cincinnati, Ohio	70	64	52	37	31
Cleveland, Ohio	49	46	39	30	23
Columbus, Ohio	60	56	48	36	28
Fort Wayne, Ind.	65	61	52	39	30
Grand Rapids, Mich.	75	70	60	45	35
Indianapolis, Ind.	71	66	57	43	33
Louisville, Ky.	86	81	71	55	44
Logansport, Ind.	71	66	56	52	33
Milwaukee, Wis.	75	70	60	45	35
Memphis, Tenn.	120	110	95	72	57
Nashville, Tenn.	103	95	82	63	50
Pittsburg, Penn.	45	40	35	30	20
St. Louis, Mo.	97	91	76	61	49

TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

A sweepstakes trot for $600 came off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, the contestants being Daisy, Lizzie King, Roanoke, and Fanny Carr. The first heat was taken by Lizzie King, when Daisy went on and won the next three heats and the race:

SUMMARY.

FLEETWOOD PARK, N. Y., Saturday, Nov. 13.—Sweepstakes, $600; mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. Silleck's s. m. Daisy	2	1	1	1
M. Roden's gr. m. Lizzie King	1	3	3	2
N. Smith's r. g. Roanoke	3	2	2	4
G. N. Ferguson's s. m. Fannie Carr	4	4	4	3

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	44	1:25½	2:54
Second heat	44	1:25½	2:55
Third heat	42	1:23½	2:53¼
Fourth heat	42	1:23	2:49

THE AUSTRALIAN AFLOAT.

GALVESTON, Texas, Nov. 13.—The British steamer Australian, before reported ashore at San Bernardo River, was floated last night, and arrived at this port this morning. She will proceed to New-Orleans for repairs.

RAID ON A GAMBLING-HOUSE.

Late last night Capt. Van Dusen, of the Fifteenth Precinct, with a posse of Police, made a raid on the gaming saloon of Hawley Engels, No. 136 Bleecker street, which is a resort of white and colored gamblers, who indulge in *rouge et noir* and faro. Engels, the proprietor of the place, and thirty-six persons found in the establishment were arrested and locked up at the Mercer Street Police Station. The Police also seized a full set of gambling implements, consisting of 400 checks, a dealing-box, four tables, packs of cards, &c. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

A YEAR IN THE LAND OFFICE

MARKED FALLING OFF IN ENTRIES.

COMMISSIONER BURDETT'S REPORT—THE PART WHICH THE GRASSHOPPERS HAVE PLAYED—THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TIMBER LANDS—CHANGE IN THE HOMESTEAD LAWS RECOMMENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The report of Commissioner Burdette, of the General Land Office, contains the following statement of the business of his bureau during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875:

	Acres.
Disposals of public lands by ordinary cash sales	745,061
Military bounty land warrant locations under various acts	137,000
Homestead entries	2,356,057
Timber culture entries	464,870
Agricultural College scrip locations	9,432
Certified to railroads	3,107,643
Lands approved to States as swamp	47,721
Certified for agricultural colleges	22,321
Certified for common schools	142,388
Certified for universities	16,454
Internal improvement locations approved to States	8,614
Sioux half-breed scrip locations	11,181
Total	7,070,271
Disposals for previous year	9,530,872
Decrease of disposals	2,460,601
Total cash receipts under various heads	$1,784,001 27
Total area of land, States and Territories	1,834,724,856
Surveyed during last fiscal year	26,077,532
Previously surveyed	654,175,562
Total surveyed to June 30, 1875	680,253,094
Leaving to be surveyed	1,154,471,762

The falling off, as compared with the year immediately preceding, in entries, as evidenced by appropriations of public lands under the Homestead and Timber Culture laws, is found to be $1,501,880 26. This result may be attributed in a large degree to the devastations of grasshoppers, accompanied in some places by unusual drought in localities most inviting to homestead and timber-culture settlements, to which causes must be added the falling off of immigration and the general business depression.

In the judgment of the Commissioner there will be a steady diminution in the future in this class of entries, because in the locations most desirable for such settlement on account of the fertility of the soil and character of climate, the lands have largely passed to private ownership. The building of railroads has induced settlement to the full, and perhaps beyond, profitable marketing of products. The purchase of this land in private ownership will thus be stimulated by the lack of desirable land for settlement which is now owned by the Government.

The report discusses the problem of the management of the mountain timber lands, and points out many difficulties and many ends to be attained, without presenting a definite method of solution. This land is not surveyed and sold under existing laws, and settlers and miners who need timber are necessarily trespassers on the domain of the United States. No attention is paid to the preservation of a proper proportion of the timber, which is necessary to prevent the too rapid melting of snows which supply the mountain streams, which in their natural condition are gradually fed throughout the Summer. Timber on the Western mountains is slow of growth, and when once cut off may never be renewed. The destruction of the mountain forests will greatly disturb the conditions of the water supply to settlements along the streams on the plains below. One suggestion is that the Government shall retain the title to these lands and sell the timber under certain regulations and restrictions. This plan is dismissed as impracticable, because it would be impossible to enforce the necessary conditions. The sale of the lands outright to the miners and settlers near is suggested as better policy, because these people would be interested in protecting themselves in their methods of using the timber and cutting it away. The Commissioner recommends a change in the Homestead laws, because of the new conditions under which the law operates west of the one hundredth meridian. The legislation heretofore has been controlled and referred to the conditions of the arable belt of the continent. West of the one hundredth meridian to the Cascade Range the country presents very different conditions for settlement. The geological, climatic, and physical conditions are all different. Agriculture, as understood in the valley of the Mississippi, has no existence. Irrigation is necessary to production. Only in limited areas can crops be secured without artificial methods of watering the soil under a system which would justify large expenditures and insure the utilization of all the water reaching the Valley from the mountain streams, and but a mere fraction of the whole area can be made fit for tillage. Homestead lands cannot be honestly acquired except in the inundated valleys of a few mountain streams. That cultivation and improvement required, which stand in the place of price, are impossible, and if attempted are without result. For the vast area of land arable by irrigation, sales should be authorized in accordance with the necessities of the situation. Especially is this desirable along the large streams, where association of capital is necessary for profitable tillage.

Much larger portions of this vast region are unfit for pasturage. The conditions are here also different from the fertile belt. The quantity of land required for the pasturage of any given number of cattle is very greatly in excess of the amount required in the fertile region of the continent. The excellence of the pasturage consists in the fact that the grasses, which are of slow growth and thin, retain their nutritive qualities throughout the year, and the range is limited only by the possibility of reaching suitable wintering places. The system which restricts the sales to quarter sections, in fact, withholds from sale the largest remaining class of public lands. Here, too, as in the case of the mountain timber lands, the herders are compelled to trespass on the public domain, and conflicting claims of rights to ranges will arise which will hereafter prove very troublesome.

The Commissioner gives this question a full discussion, and concludes that both private and public interests demand that the body of surveyed land within the "Central Plateau," so called, not embraced in the first bottom of the streams, and commonly known in the region where situated as the *mesa* lands, be offered at the earliest possible date for cash purchase, and hereafter that portion remaining unsold be made subject to private entry at $1 25 per acre. The recommendation of the Commissioner is emphatic that the policy be adopted of resuming the public offering of land west of the 100th meridian, embraced in the *mesa* or table and pasturage lands. The report will contain an important résumé of the history of the grants of public lands to railroad corporations, and will be accompanied by maps showing all such grants. It will also be accompanied by rain charts and tables for the desert portion of the continent. In this report for the first time in a public document Commissioner Burdett gives an intelligent discussion of the new problems of national development in the western half of the Continent.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

BONDS TO SECURE NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION—RECEIPTS AND BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The Treasurer holds $366,150,812 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $18,724,500 to secure public deposits. National bank circulation outstanding, $345,602,278, of which amount $2,220,000 are notes issued to gold banks. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $379,837 56; for the month, to date, $4,535,142 34; for the fiscal year, to date, $42,650,665 14. The Customs receipts to-day were $455,066; for the month, to date, $5,176,653 57; for the fiscal year, to date, $61,193,767 38. The amount of national bank notes received for redemption to-day was $516,100; for the week, $3,053,663.

The balances in the United States Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $9,862,366; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,355,000; coin, $71,461,572, including $17,435,400 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $373,236,244.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

REVENUE AND POST OFFICE APPOINTMENTS—EXPECTED RESIGNATION OF TREASURER NEW—MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—There are intimations entitled to credit to the effect that Mr. New will shortly resign the office of United States Treasurer. This, however, is not expected before the 1st of January. The only reason for such a step, it is understood, is the requirements of Mr. New's private interests in Indiana.

The President has appointed the following Postmasters: William Richardson at Chippewa Falls, Wis., vice Lewis Lashway, commission expired; William H. Harding at Cambridge City, Ind., vice Lemuel R. Johnson, resigned; Josiah Robbins at Niles, Ohio, vice Charles W. Robbins, resigned; Benjamin M. Cox at Farmville, Va., vice Benjamin S. Hooper, resigned.

The following storekeepers have been appointed: Kemper G. Carter, William H. Evans, David H. Goger, Charles L. Rugg, and G. Jarvis Taylor, for the Sixth District of Kentucky, and William Dissinger, for the Tenth District of Pennsylvania.

R. M. Briggs, of California, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Independence, Cal., vice George S. McCallum.

M. A. Jenkins has been appointed Interpreter to the Consulate of the United States at Hankow, China.

Lord Houghton, of England, accompanied by Sir Edward Thornton and Secretary Fish, called at the Executive Mansion to-day and paid their respects to the President and Mrs. Grant.

On the recommendation of Government Commissioners Foulke, Brown, and Sullivan, the President has accepted the section of fifty miles of railway constructed in a south-easterly direction from Spadra, Cal., as part of the road which the Southern Pacific Railroad Company of California was authorized to build from Tehichipa Pass, via Los Angeles, to connect with the Texas Pacific Railway at or near the Colorado River. This section makes a total of 100 miles of said extension accepted to date.

The President to-day appointed T. C. Woodward, of Iowa, to be Examiner-in-Chief of the Patent Office, vice Hopkins, resigned. There has been a strenuous contest for this position on the part of several candidates. The successful applicant was supported by Secretary Belknap.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day issued an order consolidating all the reviewers of the various adjudicating divisions of the bureau into one Board of Reviewers. This action is taken in order to insure greater uniformity in the decisions of similar cases.

THE NAVY.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS—THE SOUTH PACIFIC STATION—ORDERS AND PROMOTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Rear Admiral Worden, commanding the United States naval force on the South Pacific Station, reports to the department from Panama Bay, Oct. 25, that as affairs on the Isthmus have assumed a very peaceful appearance, and as the provisional Government give assurance of protection to the transit, he would sail on that date in the Richmond, for Callao, Peru. The health of the officers and crew of the Richmond continued good. The British ship of war Albatross, four guns, was the only other foreign vessel of war in the harbor of Panama at the date of Admiral Worden's report.

A telegram to-day from Key West informs the department of the arrival there of the Gettysburg with all on board well.

The orders to Lieut. W. H. Reed, assigning him to the Yantic, are revoked, and he will resume his duties at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

The following promotions are announced at the Navy Department: Master Charles G. Bowman to be Lieutenant from Aug. 9, 1874; Commander David B. Harmony to be a Captain from Feb. 4, 1875; Ensign Jacob J. Hunter to be Master in the Navy from Jan. 14, 1875; Ensign Frank B. Ellery to be Master in the Navy from Jan. 24, 1875; Midshipmen O. E. Tasker, C. H. Lyeth, H. S. Waring, and B. F. Rinehart to be Ensigns from Jan. 15, 1873; Midshipmen R. F. Nicholson, C. H. Putnam, and M. A. Shufeldt to be Ensigns from Jan. 16, 1874.

C. A. Strange, of Bangor, Me., is appointed Assistant Engineer in the Navy.

Lieut. Edward W. Bridge is ordered to the Plymouth, at Norfolk; Master George W. Mentz, to the Huron, at Philadelphia; Ensign Thomas C. Wood is detached from the Plymouth, and Ensign Henry Morrell from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14—1 A. M.—The thermometer is highest in Florida, and north of Lake Huron. The barometer has fallen in the Noth-west, and a storm is apparently advancing eastward toward Dakota. Cloudy and rainy weather is now prevailing from Missouri, Arkansas, and Mississippi north-eastward to the lower lakes and Northern New-York. The temperature has risen in the Gulf and Atlantic States and the North-west, but otherwise fallen. The rivers have continued slowly rising at Cairo, Johnsonville, and Nashville.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic States, falling, followed by rising barometer, southerly winds, veering to northerly, cold, cloudy, and rainy weather.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and Ohio Valley, rising barometer, winds shifting to west and north, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by colder, partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling and low barometer, increasing east to south winds and cloudiness, rising temperature, and rain or snow in Lower Michigan, Dakota, and Minnesota. A storm is advancing eastward toward the two last States.

For the lower lake regions and Middle States, falling barometer, increasing north-east to south-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather, partly as snow in the former, followed by westerly winds, colder and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, north-east to south-east winds, colder, cloudy, and rainy weather, except snow in the northern portion.

For the New-York canal region, temperature below freezing Sunday night.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Port Huron, Alpena, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

ACCIDENT TO SENATOR DAWES.

Senator Dawes was painfully hurt at Pittsfield, Mass., on Friday afternoon, and had a narrow escape from a night's exposure. While horseback riding in the east part of the town he got off to let down some bars, when his pony wheeled and suddenly let his heels fly, both taking effect on Mr. Dawes' left leg, one above the knee and the other below. The pony started for home, leaving his master on the ground, out of sight or sound of any habitation. Nearly an hour passed, the Senator lying on the ground and seeing no hope of immediate relief unless his man should see the pony and track him back. Finally, however, a woman appeared in the distance, going toward a spring. A few loud calls brought her to the spot, and soon a man was on his way to town. The family carriage was brought out, and it was not long before Mr. Dawes was under his own roof and in the care of his physician. No bones were broken and the injuries will probably porve slight.

THE SAN FRANCISCO RACE POSTPONED.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 13.—The great four-mile heat race for a purse of $30,000, gold, has been postponed, on account of the rain, until the weather and the condition of the track permit the contest.

THE INN ALBUM.

BY ROBERT BROWNING,

AUTHOR OF "THE RING AND THE BOOK," "FIFINE AT THE FAIR," "BALAUSTION'S ADVENTURE," AND OTHER WORKS.

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I.

'That oblong book's the Album; hand it here!
Exactly! page on page of gratitude
For breakfast, dinner, supper, and the view!
I praise these poets: they leave margin-space;
Each stanza seems to gather skirts around,
And primly, trimly, keep the foot's confine,
Modest and maidlike; lubber prose o'ersprawls
And straddling stops the path from left to right.
Since I want space to do my cipher-work,
Which poem spares a corner? What comes first?
'*Hail calm acclivity, salubrious spot!*'
(Open the window, we burn daylight, boy!)
Or see—succincter beauty, brief and bold—
'*If a fellow can dine On rumpsteaks and port wine*
He needs not despair Of dining well here—
'*Here!*' I myself could find a better rhyme!
That bard's a Browning; he neglects the form:
But ah, the sense, ye gods, the weighty sense!
Still, I prefer this classic. Ay, throw wide!
I'll quench the bits of candle yet unburnt.
A minute's fresh air, then to cipher-work!
Three little columns hold the whole account:
Ecarté, after which—Blind Hookey—then
Cutting-the-Pack, five hundred pounds the cut
'Tis easy reckoning: I have lost, I think."
Two personages occupy this room
Shabby-genteel, that's parlor to the inn
Perched on a view-commanding eminence;
—Inn which may be a veritable house
Where somebody once lived and pleased good taste
Till tourists found his coigne of vantage out,
And fingered blunt the individual mark
And vulgarized things comfortably smooth.
On a sprig-pattern-papered wall there brays
Complaint to sky Sir Edwin's dripping stag;
His couchant coast-guard creature corresponds;
They face the Huguenot and Light o' the World
Grim o'er the mirror on the mantelpiece.
Varnished and coffined, *Salmo ferox* glares,
—Possibly at the List of Wines which, framed
And glazed, hangs somewhat prominent on peg
So much describes the stuffy little room—
Vulgar flat smooth respectability:
Not so the burst of landscape surging in,
Sunrise and all, as he who of the pair
Is, plain enough, the younger personage
Draws sharp the shrieking curtain, sends aloft
The sash, spreads wide and fastens back to wall
Shutter and shutter, shows you England's best.
He leans into a living glory-bath
Of air and light where seems to float and move
The wooded watered country, hill and dale
And steel-bright thread of stream, a-smoke with mist,
A-sparkle with May morning, diamond drift
O' the sun-touched dew. Except the red-roofed patch
Of half a dozen dwellings that, crept close
For hill-side shelter, make the village-clump,
This inn is perched above to dominate—
Except such sign of human neighborhood,
And this surmised rather than sensible,
There's nothing to disturb absolute peace,
The reign of English nature—which means art
And civilized existence. Wildness' self
Is just the cultured triumph. Presently
Deep solitude, be sure, reveals a Place
That knows the right way to defend itself:
Silence hems round a burning spot of life.
Now, where a Place burns, must a village brood,
And where a village broods, an inn should boast—
Close and convenient: here you have them both
This inn, the Something-arms—the family's—
(Don't trouble Guillim: heralds leave out half
Is dear to lovers of the picturesque,
And epics have been planned here; but who plan
Take holy orders and find work to do.
Painters are more productive, stop a week,
Declare the prospect quite a Corot,—ay,
For tender sentiment,—themselves incline
Rather to handsweep large and liberal;
Then go, but not without success achieved
—Haply some pencil-drawing, oak or beech,
Ferns at the base and ivies up the bole,
On this a slug, on that a butterfly.
Nay, he who hooked the *salmo* pendent here,
Also exhibited, this same May-month,
'*Foxgloves: a study*'—so inspires the scene,
The air, which now the younger personage
Inflates him with till lungs o'erfraught are fain
Sigh forth a satisfaction might bestir
Even those tufts of tree-tops to the South
I' the distance where the green dies off to gray,
Which, easy of conjecture, front the Place;
He eyes them, elbows wide, each hand to cheek.

His fellow, the much older—either say
A youngish-old man or man oldish young—
Sits at the table: wicks are noisome-deep
In wax, to detriment of plated ware;
Above—piled, strewn—is store of playing-cards,
Counters and all that's proper for a game.
He sets down, rubs out figures in the book,
Adds and subtracts, puts back here, carries there,
Until the summed-up satisfaction stands
Apparent, and he pauses o'er the work:
Soothes what of brain was busy under brow,
By passage of the hard palm, curing so
Wrinkle and crow-foot for a second's space;
Then lays down book and laughs out. No mistake,

Such the sum-total—ask Colenso else!

Roused by which laugh, the other turns, laughs too—
The youth, the good strong fellow, rough perhaps.

"Well, what's the damage—three, or four, or five?
How many figures in a row? Hand here!
Come now, there's one expense all yours not mine—
Scribbling the people's Album over, leaf
The first and foremost too! You think, perhaps,
They'll only charge you for a bran-new book
Nor estimate the literary loss?
Wait till the small account comes! '*To one night's....*
Lodging,' for—'beds,' they can't say,—'*pound or so;*
Dinner, Apollinaris,—what they please,
Attendance not included;' last looms large
'*Defacement of our Album late enriched*
With'—let's see what! Here, at the window, though!
Ay, breathe the morning and forgive your luck!
Fine enough country for a fool like me
To own, as next month, I suppose I shall!
Eh? True fool's fortune! so console yourself.
Let's see, however—hand the book, I say!
Well, you've improved the classic by romance.
Queer reading! Verse with parenthetic prose—
'*Hail, calm acclivity, salubrious spot!*'
(Three-two fives) '*life how profitably spent*'
(Five-nought, five-nine fives) '*yonder humble cot,*'
(More and more noughts and fives) '*in mild content;*
And did my feelings find the natural vent
In friendship and in love, how blest my lot!'
Then follow the dread figures—five! '*Content!*'
That's apposite! Are you content as he—
Simpkin the sonneteer? *Ten thousand pounds*
Give point to his effusion—by so much
Leave me the richer and the poorer you
After our night's play; who's content the most,
I, you, or Simpkin?"

So the polished snob.
The elder man, refinement every inch
From brow to boot-end, quietly replies:

"Simpkin's no name I know. I had my whim."

"Ay, had you! And such things make friendship thick.
Intimates, I may boast we were; henceforth,
Friends—shall it not be?—who discard reserve,
Use plain words, put each dot upon each i,
Till death us twain do part? The bargain's struck!
Old fellow, if you fancy—(to begin—)
I failed to penetrate your scheme last week,
You wrong your poor disciple. Oh, no airs!
Because you happen to be twice my age
And twenty times my master, must perforce
No blink of daylight struggle through the web
There's no unwinding? You entoil my legs,
And welcome, for I like it: blind me,—no!
A very pretty piece of shuttle-work
Was that—your mere chance question at the club—
'*Do you go anywhere this Whitsuntide?*
I'm off for Paris, there's the Opera—there's
The Salon, there's a china-sale,—beside
Chantilly; and, for good companionship,
There's Such-and-such and So-and-so. Suppose
We start together?' '*No such holiday!*'
I told you: '*Paris and the rest be hanged!*
Why plague me who am pledged to home-delights?
I'm the engaged now; through whose fault but yours?
On duty. As you well know. Don't I drowse
The week away down with the Aunt and Niece?
No help: it's leisure, loneliness, and love.
'*Wish I could take you; but fame travels fast,—*
A man of much newspaper-paragraph,
You scare domestic circles; and beside
Would not you like your lot, that second taste
Of nature and approval of the grounds!
You might walk early or lie late, so shirk
Week-day devotions: but stay Sunday o'er,
And morning church is obligatory;
No mundane garb permissible or dread
The butler's privileged monition! No!
Pack off to Paris, nor wipe tear away!'
Whereon how artlessly the happy flash
Followed, by inspiration! '*Tell you what—*
Let's turn their flank, try things on t'other side!
Inns for my money! Liberty's the life!
We'll lie in hiding: there's the crow-nest nook,
The tourist's joy, the Inn they rave about,
Inn that's out—out of sight and out of mind
And out of mischief to all four of us—
Aunt and niece, you and me. At night arrive;
At morn, find time for just a Pisgah-view
Of my friend's Land of Promise; then depart,
And while I'm whizzing onward by first train,
Bound for our own place (since my Brother sulks
And says I shun him like the plague) yourself—
Why, you have stepped thence, start from platform, gay,
Despite the sleepless journey,—love lends wings,—
Hug aunt and niece who, none the wiser, wait
The faithful advent! Eh?' '*With all my heart,*'
Said I to you; said I to mine own self:
'*Does he believe I fail to comprehend*
He wants just one more final friendly snack
At friend's exchequer ere friend runs to earth,
Marries, renounces yielding friends such sport?'
And did I spoil sport, pull face grim,—nay, grave?
Your pupil does you better credit! No!
I parleyed with my pass-book,—rubbed my pair
At the big balance in my banker's hands,—
Folded a check cigar-case-shape,—just wants
Filling and signing,—and took train, resolved
To execute myself with decency
And let you win—if not Ten thousand quite,
Something by way of wind-up, farewell burst
Of firework-nosegay! Where's your fortune fled?
Or is not fortune constant after all?
You lose ten thousand pounds: had I lost half
Or half that, I should bite my lips, I think.
You man of marble! Strut and stretch my best
On tiptoe, I shall never reach your height.
How does the loss feel? Just one lesson more!"

The more refined man smiles a frown away.

"The lesson shall be—only boys like you
Put such a question at the present stage.
I had a ball lodge in my shoulder once,
And, full five minutes, never guessed the fact;
Next day, I felt decidedly: and still,
At twelve years' distance, when I lift my arm
A twinge reminds me of the surgeon's probe.
Ask me, this day month, how I feel my luck!
And meantime please to stop impertinence,
For—don't I know its object? All this chaff
Covers the corn, this preface leads to speech,
This boy stands forth a hero. '*There, my lord!*
Our play was true play, fun not earnest! I
Empty your purse, inside out, while my poke
Bulges to bursting? You can badly spare
A doit, confess now, Duke though brother be!
While I'm gold-daubed so thickly, spangles drop
And show my father's warehouse-apron: pshaw!
Enough! We've had a palpitating night!
Good morning! Breakfast and forget our dreams!
My mouth's shut, mind! I tell nor man nor mouse.'
There, see! He don't deny it! Thanks, my boy!
Hero and welcome—only, not on me
Make trial of your 'prentice-hand! Enough!
We've played, I've lost and owe ten thousand pounds,
Whereof I muster, at the moment,—well,
What's for the bill here and the back to town.
Still, I've my little character to keep:
You may expect your money at month's end."

The young man at the window turns round quick—
A clumsy giant handsome creature; grasps
In his large red the little lean white hand
Of the other, looks him in the sallow face.

"I say now—is it right to so mistake
A fellow, force him in mere self-defense
To spout like Mister *Mild Acclivity*
In album-language? You know well enough
Whether I like you—*like's* no album-word,
Anyhow: point me to one soul beside
In the wide world I care one straw about!
I first set eyes on you a year ago;
Since when you've done me good—I'll stick to it—
More than I got in the whole twenty-five
That make my life up, Oxford years and all—
Throw in the three I fooled away abroad,
Seeing myself and nobody more sage
Until I met you, and you made me man
Such as the sort is and the fates allow.
I do think, since we two kept company,
I've learnt to know a little—all through you!
It's nature if I like you. Taunt away!
As if I need you teaching me my place—
The snob I am, the Duke your brother is,
When just the good you did was—teaching me
My own trade, how a snob and millionaire
May lead his life and let the Duke's alone,
Clap wings, free jackdaw, on his steeple-perch,
Burnish his black to gold in sun and air,
Nor pick up stray plumes, strive to match in strut
Regular peacocks who can't fly an inch
Over the court-yard-paling. Head and heart
(That's album-style) are older than you know,
For all your knowledge: boy, perhaps—ay, boy
Had his adventure, just as he were man—
His ball-experience in the shoulder blade,
His bit of life-long ache to recognize,
Although he bears it cheerily about,
Because you came and clapped him on the back,
Advised him '*Walk and wear the aching off!*'
Why, I was minded to sit down for life
Just in Dalmatia, build a sea-side tower
High on a rock, and so expend my days
Pursuing chemistry or botany
Or, very like, astronomy because
I noticed stars shone when I passed the place:
Letting my cash accumulate the while
In England—to lay out in lump at last
As Ruskin should direct me! All or some
Of which should I have done or tried to do,
And preciously repented, one fine day,
Had you discovered Timon, climbed his rock
And scaled his tower, some ten years thence, suppose,
And coaxed his story from him! Don't I see
The pair conversing! It's a novel writ
Already, I'll be bound,—our dialogue!
'*What?*' *cried the elder and yet youthful man—*
So did the eye flash 'neath the lordly front,
And the imposing presence swell with scorn,
As the haught high-bred bearing and dispose
Contrasted with his interlocutor
The flabby low-born who, of bulk before,
Had steadily increased, one stone per week,
Since his abstention from horse-exercise:—
'*What? you, as rich as Rothschild, left, you say,*
London the very year you came of age,
Because your father manufactured goods—
Commission-agent hight of Manchester—
Partly, and partly through a baby case
Of disappointment I've pumped out at last—
And here you spend life's prime in gaining flesh
And giving science one more asteroid?'
Brief, my dear fellow, you instructed me,
At Alfred's and not Istria! proved a snob
May turn a million to account although
His brother be no Duke, and see good days
Without the girl he lost and some one gained.
The end is, after one year's tutelage,
Having, by your help, touched society,
Polo, Tent-pegging, Hurlingham, the Rink—
I leave all these delights, by your advice,
And marry my young pretty cousin here
Whose place, whose oaks ancestral you behold.
(Her father was in partnership with mine—
Does not his purchase look a pedigree?)
My million will be tail and tassels smart
To this plump-bodied kite, this house and land
Which, set a-soaring, pulls me, soft as sleep,
Along life's pleasant meadow,—arm left free
To lock a friend's in,—whose, but yours, old boy?
Arm in arm glide we over rough and smooth,
While hand, to pocket held, saves cash from cards.
Now, if you don't esteem ten thousand pounds
(—Which I shall probably discover snug
Hid somewhere in the column-corner capped
With '*Credit*,' based on '*Balance*,'—which, I swear,
By this time next month I shall quite forget
Whether I lost or won—ten thousand pounds,
Which at this instant I would give .. let's see,
For Galopin—nay, for that Gainsborough
Sir Richard won't sell, and, if bought by me,
Would get my glance and praise some twice a year,—)
Well, if you don't esteem that price dirt-cheap
For teaching me Dalmatia was mistake—
Why then, my last illusion-bubble breaks,
My one discovered phœnix proves a goose,
My cleverest of all companions—oh,
Was worth nor twopence nor ten thousand pounds!
Come! Be yourself again! So endeth here
The morning's lesson! Never while life lasts
Do I touch card again. To breakfast now!
To bed—I can't say, since you needs must start
For station early—oh, the down-train still,
First plan and best plan—townward trip be hanged!
You're due at your big brother's—pay that debt,
Then owe me not a farthing! Order eggs—
And who knows but there's trout obtainable?"

The fine man looks well-nigh malignant: then—

"Sir, please subdue your manner! Debts are debts:
I pay mine—debts of this sort—certainly.
What do I care how you regard your gains,
Want them or want them not? The thing *I* want
Is—not to have a story circulate
From club to club—how, bent on clearing out
Young So-and-so, young So-and-so cleaned me,
Then set the empty kennel flush again,
Ignored advantage and forgave his friend—
For why? There was no wringing blood from stone!
Oh, don't be savage! You would hold your tongue,
Bite it in two, as man may; but those small
Hours in the smoking-room, when instance apt
Rises to tongue's root, tingles on to tip,
And the thinned company consists of six
Capital well-known fellows one may trust!
Next week it's in the 'World.' No, thank you much.
I owe ten thousand pound: I'll pay them!"

"Now,—
This becomes funny. You've made friends with me:
I can't help knowing of the ways and means!
Or stay! they say your brother closets up
Correggio's long lost Leda: if he means
To give you that, and if you give it me . . ."

"I polished snob off to aristocrat?
You compliment me! father's apron still
Sticks out from son's court-vesture; still silk purse
Roughs finger with some bristle sow-ear-born!
Well, neither I nor you mean harm at heart!
I owe you and shall pay you: which premised,
Why should what follows sound like flattery?
The fact is—you do compliment too much
Your humble master, as I own I am;
You owe me no such thanks as you protest.
The polisher needs precious stone no less
Than precious stone needs polisher: believe
I struck no tint from out you but I found
Snug lying first 'neath surface hairbreadth-deep!
Beside, I liked the exercise: with skill
Goes love to show skill for skill's sake. You see,
I'm old and understand things: too absurd
It were you pitched and tossed away your life,
As diamond were Scotch pebble! all the more,
That I myself misused a stone of price.
Born and bred clever—people used to say
Clever as most men, if not something more—
Yet here I stand a failure, cut awry
Or left opaque,—no brilliant named and known.
Whate'er my inner stuff, my outside's blank;
I'm nobody—or rather, look that same—
I'm—who I am—and know it; but I hold
What in my hand out for the world to see?
What ministry, what mission, or what book
—I'll say, book even? Not a sign of these!
I began—laughing—'*All these when I like!*'
I end with—well, you've hit it!—'*This boy's cheque*
For just as many thousands as he'll spare!'
The first—I could and would not; your spare cash
I would, and could not: have no scruple, pray,
But, as I hoped to pocket yours, pouch mine
—When you are able!"

"Which is—when to be?
I've heard, great characters require a fall
Of fortune to show greatness by uprise:
They touch the ground to jollily rebound,
Add to the Album! Let a fellow share
Your secret of superiority!
I know, my banker makes the money breed
Money; I eat and sleep, he simply takes
The dividends and cuts the coupons off,
Sells out, buys in, keeps doubling, tripling cash,
While I do nothing but receive and spend.
But you, spontaneous generator, hatch
A wind-egg; cluck, and forth struts Capital
As Interest to me from egg of gold.
I am grown curious: pay me by all means!
How will you make the money?"

"Mind your own—
Not my affair. Enough: or money, or
Money's worth, as the case may be, expect
Ere month's end,—keep but patient for a month!
Who's for a stroll to station? Ten's the time;
Your man, with my things, follow in the trap;
At stoppage of the down-train, play the arrived
On platform and you'll show the due fatigue
Of the night-journey,—not much sleep,—perhaps,
Your thoughts were on before you—yes, indeed,
You join them, being happily awake
With thought's sole object as she smiling sits
At breakfast-table. I shall dodge meantime
In and out station-precinct, wile away
The hour till up my engine pants and smokes.
No doubt, she goes to fetch you. Never fear!
She gets no glance at me, who shame such saints!"

II.

So, they ring bell, give orders, pay, depart
Amid profuse acknowledgment from host
Who well knows what may bring the younger back,
Light the cigar, descend in twenty steps
The '*calm acclivity*,' inhale—beyond
Tobacco's balm—the better smoke of turf
And wood fire,—cottages at cookery
I' the morning,—reach the main road straightening on
'Twixt wood and wood, two black walls full of night
Slow to disperse, though mists thin fast before
The advancing foot, and leave the flint-dust fine
Each speck with its fire-sparkle. Presently
The road's end with the sky's beginning mix
In one magnificence of glare, due East,
So high the sun rides,—May's the merry month.

They slacken pace: the younger stops abrupt,
Discards cigar, looks his friend full in face.

"All right; the station comes in view at end;
Five minutes from the beech-clump, there you are!
I say: let's halt, let's borrow yonder gate
Of its two magpies, sit and have a talk!
Do let a fellow speak a moment! More
I think about and less I like the thing—
No, you must let me! Now, be good for once!
Ten thousand pounds be done for, dead and damned!
We played for love, not hate: yes, hate! I hate
Thinking you beg or borrow or reduce
To strychnine some poor devil of a lord
Licked at Unlimited Loo. I had the cash
To lose—you knew that!—lose and none the less
Whistle to-morrow: it's not every chap
Affords to take his punishment so well!
Now, don't be angry with a friend whose fault
Is that he thinks—upon my soul, I do—
Your head the best head going. Oh, one sees
Names in the newspaper—great this, great that,
Gladstone, Carlyle, the Laureate:—much I care!
Others have their opinion, I keep mine:
Which means—by right you ought to have the things
I want a head for. Here's a pretty place,
My cousin's place, and presently my place,
Not yours! I'll tell you how it strikes a man.
My cousin's fond of music and of course
Plays the piano (it won't be for long!)
A bran-new bore she calls a '*semigrand*'
Rose-wood and pearl, that blocks the drawing-room,
And cost no end of money. Twice a week
Down comes Herr Somebody and seats himself,
Sets to work teaching—with his teeth on edge—
I've watched the rascal. '*Does he play first rate?*'
I ask: '*I rather think so,*' answers she—
'*He's What's-his-Name!*'—'*Why give you lessons then?*'—
'*I pay three guineas and the train beside.*'—
'*This instrument, has he one such at home?*'—
'*He? Has to practice on a table-top,*
When he can't hire the proper thing.'—'*I see!*
You've the piano, he the skill, and God
The distribution of such gifts.' So here:
After your teaching, I shall sit and strum
Polkas on this piano of a Place
You'd make resound with '*Rule Britannia!*'"

"Thanks!
I don't say but this pretty cousin's place,
Appendaged with your million, tempts my hand
As key-board I might touch with some effect."

"Then, why not have obtained the like? House, land,
Money, are things obtainable, you see,
By clever head-work: ask my father else!
You, who teach me, why not have learned, yourself?
Played like Herr Somebody with power to thump
And flourish and the rest, not bend demure
Pointing out blunders—'*Sharp, not natural!*
Permit me—on the black key use the thumb!'
There's some fatality, I'm sure! You say
'*Marry the cousin, that's your proper move!*'
And I do use the thumb and hit the sharp:
You should have listened to your own head's hint,
As I to you! The puzzle's past my power,
How you have managed—with such stuff, such means—
Not to be rich nor great nor happy man:
Of which three good things where's a sign at all?
Just look at Dizzy! Come,—what tripped your heels?
Instruct a goose that boasts wings and can't fly!
I wager I have guessed it!—never found
The old solution of the riddle fail!
'*Who was the woman?*' I don't ask, but—'*Where*
I' the path of life stood she who tripped you?'"

"Goose
You truly are! I own to fifty years.
Why don't I interpose and cut out—you?
Compete with five and twenty? Age, my boy!"

"Old man, no nonsense!—even to a boy
That's ripe at least for rationality
Rapped into him, as may be mine was, once!
I've had my small adventure lesson me
Over the knuckles!—likely, I forget
The sort of figure youth cuts now and then,
Competing with old shoulders but young head
Despite the fifty grizzling years!"

"Aha?
Then that means—just the bullet in the blade
Which brought Dalmatia on the brain,—that, too,
Came of a fatal creature? Can't pretend
Now for the first time to surmise as much!
Make a clean breast! Recount! a secret's safe
'Twixt you, me and the gate-post!"

"—Can't pretend,
Neither, to never have surmised your wish!
It's no use,—case of unextracted ball—
Winces at finger-touching. Let things be!"

"Ah, if you love your love still! I hate mine."

"I can't hate."

"I won't teach you; and won't tell
You, therefore, what you please to ask of me
As if I, also, may not have my ache!"

"My sort of ache? No, no! and yet—perhaps!
All comes of thinking you superior still.
But live and learn! I say! Time's up! Good jump!
You old, indeed! I fancy there's a cut
Across the wood, a grass-path: shall we try?
It's venturesome, however!"

"Stop, my boy!
Don't think I'm stingy of experience! Life
—It's like this wood we leave. Should you and I
Go wandering about there, though the gaps
We went in and came out by were opposed
As the two poles, still, somehow, all the same,
By nightfall we should probably have chanced
On much the same main points of interest—
Both of us measured girth of mossy trunk,
Stript ivy from its strangled prey, clapped hands
At squirrel, sent a fir-cone after crow,
And so forth,—never mind what time betwixt.
So in our lives; allow I entered mine
Another way than you: 'tis possible
I ended just by knocking head against
That plaguy low-hung branch yourself began
By getting bump from; as at last you too
May stumble o'er that stump which first of all
Bade me walk circumspectly. Head and feet
Are vulnerable both, and I, foot-sure,
Forgot that ducking down saves brow from bruise.
I, early old, played young man four years since
And failed confoundedly: so, hate alike
Failure and who caused failure,—curse her cant!"

"Oh, I see! You, though somewhat past the prime,
Were taken with a rosebud beauty! Ah—
But how should chits distinguish? She admired
Your marvel of a mind, I'll undertake!
But as to body . . nay, I mean . . that is,
When years have told on face and figure . . . ."

"Thanks,
Mister *Sufficiently-Instructed!* Such
No doubt was bound to be the consequence
To suit your self-complacency: she liked
My head enough, but loved some heart beneath
Some head with plenty of brown hair a-top
After my young friend's fashion! What becomes
Of that fine speech you made a minute since
About the man of middle age you found
A formidable peer at twenty-one?
So much for your mock-modesty! and yet
I back your first against this second sprout
Of observation, insight, what you please.
My middle age, Sir, had too much success!
It's odd: my case occurred four years ago—
I finished just while you commenced that turn
I' the wood of life that takes us to the wealth
Of honeysuckle, heaped for who can reach.
Now, I don't boast: it's bad style, and beside,
The feat proves easier than it looks: I plucked
Full many a flower unnamed in that bouquet
(Mostly of peonies and poppies, though!)
Good nature sticks into my button-hole.
Therefore it was with nose in want of snuff
Rather than Ess or Psidium, that I chanced
On what—so far from '*rosebud beauty*' . . Well—
She's dead: at least you never heard her name;
She was no courtly creature, had nor birth
Nor breeding—mere fine-lady breeding; but
Oh, such a wonder of a woman! Grand
As a Greek statue! Stick fine clothes on that,
Style that a Duchess or a Queen,—you know,
Artists would make an outcry: all the more,
That she had just a statue's sleepy grace
Which broods o'er its own beauty. Nay, her fault
(Don't laugh!) was just perfection: for suppose
Only the little flaw, and I had peeped
Inside it, learned what soul inside was like.
At Rome some tourist raised the grit beneath
A Venus' forehead with his whittling-knife—
I wish,—now,—I had played that brute, brought blood
To surface from the depths I fancied chalk!
As it was, her mere face surprised so much
That I stopped short there, struck on heap, as stares
The cockney stranger at a certain bust
With drooped eyes,—she's the thing I have in mind,—
Down at my Brother's. All-sufficient prize—
Such outside! Now,—confound me for a prig!—
Who cares? I'll make a clean breast once for all!
Beside, you've heard the gossip. My life long
I've been a woman-liker,—liking means
Loving and so on. There's a lengthy list
By this time I shall have to answer for—
So say the good folks: and they don't guess half—
For the worst is, let once collecting-itch
Possess you, and, with perspicacity
Keeps growing such a greediness that theft
Follows at no long distance,—there's the fact!
I knew that on my Leporello-list
Might figure this, that and the other name
Of feminine desirability,
But if I happened to desire inscribe,
Along with these, the only Beautiful—
Here was the unique specimen to snatch
Or now or never. 'Beautiful' I said—
'Beautiful' say in cold blood,—boiling then
To tune of '*Haste, secure whate'er the cost*
This rarity, die in the act, be damned,
So you complete collection, crown your list!'
It seemed as though the whole world, once aroused
By the first notice of such wonder's birth,
Would break bounds to contest my prize with me
The first discoverer, should she but emerge
From that safe den of darkness where she dozed
Till I stole in, that country parsonage
Where, country parson's daughter, motherless,
Brotherless, sisterless, for eighteen years
She had been vegetating lily-like.
Her father was my brother's tutor, got
The living that way: him I chanced to see—
Her I saw—her the world would grow one eye
To see, I felt no sort of doubt at all!
'*Secure her!*' cried the devil: '*afterward*
Arrange for the disposal of the prize!'
The devil's doing! yet I seem to think—
Now, when all's done,—think with '*a head reposed*'
In French phrase—hope I think I meant to do
All requisite for such a rarity
When I should be at leisure, have due time
To learn requirement. But in evil day—
Bless me, at week's end, long as any year,
The father must begin '*Young Somebody,*
Much recommended—for I break a rule—
Comes here to read, next long vacation.'
'*Young!*'
That did it. Had the epithet been '*rich,*'
'*Noble,*' '*a genius,*' even '*handsome,*'—but
—'*Young*'!"

"I say—just a word! I want to know—
You are not married?"

"I?"

"Nor ever were?"

"Never! Why?"

"Oh, then—never mind! Go on!
I had a reason for the question."

"Come,—
You could not be the young man?"

"No, indeed!
Certainly—if you never married her!"

"That I did not: and there's the curse, you'll see!
Nay, all of it's one curse, my life's mistake
Which, nourished with manure that's warranted
To make the plant bear wisdom, blew out full
In folly beyond field-flower-foolishness!
The lies I used to tell my womankind,
Knowing they disbelieved me all the time
Though they required my lies, their decent due,
This woman—not so much believed, I'll say,
As just anticipated from my mouth:
Since being true, devoted, constant—she
Found constancy, devotion, truth, the plain
And easy commonplace of character.
No mock-heroics but seemed natural
To her who underneath the face, I knew
Was fairness' self, possessed a heart, I judged
Must correspond in folly just as far
Beyond the common,—and a mind to match,—
Not made to puzzle conjurors like me
Who, therein, proved the fool who fronts you, Sir,
And begs leave to cut short the ugly rest!
'*Trust me!*' I said: she trusted. '*Marry me!*'
Or rather, '*We are married: when, the rite?*'
That brought on the collector's next-day qualm
At counting acquisition's cost. There lay
My marvel, there my purse more light by much
Because of its late lie-expenditure:
Ill-judged such moment to make fresh demand—
Bid cage as well as catch my rarity!
So, I began explaining. At first word
Outbroke the horror. '*Then, my truths were lies!*'
I tell you, such an outbreak, such new strange
All-unsuspected revelation—soul
As supernaturally grand as face
Was fair beyond example—that at once
Either I lost—or, if it please you, found
My senses,—stammered somehow—'*Jest! and now,*
Earnest! Forget all else but—heart has loved,
Does love, shall love you ever! take the hand!'
Not she! no marriage for superb disdain,
Contempt incarnate!"

"Yes, it's different,—
It's only like in being four years since.
I see now!"

"Well, what did disdain do next,
Think you?"

"That's past me: did not marry you!—
That's the main thing I care for, I suppose.
Turned nun or what?"

"Why, married in a month
Some parson, some smug crop-haired smooth-chinned sort
Of curate-creature, I suspect,—dived down,
Down, deeper still, and came up somewhere else—
I don't know where—I've not tried much to know,—
In short, she's happy: what the clodpoles call
'Countrified' with a vengeance! leads the life
Respectable and all that drives you mad:
Still—where, I don't know, and that's best for both."

"Well, that she did not like you, I conceive.
But why should you hate her, I want to know?"

"My good young friend—because or her or else
Malicious Providence I have to hate.
For, what I tell you proved the turning-point
Of my whole life and fortune toward success
Or failure. If I drown, I lay the fault
Much on myself who caught at reed not rope,
But more on reed which, with a pack-thread's pith,
Had buoyed me till the minute's cramp could thaw
And I strike out afresh and so be saved.
It's easy saying—I had sunk before,
Disqualified myself by idle days
And busy nights, long since, from holding hard
On cable, even, had fate cast me such!
You boys don't know how many times men fail
Perforce o' the little to succeed i' the large,
Husband their strength, let slip the petty prey,
Collect the whole power for the final pounce!
My fault was the mistaking man's main prize
For intermediate boy's diversion; clap
Of boyish hands here frightened game away
Which, once gone, goes forever. Oh, at first
I took the anger easily, nor much
Minded the anguish—having learned that storms
Subside, and teapot-tempests are akin.
Time would arrange things, mend whate'er might be
Somewhat amiss; precipitation, eh?
Reason and rhyme prompt—reparation! Tiffs
End properly in marriage and a dance!
I said 'We'll marry, make the past a blank'—
And never was such damnable mistake!
That interview, that laying bare my soul,
As it was first, so was it last chance—one
And only. Did I write? Back letter came
Unopened as it went. Inexorable
She fled, I don't know where, consoled herself
With the smug curate-creature: chop and change!
Sure am I, when she told her shaveling all
His Magdalen's adventure, tears were shed,
Forgiveness evangelically shewn
'Loose hair and lifted eye,'—as some one says.
And now, he's worshiped for his pains, the sneak!"

"Well, but your turning-point of life,—what's here
To hinder you contesting Finsbury
With Orton, next election? I don't see . . ."

"Not you! But *I* see. Slowly, surely, creeps
Day by day o'er me the conviction—here
Was life's prize grasped at, gained, and then let go!
—That with her—may be, for her—I had felt
Ice in me melt, grow steam, drive to effect
Any or all the fancies sluggish here
I' the head that needs the hand she would not take
And I shall never lift now. Lo, your wood—
Its turnings which I likened life to! Well,—
There she stands, ending every avenue,
Her visionary presence on each goal
I might have gained had we kept side by side!
Still string nerve and strike foot? Her frown forbids:
The steam congeals once more: I'm old again!
Therefore I hate myself—but how much worse
Do not I hate who would not understand,
Let me repair things—no, but sent a-slide
My folly faulteringly, stumblingly
Down, down and deeper down until I drop
Upon the need of your ten thousand pounds
And consequently loss of mine! I lose
Character, cash, nay, common sense itself
Recounting such a lengthy cock-and-bull
Adventure, lose my temper in the act. . ."

"And lose beside,—if I may supplement
The list of losses,—train and ten-o'clock!
Hark, pant and puff, there travels the swart sign!
So much the better! You're my captive now!
I'm glad you trust a fellow: friends grow thick
This way—that's twice said; we were thickish, though
Even last night, and, ere night comes again,
I prophesy good luck to both of us!
For see now!—back to '*balmy eminence*'
Or '*calm acclivity*' or what's the word,
Bestow you there an hour, concoct at ease
A sonnet for the Album, while I put
Bold face on, best foot forward, make for house,
March in to aunt and niece, and tell the truth—
(Even white-lying goes against my taste
After your little story.) Oh, the niece
Is rationality itself! The aunt—
If she's amenable to reason too—
Why, you stopped short to pay her due respect,
And let the Duke wait (I'll work well the Duke).
If she grows gracious, I return for you;
If thunder's in the air, why—bear your doom,
Dine on rump-steaks and port, and shake the dust
Of aunty from your shoes as off you go
By evening-train, nor give the thing a thought
How you shall pay me—that's as sure as fate,
Old fellow! Off with you, face left about!
Yonder's the path I have to pad. You see,
I'm in good spirits, God knows why! Perhaps
Because the woman did not marry you
—Who look so hard at me,—and have the right,
One must be fair and own!"

The two stand still
Under an oak.

"Look here!" resumes the youth.
"I never quite knew how I came to like
You—so much—whom I ought not court at all:
Nor how you had a leaning just to me
Who am assuredly not worth your pains
For there must needs be plenty such as you
Somewhere about,—although I can't say where,—
Able and willing to teach all you know;
While—how can you have missed a score like me
With money and no wit, precisely each
A pupil for your purpose, were it—ease
Fool's poke of tutor's *honorarium*-fee?
And yet, howe'er it came about, I felt
At once my master: you as prompt descried
Your man, I warrant, so was bargain struck.
Now, these same lines of liking, loving, run
Sometimes so close together they converge—
Life's great adventures—you know what I mean—
In people. Do you know, as you advanced,
It got to be uncommonly like fact
We two had fallen in with—liked and loved
Just the same woman in our different ways?
I began life—poor groundling as I prove—
Winged and ambitious to fly high: why not?
There's something in 'Don Quixote' to the point,
My shrewd old father used to quote and praise—
'*Am I born man?*' asks Sancho, '*being man,*
By possibility I may be Pope!'
So, Pope I meant to make myself, by step
And step, whereof the first should be to find
A perfect woman; and I tell you this—
If what I fixed on, in the order due
Of undertakings, as next step, had first
Of all disposed itself to suit my tread,
And I had been, the day I came of age,
Returned at head of poll for Westminster
—Nay, and moreover summoned by the Queen
At week's end, when my maiden-speech bore fruit,
To form and head a Tory ministry—
It would not have seemed stranger, no, nor been
More strange to me, as now I estimate,
Than what did happen—sober truth, no dream.
I saw my wonder of a woman,—laugh,
I'm past that!—in Commemoration-week.
A plenty have I seen since, fair and foul,—
With eyes, too, helped by your sagacious wink;
But one to match that marvel—no least trace,
Least touch of kinship and community!
The end was—I did somehow state the fact,
Did, with no matter what imperfect words,
One way or other give to understand
That woman, soul and body were her slave
Would she but take, but try them—any test
Of will, and some poor test of power beside:
So did the strings within my brain grow tense
And capable of . . . hang similitudes!
She answered kindly but beyond appeal.
'*No sort of hope for me, who came too late.*
She was another's. Love went—mine to her,
Hers just as loyally to someone else.'
Of course! I might expect it! Nature's law—
Given the peerless woman, certainly
Somewhere shall be the peerless man to match!
I acquiesced at once, submitted me
In something of a stupor, went my way.
I fancy there had been some talk before
Of somebody—her father or the like—
To coach me in the holidays,—that's how
I came to get the sight and speech of her,—
But I had sense enough to break off sharp,
Save both of us the pain."

"Quite right there!"

"Eh?
Quite wrong, it happens! Now comes worst of all!
Yes, I did sulk aloof and let alone
The lovers—*I* disturb the angel-mates?"

"Seraph paired off with cherub!"

"Thank you! While
I never plucked up courage to inquire
Who he was, even,—certain-sure of this,
That nobody I knew of had blue wings
And wore a star-crown as he needs must do,—
Some little lady,—plainish, pock-marked girl,—
Finds out my secret in my woeful face,
Comes up to me at the Apollo Ball,
And pityingly pours her wine and oil
This way into the wound: '*Dear f-f-friend,*
Why waste affection thus on—must I say,
A somewhat worthless object? Who's her choice—
Irrevocable as deliberate—
Out of the wide world? I shall name no names—
But there's a person in society,
Who, blessed with rank and talent, has grown gray
In idleness and sin of every sort
Except hypocrisy: he's thrice her age,
A byword for 'successes with the sex'
As the French say—and, as we ought to say,
Consummately a liar and a rogue,
Since—show me where's the woman won without
The help of this one lie which she believes—
That—never mind how things have come to pass,
And let who loves have loved a thousand times—
All the same he now loves her only, loves
Her ever! if by 'won' you just mean 'sold,'
That's quite another compact. Well, this scamp,
Continuing descent from bad to worse,
Must leave his fine and fashionable prey
(Who—fathered, brothered, husbanded,—are hedged
About with thorny danger) and apply
His arts to this poor country ignorance
Who sees forthwith in the first rag of man
Her model hero! Why continue waste
On such a woman treasures of a heart
Would yet find solace,—yes, my f-f-friend—
In some congenial—fiddle-diddle-dee?'

"Pray, is the pleasant gentleman described
Exact the portrait which my '*f-f-friends*'
Recognize as so like? 'Tis evident
You half surmised the sweet original
Could be no other than myself, just now!
Your stop and start were flattering!"

"Of course
Caricature's allowed for in a sketch!
The longish nose becomes a foot in length,
The swarthy cheek gets copper-colored,—still,
Prominent beak and dark-hued skin are facts:
And '*parson's daughter*'—'*young man coachable*'—
'*Elderly party*'—'*four years since*'—were facts
To fasten on, a moment! Marriage, though—
That made the difference, I hope."

"All right!
I never married; wish I had—and then
Unwish it: people kill their wives, sometimes!
I hate my mistress, but I'm murder-free.
In your case, where's the grievance? You came last,
The earlier bird picked up the worm. Suppose
You, in the glory of your twenty-one,
Had happened to precede myself! 'tis odds
But this gigantic juvenility,
This offering of a big arm's bony hand—
I'd rather shake than feel shake me, I know—
Had moved my dainty mistress to admire
An altogether new Ideal—deem
Idolatry less due to life's decline
Productive of experience, powers mature
By dint of usage, the made man—no boy
That's all to make! I was the earlier bird—
And what I found, I let fall; what you missed,
Who is the fool that blames you for?"

"Myself—
For nothing, everything! For finding out
She, whom I worshiped, was a worshiper
In turn of . . . but why stir up settled mud?
She married him—the fifty-years-old rake—
How you have teazed the talk from me! At last
My secret's told you. I inquired no more,
Nay, stopped ears when informants unshut mouth;
Enough that she and he live, deuce take where,
Married and happy, or else miserable—
It's 'Cut-the-pack;' she turned up ace or knave
And I left Oxford, England, dug my hole
Out in Dalmatia, till you drew me thence
Badger-like,—'*Back to London*' was the word—
'*Do things, a many, there, you fancy hard,*
I'll undertake are easy!'—the advice.
I took it, had my twelvemonth's fling with you—
(Little hand holding large hand pretty tight
For all its delicacy—eh, my lord?)
Until when, t'other day, I got a turn
Somehow and gave up tired: and '*Rest!*' bade you,
'*Marry your cousin, double your estate,*
And take your ease by all means!' So, I loll
On this the springy sofa, mine next month—
Or should loll, but that you must needs beat rough
The very down you spread me out so smooth.
I wish this confidence were still to make!
Ten thousand pounds? You owe me twice the sum
For stirring up the black depths! There's repose
Or, at least, silence when misfortune seems
All that one has to bear; but folly—yes,
Folly, it all was! Fool to be so meek,
So humble,—such a coward rather say!
Fool, to adore the adorer of a fool!
Not to have faced him, tried (a useful hint)
My big and bony, here, against the bunch
Of lily-colored five with signet-ring,
Most like, for little-finger's sole defense—
Much as you flaunt the blazon there! I grind
My teeth, that bite my very heart, to think—
To know I might have made that woman mine
But for the folly of the coward—know—
Or what's the good of my apprenticeship
This twelvemonth to a master in the art?
Mine—had she been mine—just one moment mine
For honor, for dishonor—anyhow,
So that my life, instead of stagnant . . . Well,
You've poked and proved stagnation is not sleep—
Hang you!"

"Hang *you* for an ungrateful goose!
All this means—I who since I knew you first
Have helped you to conceit yourself this cock
O' the dunghill with all hens to pick and choose—
Ought to have helped you when shell first was chipped
By chick that wanted prompting '*Use the spur!*'
While I was elsewhere putting mine to use.
As well might I blame you who kept aloof,
Seeing you could not guess I was alive,
Never advised me '*Do as I have done—*
Reverence such a jewel as your luck
Has scratched up to enrich unworthiness!'
As your behavior was, should mine have been,
—Faults which we both, too late, are sorry for—
Opposite ages, each with its mistake:
'*If youth but would—if age but could,*' you know!
Don't let us quarrel! Come, we're—young and old—
Neither so badly off! Go you your way,
Cut to the Cousin! I'll to Inn, await
The issue of diplomacy with Aunt,
And wait my hour on '*calm acclivity*'
In rumination manifold—perhaps
About ten thousand pounds I have to pay!"

III.

Now, as the elder lights the fresh cigar
Conducive to resource, and saunteringly
Betakes him to the left-hand backward path,—
While, much sedate, the younger strides away
To right and makes for—islanded in lawn
And edged with shrubbery—the brilliant bit
Of Barry's building that's the Place,—a pair
Of women, at this nick of time, one young,
One very young, are ushered with due pomp
Into the same Inn-parlor—'*disengaged*
Entirely now!' the obsequious landlord smiles,
'*Since the late occupants—whereof but one*
Was quite a stranger'—(smile enforced by bow)
'*Left, a full two hours since, to catch the train,*
Probably for the stranger's sake!' (Bow, smile
And backing out from door soft closed behind.)

Woman and girl, the two, alone inside,
Begin their talk: the girl, with sparkling eyes—

"Oh, I forewent him purposely! but you,
Who joined at—journeyed from the Junction here—
I wonder how he failed your notice! Few
Stop at our station: fellow-passengers
Assuredly you were—I saw indeed
His servant, therefore he arrived all right.
I wanted, you know why, to have you safe
Inside here first of all, so dodged about
The dark end of the platform; that's his way—
To swing from station straight to avenue
And stride the half a mile for exercise.
I fancied you might notice the huge boy.
He soon gets o'er the distance; at the house
He'll hear I went to meet him and have missed;
He'll wait. No minute of the hour's too much
Meantime for our preliminary talk:
First word of which must be—O good beyond
Expression of all goodness—you to come!"

The elder, the superb one, answers slow.

"There was no helping that. You called for me,
Cried, rather: and my old heart answered you.
Still, thank me! since the effort breaks a vow—
At least, a promise to myself."

"I know!

How selfish get you happy folks to be!
If I should love my husband, must I needs
Sacrifice straightway all the world to him,
As you do? Must I never dare leave house
On this dread Arctic expedition, out
And in again, six mortal hours, though you—
You even, my own friend for evermore,
Adjure me—fast your friend till rude love pushed
Poor friendship from her vantage—just to grant
The quarter of a whole day's company
And counsel? This makes counsel so much more
Need and necessity. For here's my block
Of stumbling: in the face of happiness
So absolute, fear chills me. If such change
In heart be but love's easy consequence,
Do I love? If to marry mean—let go
All I now live for, should my marriage be!"

The other never once has ceased to gaze
On the great elm-tree in the open, posed
Placidly full in front, smooth bole, broad branch,
And leafage, one green plenitude of May.
The gathered thought runs into speech at last.

"O you exceeding beauty, bosomful
Of lights and shades, murmurs and silences,
Sun-warmth, dew-coolness,—squirrel, bee and bird,
High, higher, highest, till the blue proclaims
'Leave earth, there's nothing better till next step Heavenward!'—so, off flies what has wings to help!"

And henceforth they alternate. Says the girl—

"That's saved then: marriage spares the early taste."

"Four years now, since my eye took note of tree!"

"If I had seen no other tree but this
My life-long, while yourself came straight, you said,
From tree which overstretched you and was just
One fairy tent with pitcher-leaves that held
Wine, and a flowery wealth of suns and moons,
And magic fruits whereon the angels feed—
I looking out of window on a tree
Like yonder—otherwise well-known, much-liked,
Yet just an English ordinary elm—
What marvel if you cured me of conceit
My elm's bird bee and squirrel tenantry
Was quite the proud possession I supposed?
And there is evidence you tell me true.
The fairy marriage-tree reports itself
Good guardian of the perfect face and form,
Fruits of four years' protection! Married friend,
You are more beautiful than ever!"

"Yes—
I think that likely. I could well dispense
With all thought fair in feature, mine or no,
Leave but enough of face to know me by—
With all found fresh in youth except such strength
As lets a life-long labor earn repose
Death sells at just that price, they say; and so,
Possibly, what I care not for, I keep."

"How you must know he loves you! Chill, before,
Fear sinks to freezing. Could I sacrifice—
Assured my lover simply loves my soul—
One nose-breadth of fair feature? No, indeed!
Your own love. . . ."

"The preliminary hour—
Don't waste it!"

"But I can't begin at once!
The angel's self that comes to hear me speak
Drives away all the care about the speech.
What an angelic mystery you are—
Now—that is certain! when I knew you first,
No break of halo and no bud of wing!
I thought I knew you, saw you, round and through.
Like a glass ball; suddenly, four years since,
You vanished, how and whither? Mystery!
Wherefore? No mystery at all: you loved,
Were loved again, and left the world of course,—
Who would not? Lapped four years in fairy-land,
Out comes, by no less wonderful a chance,
The changeling, touched athwart her trellised bliss
Of blush-rose bower by just the old friend's voice
That's now struck dumb at her own potency.
I talk of my small fortunes? Tell me yours—
Rather! The fool I ever was—I am,
You see that: the true friend you ever had,
You have, you also recognize. Perhaps,
Giving you all the love of all my heart,
Nature, that's niggard in me, has denied
The after-birth of love there's someone claims,
—This huge boy, swinging up the avenue;
And I want counsel—is defect in me,
Or him who has no right to raise the love?
My cousin asks my hand: he's young enough,
Handsome,—my maid thinks,—manly's more the word:
He asked my leave to *'drop'* the elm-tree there,
Some morning before breakfast. Gentleness
Goes with the strength, of course. He's honest too,
Limpidly truthful. For ability—
All's in the rough yet. His first taste of life
Seems to have somehow gone against the tongue:
He traveled, tried things—came back, tried still more—
He says he's sick of all. He's fond of me
After a certain careless-earnest way
I like: the iron's crude,—no polished steel
Somebody forged before me. I am rich—
That's not the reason, he's far richer: no,
Nor is it that he thinks me pretty,—frank
Undoubtedly on that point! He saw once
The pink of face-perfection—oh, not you—
Content yourself, my beauty!—for she proved
So thoroughly a cheat, his charmer . . . nay,
He runs into extremes, I'll say at once,
Lest you say! Well, I understand he wants
Someone to serve, something to do: and both
Requisites so abound in me and mine
That here's the obstacle which stops consent—
The smoothness is too smooth, and I mistrust
The unseen cat beneath the counterpane.
Therefore I thought—*'Would she but judge for me,
Who, judging for herself, succeeded so!'*
Do I love him, does he love me, do both
Mistake for knowledge—easy ignorance?
Appeal to the proficient in each art!
I got rough-smooth through a piano-piece,
Rattled away last week till tutor came,
Heard me to end, then grunted. *'Ach, mein Gott!
Sagen Sie "easy"? Every note is wrong!
All thumped mit wrist—we'll trouble fingers now!
The Fräulein will please roll up Raff again
And exercise at Czerny for one month!'*
Am I to roll up cousin, exercise
At Trollope's novels for a month? Pronounce!"

"Now, place each in the right position first,
Adviser and advised one! I perhaps
Am three—nay, four years older; am, beside,
A wife: advantages—to balance which,
You have a full fresh joyous sense of life
That finds you out life's fit food everywhere,
Detects enjoyment where I, slow and dull,
Fumble at fault. Already, these four years,
Your merest glimpses at the world without
Have shown you more than ever met my gaze;
And now, by joyance you inspire joy,—learn
While you profess to teach, and teach, although
Avowedly a learner. I am dazed
Like any owl by sunshine which just sets
The sparrow preening plumage! Here's to spy
—Your cousin! You have scanned him all your life,
Little or much; I never saw his face.
You have determined on a marriage—used
Deliberation therefore—I'll believe
No otherwise, with opportunity
For judgment so abounding! Here stand I—
Summoned to give my sentence, for a whim
(Well, at first cloud-fleck thrown athwart your blue)
On what is strangeness' self to me,—say *'Wed!'*
Or *'Wed not!'* whom you promise I shall judge
Presently, at propitious lunch-time, just
While he carves chicken! Sends he leg for wing?
That revelation into character
And conduct must suffice me! Quite as well
Consult with yonder solitary crow
That eyes us from your elm-top!"

"Still the same!
Do you remember, at the library
We saw together somewhere, those two books
Somebody said were notice-worthy? One
Lay wide on table, sprawled its painted leaves
For all the world's inspection; shut on shelf
Reclined the other volume, closed, clasped, locked—
Clear to be let alone. Which page had we
Preferred the turning over of? You were,
Are, ever will be the locked lady, hold
Inside you secrets written,—soul absorbed,
My ink upon your blotting-paper. *I*—
What trace of you have I to show in turn?
Delicate secrets! No one juvenile
Ever essayed at croquet and performed
Superiorly but I confided you
The sort of hat he wore and hair it held.
While you? One day a calm note comes by post—
'I am just married, you may like to hear.'
Most men would hate you, or they ought; we love
What we fear,—*I* do! *'Cold'* I shall expect
My cousin calls you. I—dislike not him,
But (if I comprehend what loving means)
Love you immeasurably more—more—more
Than even he who, loving you his wife,
Would turn up nose at me impertinent,
Frivolous, forward—*love* that excellence
Of all the earth he bows in worship to!
And who's this paragon of privilege?
Simply a country parson: his the charm
That worked the miracle! Oh, too absurd—
But that you stand before me as you stand!
Such beauty does prove something, everything!
Beauty's the prize-flower which dispenses eye
From peering into what has nourished root—
Dew or manure: the plant best knows its place.
Enough, from teaching youth and tending age
And hearing sermons,—haply writing tracts,—
From such strange love-besprinkled compost, lo,
Out blows this triumph! Therefore, love's the soil
Plants find or fail of. You, with wit to find,
Exercise wit on the old friend's behalf,
Keep me from failure! Scan and scrutinize
This cousin! Surely he's as worth your pains
To study as my elm-tree, crow and all,
You still keep staring at! I read your thoughts!"

"At last?"

"At first! *'Would, tree, a-top of thee
I winged were, like crow perched moveless there,
And so could straightway soar, escape this bore,
Back to my nest where broods whom I love best—
The parson o'er his parish—garish—rarish—'*
Oh I could bring the rhyme in if I tried:
The Album here inspires me! Quite apart
From lyrical expression, have I read
The stare aright, and sings not soul just so?"

"Or rather *so? 'Cool comfortable elm
That men make coffins out of,—none for me
At thy expense, so thou permit I glide
Under thy ferny feet, and there sleep, sleep,
Nor dread awaking though in heaven itself!'*"

The younger looks with face struck sudden white.
The elder answers its inquiry.

"Dear,
You are a guesser, not a *'clairvoyante.'*
I'll so far open you the locked and shelved
Volume, my soul, that you desire to see,
As let you profit by the title-page—"

"*Paradise Lost?*"

"*Inferno!*—All which comes
Of tempting me to break my vow. Stop here!
Friend, whom I love the best in the whole world,
Come at your call, be sure that I will do
At your requirement—see and say my mind.
It may be that by sad apprenticeship
I have a keener sense: I'll task the same.
Only indulge me—here let sight and speech
Happen—this Inn is neutral ground, you know!
I cannot visit the old house and home,
Encounter the old sociality
Abjured forever. Peril quite enough
In even this first—last, I pray it prove—
Renunciation of my solitude!
Back, you, to house and cousin! Leave me here,
Who want no entertainment, carry still
My occupation with me. While I watch
The shadow inching round those ferny feet,
Tell him *'A school friend wants a word with me
Up at the inn: time, tide and train won't wait:
I must go see her—on and off again—
You'll keep me company?'* Ten minutes' talk,
With you in presence, ten more afterward
With who, alone, convoys me station-bound,
And I see clearly—to say honestly
To-morrow: pen shall play tongue's part, you know!
Go—quick! for I have made our hand-in-hand
Return impossible. So scared you look,—
If cousin does not greet you with, *'What ghost
Has crossed your path?'* I set him down obtuse."

And after one more look, with face still white,
The younger does go, while the elder stands
Occupied by the elm at window there.

[To be continued in next Sunday's edition of the Times.]

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S HUMILITY.—His sermons speak for themselves; but in print they are not quite what they were delivered in his impressively peculiar style. It is strange that when making an extempore speech or in common conversation he stammered a good deal; but I never once heard him stumble at a word when preaching, as he always did, from manuscript. In the delivery of his sermons the voice was much inflected, now raised to a comparatively high pitch, and soon again lowered with impressive solemnity. At times a peculiarly plaintive tone distinguished his delivery from that of any other preacher I ever heard. I have one reminiscence of him to record, very suggestive of the honest humility with which he was wont to weigh his words. One day all had occasion to congratulate him on a happy event—the safe arrival in England of his daughter, who had made a voyage across the Atlantic. On my offering him my congratulation, he replied, "Yes, I am very thankful," but he quickly corrected himself, and said, "I mean to say I *ought* to be very thankful. I know I am not as thankful as I ought to be—we none of us are—for God's mercies. I *ought* to be very thankful for my daughter's safe return." Since I heard him say these words, I have often caught myself saying "I am very thankful;" and I have often thought what a convenient formula that expression makes, when it only means "I am very glad." It was generally understood in Chester that the sphere he had there was too narrow for him, much as he enlarged it for himself. It was therefore not a day of surprise when it was known that he was made Canon of Westminster, but it was a day of very sincere regret to many inhabitants of the ancient city.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

[PRINTED BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT WITH THE AUTHOR.]

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA.

BY THOMAS HARDY.

Author of "Far from the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c.

CHAPTER XXIX.

MRS. BELMAINE'S—CRIPPLEGATE CHURCH.

Neigh's remark that he believed he should see Ethelberta again the next day referred to a contemplated pilgrimage of an unusual sort, which had been arranged for that day by Mrs. Belmaine upon the grounds of an incidental suggestion of Ethelberta's. One afternoon in the week previous they had been chatting over tea at the house of the former lady, Neigh being present as a casual caller, when the conversation was directed upon Milton by somebody opening a volume of the poet's works that lay on a table near.

"Milton! thou should'st be living at this hour:
England hath need of thee"—

said Mrs. Belmaine, with the degree of flippancy which is considered correct for immortal verse, the Bible, God, &c., in these days. And Ethelberta replied, lit up by a quick remembrance, "It is a good time to talk of Milton, for I have been much impressed by reading the *Life;* and I have decided to go and see his tomb. Could we not all go? We ought to quicken our memories of the great, and of where they lie, by such a visit occasionally."

"We ought," said Mrs. Belmaine.

"And why shouldn't we?" continued Ethelberta, with interest.

"To Westminster Abbey?" said Mr. Belmaine, a common man of thirty, younger than his wife, who had lately come into the room.

"No; to where he lies comparatively alone—Cripplegate Church."

"I always thought that Milton was buried in Poets' Corner," said Mr. Belmaine.

"So did I," said Neigh; "but I have such an indifferent head for places that my thinking goes for nothing."

"Well, it would be a pretty thing to do," said Mrs. Belmaine, "and instructive to all of us. If Mrs. Petherwin would like to go, I should. We can take you in the carriage, and call round for Mrs. Doncastle on our way, and set you both down again coming back."

"That would be excellent," said Ethelberta. "There is nowhere I like going to so much as the depths of the city. The absurd narrowness of world-renowned streets is so surprising—so crooked and shady as they are too, and full of the quaint smells of old cupboards and cellars. Walking one of them reminds me of being at the bottom of some crevasse or gorge, the proper surface of the globe being the tops of the houses."

"You will come to take care of us, John? And you, Mr. Neigh, would like to come? We will tell Mr. Ladywell that he may join us if he cares to," said Mrs. Belmaine.

"Oh yes," said her husband quietly; and Neigh said he should like nothing better, after a faint aspect of apprehension at the remoteness of the idea from the daily track of his thoughts. Mr. Belmaine observing this, and mistaking it for an indication that Neigh had been dragged into the party against his will by his overhasty wife, arranged that Neigh should go independently and meet them there at the hour named if he chose to do so, to give him an opportunity of staying away. Ethelberta also was by this time doubting if she had not been too eager with her proposal. To go on such a sentimental errand might be thought by her friends to be simply troublesome, their adherence having been given only in the regular course of complaisance. She was still comparatively an outsider here, her life with Lady Petherwin having been passed chiefly in alternations between English watering-places and continental towns. However, it was too late now to muse on this, and it may be added that from first to last Ethelberta never discovered from the Belmaines whether her proposal had been an infliction or a charm, so perfectly were they practiced in sustaining that complete divorce between thinking and saying which is the hall mark of high civilization. "Between these and my poor crude Sol and Dan how great a gulf is fixed!" she said to herself, well knowing how plainly they would have grumbled at first it under such circumstances they had seen no pleasure to themselves in accompanying her, and on second thoughts how determined they would have been to go, on the moral ground of giving pleasure to her. The same result, it is true, but reached openly; and her heart naturally clung to the manners familiar to her in childhood, though impracticable now.

But however she might doubt the Belmaines, she had no doubt as to Neigh's true sentiments; the time had come when he, notwithstanding his air of being oppressed by almost every lively invention of town and country for charming griefs to rest, would not be at all oppressed by a quiet visit to the purlieus of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, since she was the originator, and was going herself.

It was a bright, hope-inspiring afternoon in this mid-May time when the carriage containing Mr. and Mrs. Belmaine, Mrs. Doncastle, and Ethelberta crept along the incumbered streets toward Barbican; till turning out of that thoroughfare into Redcross street they beheld the bold shape of the old tower they sought, clothed in every neutral shade, standing clear against the sky, dusky and grim in its upper stage, and hoary gray below, where every corner of every stone was completely rounded off by the waves of wind and storm. All people were busy here; our visitors seemed to be the only idle persons the city contained; and there was no dissonance—there never is—between antiquity and such beehive industry; for pure industry, in failing to observe its own existence and aspect, partakes of the unobtrusive nature of material things. This intramural stir was a flywheel transparent by infinite motion, through which Milton and his day could be seen as if nothing intervened. Had there been ostensibly harmonious accessories, a crowd of observing people in search of the poetical, conscious of the place and the scene, what a discord would have arisen there. But everybody passed by Milton's grave except Ethelberta and her friends, and for the moment the city's less invidious conduct appeared to her more desirable as a practice than her own.

But she was brought out of this rumination by the halt at the church door, and completely reminded of the present by finding the church open, and Neigh—the till yesterday unimpassioned Neigh—waiting in the vestibule to receive them, just as if he lived there. Ladywell had not arrived. It was a long time before Ethelberta could get back to Milton again, for Neigh was continuing to impend over her future more and more visibly. The objects along the journey had distracted her mind from him; but the moment now was as a direct renewal and prolongation of the declaration-time yesterday, and as if in furtherance of the conclusion of the episode. They all alighted and went in, the coachman being told to take the carriage to a quiet nook further on, and return in half an hour. Mrs. Belmaine and her carriage some years before had accidentally got jammed crosswise in Cheapside through the clumsiness of the man in turning up a side street, blocking that great artery of the civilized world for the space of a minute and a half, when they were pounced upon by half-a-dozen policemen, and forced to back ignominously up a little slit between the houses where they did not mean to go, amid the shouts of the passing nations; and it was her nervous recollection of that event which caused Mrs. Belmaine to be so precise in her directions now.

By the time that they were grouped around the tomb the visit had assumed a much more solemn complexion than any one among them had anticipated. Ashamed of the influence that she discovered Neigh to be exercising over her, and opposing it steadily, Ethelberta drew from her pocket a small edition of Milton, and proposed that she should read a few lines from *Paradise Lost.* The responsibility of producing a successful afternoon was upon her shoulders; she was, moreover, the only one present who could properly manage blank verse, and this was sufficient to justify the proposal. She stood with her head against the marble slab just below the bust, and began a selected piece, Neigh standing a few yards off on her right, looking into his hat in order to listen accurately, Mr. and Mrs. Belmaine and Mrs. Doncastle seating themselves in a pew directly facing the monument. The ripe warm colors of afternoon came in upon them from the west, upon the sallow piers and arches, and the infinitely deep brown pews beneath, the aisle over Ethelberta's head being in misty shade through which glowed a lurid light from a dark-stained window behind. The sentences fell from her lips in a rhythmical cadence one by one, and she could be fancied a priestess of him before whose image she stood, when with a vivid suggestiveness she delivered here, not many yards from the central money-mill of the world, yet out from the very tomb of their author, the passage containing the words.

"Mammon led them on;
Mammon, the least-erected spirit that fell
From heaven."

When she had finished reading Ethelberta left the monument, and then each one present strayed independently about the building, Ethelberta turning to the left along the passage to the south door. Neigh—from whose usually apathetic face and eyes there had proceeded a secret smoldering light as he listened and regarded her—followed in the same direction, and vanished at her heels into the church-yard, whither she had now gone. Mr. and Mrs. Belmaine exchanged glances, and instead of following the pair, they went with Mrs. Doncastle into the vestry to inquire of the person in charge for the registry of the marriage of Oliver Cromwell, which was solemnized here. The church was now quite empty, and its stillness was as a vacuum into which an occasional noise from the street overflowed, and became rarefied away to nothing.

Something like five minutes had passed when a hansom stopped outside the door, and Ladywell entered the porch. He stood still, and looking inquiringly round for a minute or two, sat down in one of the high pews, as if under the impression that the others had not yet arrived.

While he sat here Neigh reappeared at the south door opposite, and came slowly in. Ladywell, in rising to go to him, saw that Neigh's attention was engrossed by something he held in his hand. It was his pocket-book, and Neigh was looking at a few rose-leaves which had been placed between the pages. When Ladywell came forward Neigh looked up, started, and closed the book quickly, so that some of the petals fluttered to the ground between the two men.

"Ah! here you are, Ladywell," he said, recovering himself. "We had given you up; my aunt said that you would not care to come. They are all in the vestry." How it came to pass that Neigh designated those in the vestry as "all," when there was one in the churchyard, was a thing that he himself could hardly have explained, so much more had it to do with instinct than with calculation.

"Never mind them—don't interrupt them," said Ladywell. "The plain truth is that I have been very greatly disturbed in mind; and I could not appear earlier by reason of it. I had some doubt about coming at all."

"I am sorry to hear that."

"Neigh—I may as well tell you and have done with it. I have found that a lady of my acquaintance has two strings to her bow, or I am very much in error."

"What—Mrs. Petherwin?" said Neigh, uneasily. "But I thought that—that fancy was over with you long ago. Even your acquaintance with her was at an end, I thought."

"In a measure it is at an end. But let me tell you that what you call a fancy has been anything but a fancy with me, to be over like a Spring shower. To speak plainly, Neigh, I consider myself badly used by that woman; —— badly used."

"Badly used?" said Neigh, mechanically, and wondering all the time if Ladywell had been informed that Ethelberta was to be one of the party to-day.

"Well, I ought not to talk like that," said Ladywell, adopting a lighter tone. "All is fair in courtship, I suppose, now as ever. Indeed, I mean to put a good face upon it; if I am beaten, I am. But it is very provoking, after supposing matters to be going on smoothly, to find out that you are mistaken."

"I told you you were quite mistaken in supposing she cared for you."

"That is just the point I am not mistaken in," said Ladywell, warmly. "She did care for me, and I stood as well with her as any man could stand until this fellow came, whoever he is. A sneaking scamp, that's what he is. Why does he not show himself?"

"Don't you really know who he is?" said Neigh, in a pronounced and exceptional tone, on purpose to give Ladywell a chance of suspecting, for the position was getting awkward. But Ladywell was as blind as Bartimeus in that direction, so well had indifference to Ethelberta's charms been feigned by Neigh until he thought seriously of marrying her. Yet, unfortunately for the interests of calmness, Ladywell was less blind with his outward eye. In his reflections his glance had lingered again upon the pocket-book which Neigh still held in his hand, and upon the two or three rose-leaves on the floor, until he said idly, superimposing humorousness upon misery, as men in love can:

"Rose-leaves, Neigh? I thought you did not care for flowers. What makes you amuse yourself with such sentimental objects as they, only fit for women, or painters like me? If I had not observed you with my own eyes I should have said that you were about the last man in the world to care for things of that sort. Whatever makes you keep rose-leaves in your pocket-book?"

"The best reason on earth," said Neigh. "A woman gave them to me."

"That proves nothing, unless she is a great deal to you," said Ladywell, with the experienced air of a man who, whatever his inferiority in years to Neigh, was far beyond him in knowledge of that sort, by virtue of his recent trials.

"She is a great deal to me."

"If I did not know you to be such a confirmed misogynist I should say that this is a serious matter."

"It is serious," said Neigh quietly. "The probability is that I shall marry the woman who gave me these. Anyhow, I have asked her the question, and she has not altogether said no."

"I am glad to hear it, Neigh," said Ladywell, heartily. "I am glad to hear that your star is higher than mine."

Before Neigh could make further reply, Ladywell was attracted by the glow of green sunlight reflected through the south door by the grass of the churchyard, now in all its Spring freshness and luxuriance. He bent his steps thither, followed anxiously by Neigh.

"I had no idea there was such a lovely green spot in the city," Ladywell continued passing out. "Trees, too, planted out in the manner of an orchard. What a charming place!"

The place was truly charming just at that date. The untainted leaves of the lime and plane trees and the newly-sprung grass had in the sun a brilliancy of beauty that was brought into extraordinary prominence by the sable soil showing here and there, and the charcoaled stems and trunks out of which the leaves budded; they seemed an importation, not a produce, and their delicacy such as would perish in a day.

"What is this round tower?" Ladywell said again, walking toward the iron-gray bastion, partly covered with ivy and Virginia creeper, which stood obtruding into the inclosure.

"Oh, didn't you know that was here? That's a piece of the old city wall," said Neigh, looking furtively around at the same time. Behind the bastion the churchyard ran into a long narrow strip, grassed like the other part, but completely hidden from it by the cylinder of ragged masonry. On rounding this projection, Ladywell beheld within a few feet of him a lady whom he knew too well.

"Mrs. Petherwin here!" exclaimed he, proving how ignorant he had been of the composition of the party he was to meet, and accounting at the same time for his laxity in attending it.

"I forgot to tell you," said Neigh awkwardly, behind him, "that Mrs. Petherwin was to come with us."

Ethelberta blushed deeply—she was as embarrassed as if she had been detected in a crime. However, she came up to him and said, "I did not see you before this moment—we had been thinking you would not come."

While these words were being prettily spoken, Ladywell's face became pale as death. On Ethelberta's bosom were the stem and green calyx of a rose, almost all its flower having disappeared. It had been a red rose, for two or three leaves remained upon her dress to tell the tale.

She could not help noticing his fixed gaze, and she said quickly, "Yes, I have lost my pretty rose; this may as well go now;" and she plucked out the stem and flung it away.

Poor Ladywell turned round to meet Mr. and Mrs. Belmaine, whose voices were beginning to be heard just within the church door, leaving Neigh and Ethelberta together. It was a graceful act of young Ladywell's, that in the midst of his own pain at the strange tale the rose-leaves suggested—Neigh's rivalry, Ethelberta's mutability, his own defeat—he was not regardless of the intense embarrassment that might have been caused had he remained.

The two were silent at first, and it was evident that Ethelberta's mood was one of anger. She turned aside from him to follow the others, when Neigh spoke in a tone somewhat bitter and somewhat stern:

"What—going like that? After being compromised together, why don't you close with me? Ladywell knows all; I had already told him that the rose-leaves were given me by my intended wife. We seem to him to be practicing deceptions all of a piece, and what folly it is to play off so! As to what I did, that I ask your forgiveness for."

Ethelberta looked upon the ground and maintained a compressed lip. Neigh resumed: "If I showed more feeling than you care for, I insist that it was not more than was natural under the circumstances, if not quite proper. Opinions may differ, but my experience goes to prove that conventional squeamishness at such times as these is more talked and written about than practiced. Plain behavior must be expected when marriage is the question. Nevertheless, I do say—and I cannot say more—that I am sincerely sorry to have offended you by exceeding my privileges. I will never do so again."

"Don't say privileges. You have none."

"I am sorry that I thought otherwise, and that others will think so, too. Ladywell is, at any rate, bent on thinking so. It might have been made known to him in a gentle way—but God disposes."

"There is nothing to make known—I don't understand," said Ethelberta, going from him.

By this time Ladywell had walked round the gravel walks with the two other ladies and Mr. Belmaine, and they were all turning to come back again. The young painter had deputed his voice to reply to their remarks, but his understanding continued poring upon other things. When he came up to Ethelberta, his agitation had left him—she, too, was free from constraint; while Neigh was some distance off, carefully examining nothing in particular in an old fragment of wall.

The little party was now united again as to its persons, though in spirit far otherwise. They went through the church in general talk—Ladywell sad but serene, and Ethelberta keeping far removed both from him and from Neigh. She had at this juncture entered upon that Sphinx-like stage of existence in which, contrary to her earlier manner, she signified to no one of her ways plans, or sensations, and spoke little on any subject at all. There were occasional smiles now which came only from the face, and speeches from the lips merely.

The journey home was performed as they had come, Ladywell not accepting the seat in Neigh's cab which was phlegmatically offered him. Mrs. Doncastle's acquaintance with Ethelberta had been slight until this day, but the afternoon's proceeding had much impressed the matron with her younger friend. Before they parted she said, with the sort of affability which is meant to signify the beginning of permanent friendship: "A friend of my husband's, Lord Mountclere, has been anxious for some time to meet you. He is a great admirer of the poems and more still of the story-telling invention, and your power in it. He has been present many times at the Mayfair Hall to hear you. When will you dine with us to meet him? I know you will like him. Will Thursday be convenient?"

Ethelberta stood for a moment reflecting, and, reflecting, hoped that Mrs. Doncastle had not noticed her momentary perplexity. Crises were becoming as common as blackberries, and she had foreseen this one a long time. It was not that she was to meet Lord Mountclere, for he was only a name and a distant profile to her. It was that her father would necessarily be present at the meeting, in the most anomalous position that human nature could endure.

However, having often proved in her disjointed experience that the shortest way out of a difficulty lies straight through it, Ethelberta decided to dine at the Doncastles, and, as she murmured that she should have great pleasure in meeting any friend of theirs, set about contriving how the encounter with her dearest relative might be made safe and unsuspected. She bade them adieu blithely, but the thoughts engendered by the invitation stood before her as sorrowful and rayless ghosts which could not be laid. Often, at such conjunctures as these, when the futility of her great undertaking was more than usually manifest, did Ethelberta long like a tired child for the conclusion of the whole matter—when her work should be over, and the evening come—when she might draw her boat up on the shore, and in some thymy nook await eternal night with a placid mind.

[To be Continued.]

RELIGIONS IN IRELAND.—On the subject of religious questions Ireland, Catholic as she is, has some differences of opinion. The Irish census extended to religion, and the result is a list of nearly 150 forms of faith. Nine-tenths of the people range themselves in five classes—4,150,867 Roman Catholics, 667,998 Protestant Episcopalians, 497,648 Presbyterians, 43,441 Methodists. The remaining 52,423 belong to "other denominations." Among them are 1,538 Covenanters, 2,600 Brethren and Christian Brethren, the majority of them women; 6 Exclusive Brethren, 3 of them women; 40 Non-sectarians, 4 Orthodox, 5 Christadelphians, 5 Humanitarians, 44 Christian Israelites, 33 Mormons, and 10 Latter-day Saints, 17 of them women. A few call themselves followers of some more or less known man. There are 10 Darbyites, 9 Puseyites, 6 Walkerites, 5 Morrisonians, and 1 Kellyite. There are 60 Freethinkers, 49 persons of "no denomination," 16 Deists, 6 Theists, 1 Atheist, 8 Secularists, 1 Materialist. When we come to count "single persons," we are in a labyrinth of varieties. There is an Idimite; a Reformer (a woman;) a disciple of "natural religion," and another of "Positivism, or the religion of humanity;" a philanthropist; a saint of no sect, a protester against all priestcraft; a latitudinarian; a Socialist; a Sabbatarian; a Buddhist; a Mussulman; a True Moslem; a Confucian; a Pagan. Four men and one woman describe themselves as "undetermined" or "undecided;" and there remain, after all, 830 males and 214 females whose religious profession is entirely "unspecified." If all these different religious, and irreligious, bodies or individuals had sent representatives to the Bonn Conference, in answer to Dr. Döllinger's comprehensive invitation, the accommodation of the place would have been severely taxed.—*Tinsley's Magazine.*

PÈRE LA CHAISE.—Père la Chaise, we often fancy, dates from the time of the Grand Monarque, but we are wrong. The Père was Louis' confessor when he became, in his old age, a drivelling devotee. It was he who secretly married the old King to the handsome creole, Françoise d'Aubigné de Maintenon, Scarron's penniless widow; but the land was not bought till the year eleven of the Republic (1803) by Frochot, the First Consul's Prefect of the Seine, and it was first opened as a burying-ground in 1804. It took La Chaise's name because Louis gave it to his confessor in 1676, perhaps as a thank-offering for the wonderful success of the French fleet, which in that year thrice beat De Ruyter. From time immemorial, the slope called Mont l'Evêque, had belonged to the Archbishops of Paris. About 1550, they sold a piece of it to a rich grocer named Regnault, who built on it a country house, with a splendid view of Paris. This was called Regnault's Folly; and so it proved, for, before sixty years had gone by, the Jesuits had got hold of it, and used it for "going into retreat" in the Summer months. In 1652, Louis XIV., then quite a lad, looked on from its windows at the street fight in which that great amazon of the Fronde, Mlle. de Montpensier, helped Condé to drive off Turenne and the royalists, by turning on the latter the guns of the Bastille. The Jesuits, always ready to give a sprat to catch a herring, begged his Majesty to accept "that poor place of theirs," which had been consecrated by his august presence; and thenceforth Mont l'Evêque became Mont Louis. In Lister's *Journey to Paris* (1698,) he says: "I saw the palace or country-house of Father La Chaise, the King's confessor. It is admirably situated, on a slope facing south, with fine woods on both sides. A fit dwelling for a contemplative mind." The old part of Père la Chaise is still very beautiful. In Spring time it is full of violets, primroses, and budding trees; and if some of the tombs are absurdly vulgar and others outrageously pretentious, you don't notice this amid the wealth of greenery which nature has flung about everywhere. As you wander along some of the shady walks, notably the Bosquet-Delille, as it is called, between the tomb of that blind translator of Milton and that of Talma, the great actor, you feel inclined to say, as Luther did in the graveyard at Worms, "*Invideo quia quiescent.*" ("I envy them because they are at rest.") All Père la Chaise is not equally picturesque. Posthumous vanity is much more offensive when the monument which bears witness to it is brand-new, with great gilt letters, than when it has begun to shale off with the frosts of many Winters, and to gather from moss and lichen those hues which painters love. Pills and imitation jet, and things of that kind, are, to judge from the newest part of Père la Chaise, the surest passports to graveyard immortality. Ney is forgotten; his grave is nameless; just a little garden full of violets and heartsease, with a plain iron railing round—that is all that marks the last resting-place of "the bravest of the brave," Duke of Elchingen and Prince of Moskowa. Foy has a statue, but who cares for him? Even the "victims" of 1820 and those of 1830—on whose tombs red-hot Republicans used to stealthily scribble, "Death to the tyrant," "We will avenge thee," "Every Bourbon ought to end as Capet did," till the Police were driven wild at not being able to find out who did it—have passed into obscurity. Béranger's tomb, hard by which is the tumble-down monument of Judith Lepère, his "Lisette," still attracts visitors. So, in far greater measure, does that of Abelard and Héloïse. You can scarcely miss the big Gothic tomb with the statues of the lovers, and you will be almost sure to see some young couples shyly standing hand-in-hand behind it, and swearing eternal affection. Strange that the Parisians of to-day should be laying wreaths on the grave of a monk and nun of the twelfth century.—*All the Year Round.*

TEACHING HORSES TO FACE STRANGE ANIMALS.—A slight sketch of the mode of proceeding adopted may be worth notice, showing, as it does, that horses of high courage under proper treatment exhibit a wonderful amount of intelligence, and soon become accustomed to the sight and behavior of the wildest and most terrible of brutes. The first object is to avoid anything like a sudden fright, and to have sufficient time and space at command to enable those engaged in such an undertaking to run no risk of failure. It therefore required many days to practice their introduction to the various wild animals they are hereafter likely to meet in the jungle. It was only early in the morning, and before visitors were admitted, that these experiments could be carried out. It was decided that each horse should be mounted by an experienced and good rider. Mr. Prince, the stud-groom to his Royal Highness, and two grooms selected for the purpose, arrived at the appointed time, and, instead of entering the gardens at once, were slowly ridden up to the park fence, on the road known as the Outer Circle, and from this position they could clearly see the large male African elephant walking about in his paddock; in this way they felt somewhat safe, as they had the open road before them; and the elephant was behind the fence. As soon as the horses had recovered their surprise at the sight of this animal they were ridden into the gardens, and brought near enough to the elephant to make a close inspection of his general appearance. They were a little nervous at first, more especially when the great brute set up his large ears, and made an attempt to rush toward the horses, and utter his shrill note of alarm; they, however, soon began to acquire confidence, and cease to start or jump from him, and, after a day or two, would allow him, when let out with them, to come close enough to touch the end of his trunk. The next thing was to introduce to their notice the large male Indian rhinoceros. However quiet the horses were inclined to be, this savage monster was extremely angry at the sight of the men on horseback in so close proximity to his abode, and he rushed and snorted about in and around his paddock in a frightful state of excitement, and, had it been in his power to get at them, he would doubtless have made short work with his new acquaintances. Notwithstanding his fury, Coomassie behaved in the most cool and composed manner. It was most delightful to witness the watchful and intelligent gaze with which this beautiful animal kept his eyes upon the frantic and enraged rhinoceros, without exhibiting any particular fear or alarm; and no doubt this coolness on his part assisted greatly to quiet his two companions, Cockney and Dashwood. It soon became evident that the task would be safely and perfectly accomplished. The camels were soon afterward tried, and these appeared likely at first to afford rather more trouble than the elephant and rhinoceros. Their long, shaggy hair, the strange humps, and queer heads and necks, seemed to puzzle the horses considerably; but, after a while, they allowed them to come near enough to smell them, and gradually acquire more confidence, until they would stand side by side and pass round or between them, touching them with their noses, and becoming quite familiar. It may appear singular, but the horse Coomassie appeared to have a wish to examine and revisit all the animals in the gardens; he required no urging to bring him face to face with the lions and tigers; notwithstanding the excitement into which the sight of the horse caused these animals to fly, but Coomassie looked at them with a most inquiring eye, not appearing in the slightest degree alarmed. This, then, ended the training of three of the finest of the Prince's horses, and it is to be hoped they will, when the time comes, do credit to their teachers, and render the service for which they are engaged, and that we may once more behold them, with their royal master, none the worse for their visit to India.—*Land and Water.*

PILCHARD FISHING IN CORNWALL.—There are few pleasanter ways of spending a Summer's night than in "driving" for pilchards, as it is called. There are two methods of catching this fish, for which different kinds of nets are employed—namely, "seine-nets" and "drift-nets." The former can be used only in shallow water, when they are "shot" in a circle round the shoal of fish, which are thereby inclosed, and can be kept alive till the seine is emptied of its contents by means of smaller nets. These nets are used both by day and night, whenever a shoal of fish is seen sufficiently near the shore; but drift-nets can only be employed at night. They have a mesh of about half an inch from knot to knot, or "six score to the yard," and often measure as much as "eighteen score deep," or three yards wide. It is no uncommon thing for a pilchard boat to shoot more than a mile of this netting at once. Fancy, over seventy-six million meshes, each capable of holding one pilchard, forming one continuous trap for the unwary fish! A peculiarity of the pilchard is that it swims close to the surface; and, as a shoal is "heading" toward the shore, it can be plainly seen a long distance off, causing the surface of the water to darken with the compact mass. Gradually approaching the shoal, one can distinguish the glittering sides of the fish as they jump and flutter about on the top of the water, causing quite a commotion and a perceptible sound with their quick movements. Stamp with the foot at the bottom of the boat, and they disappear in a moment, striking downward, to rise again a few minutes after. After sunset, when the boat finds itself in the midst of shoals of fish like this, it is time to shoot the nets. Two men, one at the head-rope, the other at the foot, pay them out, hand over hand. Every few seconds a splash in the water betokens the casting overboard of one of the larger buoys, which, alternating with the smaller floats, are attached to the nets. By the time the paying-out is accomplished, darkness has come on, and we wait awhile for the fish to strike the wall of netting placed in their path. A dark, moonless night is best suited for fishing; but if the water is in that curious phosphorescent state known among fishermen as "burning," which is often the case on the darkest nights, the scene is one of extraordinary beauty. Every break in the surface of the water, whether caused by a wave, by the motion of the boat, or by the flashing of the net-floats, is illumined by a lovely glow of phosphorescent light, which gives the sea the appearance of being a mass of liquid fire. The net, hanging deep below the surface in a perfectly upright position, can be distinctly seen, and the boat itself seems set in molten silver.—*Chambers's Journal.*

OLD DUCROW.—When Bernard's hippodramatic spectacle of "St. George and the Dragon" was produced at Drury Lane, under the superintendence of Ducrow, who had acquired great experience in the arrangement of equestrian cavalcades, pageants, and tableaux, there was a great deal of trouble with the supernumeraries, who were not accustomed to doing their business in the manner expected from them by so accomplished a pantomimist as the lessee of Astley's. While the scene was being rehearsed in which the people appear excitedly before the Egyptian king, with the news of the devastation and dismay caused by the dragon, the "supers" exhausted Ducrow's not very large stock of patience, and, after making them go through their business two or three times, without any improvement, his temper burst out, in his characteristic manner. "Look here, you — fools!" he exclaimed. "You should rush up to the King—that chap there—and say, 'Old fellow, the dragon has come, and we are in a mess, and you must get us out of it.' The King says, 'Go to Brougham,' and yo

all go off to Brougham; and he says, 'What the devil do I know about the dragon? Go to your gods,' and your gods is that lump of tow burning on that block of timber." This strange address was accompanied by an exhibition of the pantomimic skill of which Ducrow possessed a greater degree than any man of his day, and which was intended to impress the subordinate actors and supernumeraries of the theatre with a correct idea of the manner in which their business should be performed. This was Ducrow's manner on all occasions. One morning during the season of 1833 he was on the stage in his dressing-gown and slippers to witness the first rehearsal of a new feat by the German rope-walker Cline. The rope was stretched from the stage to the gallery, and the performer was to ascend it and return. Cline was a little nervous; perhaps the rope had been arranged more in accordance with Ducrow's ideas than with his own. Whatever the cause, he hesitated to ascend the rope, when Ducrow snatched the balancing-pole from his hands and walked up the rope in his slippers, his dressing-gown flapping about his legs in the draught from the stage in a manner that caused his ascent to be watched with no small amount of anxiety, though he did not appear to feel the slightest trepidation himself.—*Circus Life.*

RESPECT THE BURDEN.

AN INCIDENT.

By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman."

Great Garibaldi, through the streets one day,
Passing triumphant, while admiring throngs,
With acclamations and exultant songs,
For the uncrowned kindly man made way—
Met one poor knave, 'neath heavy burden bowed,
Indifferent to the hero and the crowd.

His zealous followers would have driven aside
The sorry creature, but that good man said,
Stretching a kind hand o'er the suffering head,
"Respect the burden." Then, majestic-eyed,
He paused, and passed on, no one saying him nay;
The heavy-laden also went his way.

Thou happy soul, who travelest like a king
Along the rose-strawn pathway of thy lot,
Respect the burden. Thou may'st see it, or not,
For one heart is to another a sealed thing.
Laughter there is that hideth sobs or moans;
Firm footsteps can leave blood-prints on the stones.

Respect the burden, whatsoe'er it be;
Whether loud outcries vex the startled air,
Or in dumb agony of loss, despair
Lifts her still face, so like tranquillity—
Though each strained heartstring quivers, never shrinks;
"Let this cup pass from me!"—then, stoops and drinks.

O heavy burden! Why 'tis borne, and how,
None know save those who bear; and Him whose hand
Has laid it on the shoulder, and said "Stand—
Stand upright. Take this chrism upon thy brow,
My own anointed. Sore thy load may be;
But know—beneath it thou art carrying Me."
—*Good Words.*

AN ENGLISH PRISON.—Through the massive portal of the outer gate we have come, and entering into the jail through that handsome door in the iron railing that closes the inside entrance, we find ourselves in a building in which three or more wings converge to the centre hall. Each wing is divided into three stories. Along each story runs a light iron gallery, which you can gain by mounting that ornamental circular stair running from top to bottom. Above, large glass skylights give ample light and ventilation. Everything is light, airy, and cheerful. The brasses shine as brasses shine only in jails and men-of-war. Let us walk along the cells and look at some of their occupants. Here is a man making a pair of boots, and seemingly rather comfortable and happy. He is a boot-maker, who has been twenty times committed for drunkenness. He is only a drunkard, so we may feel a certain amount of satisfaction that he is not very miserable. What a difference for him is his time spent in jail from the intervals of freedom! Here he works between six and seven hours a day, and out of his earnings he receives an allowance larger than ever was left him by the public-house when at home. Around him everything is exquisitely clean. His cell is boarded and measures twelve feet by seven. It is ten feet high and lit and ventilated in the most perfect manner that science can devise. On his shelf are his dish for porridge, and tins bright as silver for soup and milk. A clean hammock, in which you might sleep most comfortably, is neatly folded and hung against the wall. In a corner is a basin with water laid on, in which he can wash himself if he chooses. In Winter the apartment is kept at a comfortable temperature by hot-air pipes, and a gas-burner diffuses a cheerful light in the long Winter evenings. Should he feel ill, he pulls a bell-handle, on which a gong sounds in the centre hall and from his door the number of his cell starts out; and no millionaire at Claridge's is half so punctually answered as is he by the turnkey on guard, who inquires into his wants, and if necessary a doctor is at his bedside long ere the union doctor could be found and persuaded to visit him were he at home. As he seems a quiet fellow, we do not feel much regret that he has had the good fortune to become an habitual drunkard; but what shall we say to the occupant of the adjoining—well, cell? Here a burly ruffian is engaged in making mats. The work is pleasant; the cell a fac simile of the one described; and as we listen to the details of the "crime for which he is undergoing two months' "punishment" we cannot help contrasting his pleasant lot with the squalor and misery of his lazy, idle, polluted life outside, and feeling that in so punishing a ruffian for a brutal assault upon a woman humanitarianism has become a crime, and set up in our jails a temptation to idle rascals to "come in and be happy," against which it would require a large amount of abstract morality to struggle.—*Belgravia.*

AUSTRIAN AND RUSSIAN CENSORSHIP.—Many who have traveled in Poland or Russia will remember the disfigured appearance of the English newspapers that appeared at the breakfast tables of friends with whom they were staying. It was supposed that educated men remained such children in intelligence that it was necessary to remove articles and paragraphs written in England from their ken by hideous smudges of printer's ink, which rendered the obnoxious passages illegible. Such was the method adopted by the Autocrat of all the Russias to prevent those under his rule from acquiring too great a knowledge of the thoughts and opinions of those without, and thus possibly to render them more content with the régime within. In Austria I do not think that foreign newspapers were thus habitually disfigured, although many books were entirely prohibited from entering the precincts of the paternally governed and protected land. But the tyranny exercised over writers in Austria was at once severe, silly, and pettifogging, and it is but of late that details of its working have crept out.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE YOUNG ENGLISH ROUGH.—The young rough knows no self-restraint. Beer and tobacco he has at all cost to him and his. Subordination he scorns. Regular work he hates. Bodily indulgences he procures, by proper means if he can; if not, he falls back often enough upon his brute force. From want of self-restraint, quite as much as from the various other reasons assigned by other people for him, he deserts from the army. The universal complaint against the army discipline made by his class—that there are "too many masters"—proves the correctness of this view. There is no chivalry, no love of distinction, or hope of achieving honor, to be met with among the roughs. They only enlist to get a meal in bad times, to escape from some scrape in their own neighborhood, or to get rid of a scolding and slovenly wife, married in the haste of boyhood, but repented of in the leisure which comes all too soon. It was owing to this cause, working out in the direction of restlessness, that several boys on one of her Majesty's training ships lopped off a joint from a finger of their right hands in the hope that being thus disabled they would be discharged. We knew one, at least, of the culprits, and were rejoiced to find that this mortification of the flesh was so far from succeeding that the ascetics who practiced it were sent for a long service on the East India and China stations. This want of self-restraint is seen in every situation and under every variety of pressure. The violent assaults, accompanied by lava streams of blasphemy and abuse, that are the issues of the anger of the rough, testify to it in the province of the emotions. The reckless gratification of the passion for drink, the plunging into marriage in boyhood without provision of money or furniture, show that there is an utter want of it in the domain of prudence. In danger none are so prone to panic, attended by the abandonment or thrusting aside of the weak, women and children, as a gang of roughs—as the list of survivors from the Northfleet showed. And as there is no self-command in times of physical danger, so there is no self-respect in presence of a promise. On more occasions than we care to recall we have received a promise, with shaking of hands upon it, from young men of this class, who have not only deliberately broken it, but have shown no signs of awkwardness on meeting us afterward. Envy of the rich, arising from a complete ignorance of political economy, is another unhealthy characteristic of the rough. He believes—for the public-house oracle reads it out of a paper—that all the increasing wealth of the country is gathered out of his work. His own wages he squanders as soon as they are received. Thrift, and the science of spending so as to obtain the largest return, are beyond him as much as the faculty of laying by against a rainy day; nor can he comprehend their practice or their natural and legitimate consequences in others. Penny banks in vain woo him while beer and skittles offer their charms. A Hercules in one respect, he makes a very different choice between the competing goddesses. All that he knows of such matters is that somehow he gets no better off, while other people improve their dwellings, their clothes, their social position; that he labors for these others, and apparently is excluded from all share in their increase of prosperity. So he concludes that he is a downtrodden slave; and enjoys the sensation of envy, since he cannot enjoy that of wealth.—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE VENETIAN NAVY.—In the sixteenth century Venice kept in permanent employment about sixteen thousand men. The pay of these was exceptionally good, and their privileges were great; their sons, at an early age, were entered in the workshops, and instructed in some one of the many trades carried on in them; they themselves, when old, were pensioned or admitted into a hospital established especially for the navy. On the other hand their work was severe. They were not only workmen, but soldiers, trained to the use of arms and the strictest discipline; their leading men, foremen, and overseers being in turn their Sergeants, Lieutenants, and Captains. The government, in all working details, was in the hands of practical men, chosen from the workmen themselves, the highest of whom, with the title of Grand Admiral, exercised superintendence over the whole. But the supreme command was vested in the Proveditor General, a noble of high rank and distinguished service, either as commander afloat or as statesman ashore. It was a marked peculiarity of the Venetian Constitution that untried men could not hold any important office; their public men had to serve a long and laborious apprenticeship in subordinate positions, before they were considered qualified to take any prominent part in the affairs of the State; and amidst a people so peculiarly nautical few could mount the several steps of a long career without obtaining an insight into the conduct of naval business. At the end of the fifteenth century the control of this enormous establishment was found to be beyond the power of one man, and two assistants were appointed, one as Proveditor of the arsenal, who had more especial charge of the armory; the other as Proveditor of artillery, whose title explains itself. Contrary to Venitian usage, which limited the duration of public office to sixteen months, these three were appointed for a term of three years, one going out each year in rotation, so that the majority of the three were at all times thoroughly conversant with the details of the administration. For the office of Proveditor was altogether administrative; the Proveditor General, or the three in council, were the representative and mouthpiece of the State, and their duties may fairly be compared to those of our Lords of the Admiralty in their relation to the dockyards, independent of their executive authority over ships or men afloat. The Grand Admiral, again, corresponded in some degree to the Admiral Superintendent of our yards, but with a much more extensive command, which included everything relating either to the building, the fitting out, or the arming of ships-of-war. His office was thus one of very great importance and of corresponding dignity. In an age of aristocratic exclusiveness his privileges were almost equal to those of the nobility, and on occasions of ceremony he wore a similar costume. This is specially described as consisting of a robe of red satin, over which was a vest that came down to the knees, and a cap of violet damask with a heavy bullioned gold fringe. At State inspections of the arsenal he had a post of honor; when distinguished foreigners wished to see over the works he was their official guide; and when, on Ascension Day, the Doge, with all the pomp and splendor of rich Venice, went out to wed the Adriatic, he took command of the Bucentoro, the galley of the State.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

ANGLING IN PARIS.—About 3:30 I sallied forth to join my friends, and we set out together for the Seine. The sight in the streets of Paris bordering on the river at that hour was most curious. From time to time the doors of the quaint old houses swung inward on their hinges, and the anglers armed with rods, landing-nets, and little tin cans stepped into the street. The banks of the Seine were already crowded with enthusiasts, who were either squatted on the bare stones with their feet dangling toward the water, or standing erect. It would have taken a good deal to detract their attention from the little quills that went gently floating down stream, and which they systematically pulled out of the water as soon as they got to the end of their tether, gravely dipping them in again higher up. Chaff was powerless to rouse them. It was in vain a waggish *voyou* in a blue blouse, passing that way, would ask if they had seen "the whale," and inquiries as to whether the fish bit *(ça mord-il?)* were treated with equal contempt. Certain "knowing" anglers had taken up their positions on the bridges, from which they angled at a height of twenty or thirty feet from the water. On the river itself were a vast number of stationary punts, each containing two or three anglers, while others, propelled by long poles, moved sluggishly up and down the Seine. The latter belonged to and were navigated by professional fishermen engaged in casting nets, a privilege which they enjoy at a cost of two or three hundred francs a year. It was amusing to notice with what *sang froid* and perseverance the anglers continued to angle, while nets were being cast within a few feet of them. They fished with gentles, caterpillars, flies, paste, and various kinds of worms, but I do not believe they caught much. It was rare to see more than half-a-dozen small fish captured with a net at one throw; the largest one that I saw pulled out of the water with a line could not have measured more than four inches. To catch a fish as long as one's hand would be quite an event. In so far as our party was concerned we angled all day at a spot reputed "bon," and hooked about a dozen small specimens. I constantly hear of anglers catching eighty and ninety fish in the Seine in the course of the day. I say "hear" advisedly, for I have never yet been able to discover these fortunate beings. At the opening of the angling season there must have been several thousand people fishing in the Seine, and during the whole season it is constantly swarmed with enthusiastic *pêcheurs à la ligne.* These crowds of individuals, who belong to almost every class of society and to nearly every age, are one and all as serious as judges. They regard lookers-on with suspicion, and treat them with contempt. The cause of this is, doubtless, the immense amount of chaff that they are compelled to listen to in the course of the day. Chaff, however, is as incapable of driving them away as hail and rain.—*Land and Water.*

THE AUSTRALIAN DESERT.—On looking at a map of the Australasian continent one cannot fail to observe that, though Western Australia occupies a larger space than any of its sister colonies, a vast extent of it remains a blank, unmarked as the dwelling-place of man, a huge expanse of desolation; and this although the earliest discovered portions of the continent are included within its boundary. The story of Western Australia is one of almost incredible hardship, disappointment, and gloom, but also of pluck, determination, and patience, though, so fettered has the energy of the colonists been by the nature of the country and the small area of agricultural land yet discovered, that in 1848 the inhabitants seriously entertained the project of abandoning the settlement for good. Since then repeated expeditions have been organized for the exploration of the great blank space which constitutes a little less than one-fifth of the entire continent, and forms the western slope of that which geographers call "the Great Interior Basin." On the whole, these expeditions have achieved but little, at a great cost of life, money, toil, and suffering; and there is hardly any hope that it will ever be possible to construct that overland route from east to west, which would be of immense advantage to both regions, for South Australia needs fresh outlets for her capital, and Western Australia longs to pierce through the mystery of the desert which shuts her in upon the landward side, and says to her people, "Thus far shall ye go, and no further." The explorations which preceded that of Col. Egerton Warburton—known severally as the expeditions of Sturt, Eyre, Stuart, Gregory, and McKinlay—had, with the exception of Mr. Stuart's discoveries on the banks of the Adelaide River, which led to the addition of hundreds of thousands of fertile acres to the colony of South Australia, been almost destitute of result. The upshot of them all is briefly described by Mr. Eden as follows: "We have followed Sturt until a sea of sand checked his progress; we have seen the brothers Gregory, one striking from the north, the other from the north-west, both brought to a standstill by the same obstacle; and of the arid nature of the country bordering the Great Bight, Mr. Eyre's terrible journey has sufficiently convinced us. On the other hand, we have Stuart discovering a fertile belt, running due north and south through the very centre of the continent, by means of which the communication between the two seas had been rendered comparatively easy. Diverge from it fifty miles east or west, and the sand ridges in all their hideous uniformity are before the traveler.—*Chambers's Journal.*

REMINISCENCES OF CHARLES KINGSLEY.—Chester in the race week is a Nazareth out of which not much good could come. The Chester meeting is generally admitted to be about the lowest and worst of turf festivals; and strong efforts are made yearly by the clergy and others to keep excesses of all sorts in check. On the day of the Chester Cup race I remember walking into the Chapter House before service, rejoicing that the rain had come on in a way that threatend to spoil the enjoyment of the holiday-makers. I expressed myself pleased to see the steady and depressing down-pour. Kingsley's reply checked the flow of my rather pharisaical exultation. "Well," he said, "I am sorry some of them who come from a distance will have their holiday spoiled. Poor things, they will be wet through and through." The fact was, he had a keen appreciation of sport, and could think and speak of what is good in it, without always moaning over the evil. His real and hearty appreciation of the beauties of nature made some kinds of sport—*e. g.* fishing—very much to his taste. He was not one of those who can admire nature only on a grand scale. The glories of the Alps, the exquisite vegetation of the West Indies, did not blind him to the less impressive beauties of English hills and hedge-rows, and the sports of the field that brought him into contact with such delights were above all grateful to him. In one respect he was peculiar in his liking for flowers. No scent of the sweet and luscious tribe, such as the lily or hyacinth, was too strong for him. He could enjoy to thrust his face into a cluster of the most powerfully-scented flowers of that kind. His sympathy with the sports of boys was naturally strong and keen. One morning I was asking him about the position of his house in Hampshire, and he told me that some of his land was within reach of the boys of Wellington College, when they were abroad engaged in paper-chases. "Young rascals," he said, "they play the mischief with my fences, too. One day a great gap was pointed out to me in one of my fences, and I was told that it was made by those young fellows. So I got wind of their next paper-chase in my direction, and I went out to read my friends a lesson respecting the property of their neighbors. Sure enough, before long I saw the 'hares' coming straight toward me and my gap, and I prepared to meet them. But when they were close upon me, the excitement of the chase, which had been for some moments coming over me, got the better of my resolution; and if I did not throw down my stick and tear off with them as fast as my legs would carry me! In a hundred yards or so I was dead beat, and when the pack came a minute or two later, and set to work to break down my fences worse than ever, I had not the breath in me to remonstrate with them, even if I had had the inclination."—*Good Words.*

AN OLD PARISIAN BURIAL-GROUND.—The old burial-ground of the Innocents was kept open until the earth actually refused to hide its dead any longer. The tale is a ghastly one. The story goes that this old burial-ground was used in Roman times. Very possibly it was, for the Roman road to the north ran across it, and we know the Romans used to bury along the highways, outside their towns. Anyhow, in Philip Augustus' time it was a horse market. He walled it round (in 1186) and built a church dedicated to the Holy Innocents, and gradually cloister after cloister was added, each with its ghastly fresco of the "Danse Macabre," (Dance of Death,) until no wonder the place became the most popular promenade in Paris. As a burying-ground it soon got over-full; two-and-twenty parishes, besides the Prison of the Châtelet and the great hospital, the Hôtel Dieu, sent their dead into it. The charnel-houses, which ran the whole length of the cloisters, were soon choked with bones; the vaults of the church could literally hold no more coffins. After the fashion of those "good old times," houses were built close up against the cloisters—tall houses, like those of old Edinburgh—so that the place got to be like a well, with rottenness instead of water at bottom. "Pourrissoir"—rotting-hole—was the old name for it, and a very appropriate name too. Of course fever was endemic in the tall houses; but nobody thought anything of that (fever was very common in those times) till 1554, when two doctors, Fernel and Houillier drew up a strong report; but nothing came of it. In 1786 they were still burying in the old reeking ground, though every now and then somebody made a spasmodic effort to force "the authorities" to interfere. The Paris people liked their old graveyard; they had an idea that the soil possessed the miraculous property of "eating a body up" in four and twenty hours. Besides the Dance of Death, there was the alabaster skeleton, (now to be seen in the Louvre—there is such an one in Wells, and in several of our cathedrals,) the grand statue of Christ, called Le Dieu de la Cité; half a dozen mortuary chapels, belonging to noble families; and the carved pulpit, from which the popular preachers gave forth harangues which were far more political than religious. There were other attractions, too, of the sort to be met with in Paul's Walk, as it is described by Ben Jonson; and, to crown all, the cloisters were as full of stalls as a modern arcade. A queer place it was to go shopping in; yet the milliners drove a roaring trade, and so did the letter-writers, at the rate of from ten to twenty sols for the high-polite style, and five or six sols for a mere commonplace epistle. Strange! While the charnel-house floors were bending beneath the weight of bones, the crowd, busy about ten thousand trifles, full of that *mouvement* which is to the Frenchman as precious as the breath of his nostrils, swarmed through the grim cloisters, just as it swarms nowadays, in spite of ruined Hotel de Ville, and burned Tuileries, and diminishing population, and German indemnity, through the galleries of the Palais-Royal.—*All The Year Round.*

CHANGES IN NATURE.—Had Shakespeare an instinctive sense of this primeval chemistry when he defined "the fat weed that rots itself at ease on Lethe's wharf!" He touches marvelously on other kindred philosophical res ults of later discovery. The "coral" known to the great dramatist was the less fragile zoophyte, which, on that account, as well as its lovely color and polish, has its mercantile value. "Red coral" differs from the brittle white "madrepore" in having a proportion of phosphate of lime added to the carbonate. It is this phosphate that gives tenacity and elasticity to the skeletons of all vertebrate animals; and from those of drowned men and other air-breathers, as well as of dead and decomposing fishes, the manufacturing polypes of the red coral may, in part, derive their phosphate of lime:

Full fathom five thy father lies;
Of his bones are coral made;
Those are pearls that were his eyes;
Nothing of him, that doth fade,
But doth suffer a sea-change.

And few things have undergone more marvelous "sea changes" than the sea-weeds of the sea-beds that have successively been raised as the "oil-sand rocks" of Pennsylvania. Through these changes the "weeds" have come at last to cure a rheumatism and help heal a gash; to light the feet of the night wanderer, and guide the hand of the pale student penning his thoughts in the long dark hours; to clothe the fair maiden in hues rivaling those of lily and rose; to stimulate the inventive faculty, and add wealth to communities of men of foremost race; and among them to supply, also, tools to a cozening tempter, and to put a power into the hands of maddened denizens of breadless hovels to exceed the flames of destruction through the palaces of Kings. What a picture of possibilities and actualities in a little world of never-ceasing movement, where all things change and nothing perishes!—*Prof. Carpenter, Fraser's Magazine.*

THE SARCOPHAGUS IN SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.—When Belzoni was making his researches in the tombs of the Kings, near Thebes, he came to a chamber containing this elaborate work of ancient Egyptian art. It is called white alabaster, but is a kind of arragonite, translucent to the light of a candle. The sarcophagus is 9 feet 5 inches long, 3 feet 7 inches wide, and 2 inches thick. The whole surface, inside and out, is crowded with engraved or incised figures. There was a cover, but this had been ill-treated and shattered into many pieces. The discovery of the sarcophagus was a happy one; the history of its transport to Lincoln's-inn-fields was an adventurous one. Mr. Salt, who was appointed British Consul General at Cairo in 1815, employed Belzoni to make the researches at Thebes, paid him, and considered the recovered or discovered antiquities to be his own property. Belzoni demurred, and claimed a part, at any rate, of the money value of this choice sarcophagus. The Russian, French, and Bavarian Governments all wished to obtain possession of it; but Salt and Belzoni, after coming to an agreement about ownership, brought this and other Egyptian antiquities to England, at the cost of much time, labor, and money. The articles were deposited provisionally in the British Museum. The Trustees, after prolonged negotiation, declined to give the price—two thousand guineas—demanded by Mr. Salt, for the sarcophagus; whereupon Sir John Soane came to the rescue, purchased the treasure, and built a chamber for its reception in the basement of his house. The interior of the bottom of the sarcophagus has an engraved figure, probably of the distinguished personage whose coffin this had been; the spaces around the figure, and between the body and arms, are covered with incised inscriptions. The sides are divided into compartments, richly adorned with hieroglyphics, small and delicately formed. —*All the Year Round.*

TURKEY.—The Turkish Government has, since 1856, contracted an enormous foreign debt, which saddles the tax-payer with a yearly payment of £15,000,000 in the shape of interest. There is small prospect of this ever being cleared off, as the whole revenue amounts but to $18,000,000, of which the Sultan takes two for his Civil List. Meanwhile, the productive forces of the Empire have not been developed by productive outlay. There are no roads, and the miserable inhabitants of a province afflicted by famine starve because there are no communications, while perhaps fifty miles off plenty reigns. Indeed, so low has the spirit of the Mohammedan populations of Asia Minor sunk through continuous misgovernment that it is probable that a Russian Army advancing on Constantinople from the Caucasus would encounter but small resistance from the natives. The only chance of the real regeneration of Turkey appears to lie in a timely retreat into Asia, and in devoting herself honestly to the development of the resources of that magnificent quarter of the globe. A similar line of conduct has afforded Austria whatever prospects she may still possess of staving off her ultimate extinction as an empire.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WALKING AND GRAVITY.—A considerable part of the fatigue of walking, even on a *level* road, is due to the fact that at every step the body has to be raised, and *let down again gradually, (i. e.,* without shock,) the latter process being probably, with many of us, the more fatiguing of the two. Were gravity much diminished, we should take far fewer steps per mile, and therefore escape a great part of the fatigue of walking, for with no increased exertion at each step we should virtually become projectiles, spending the greater portion of our time in describing low trajectories in the air. But the rate of motion of our legs would have to be greatly altered, as the time-interval between successive steps would be much increased. We should be able to jump much higher and much further than we now can, though (as Sir J. Herschel has well pointed out) we should suffer no greater shock on reaching the ground than we now do. We should, however, have to guard carefully against giving ourselves any motion of rotation, since this might, from the long duration of a step, lead to our landing head foremost, unless indeed, we had the power (which a well-known physicist has shown to be possessed by cats) of so altering our moment of inertia, and consequently our rate of rotation, as to set matters right in the interval. In fact, the other conditions remaining the same, the length and height of a jump, as well as the time occupied in it, would all three be increased exactly in the same proportion as that in which gravity is diminished. Thus, if there was no gravity at all we should have sedulously to avoid all pressure against the ground, as its inevitable result would be to project us hopelessly into space unless we were moored or fastened in some way to the surface. But such speculations are mere curiosities, as the most important consideration resulting from a great diminution of gravity would be so excessive a rarefaction of the atmosphere as to present insuperable physiological barriers to the continuance of life.—*Prof. Tait, Good Words.*

AN ARCHITECT'S FANCY.—One of the freaks of Sir John Soane, considered by most men of artistic taste to be puerile, is a sort of imitative monastery *en petite.* Wishing to produce, within a small space, the various contrasting effects of ecclesiastical architecture, he imagined the life of a monk, and provided him with a monastic cell, oratory, and grave. He imagined the monk, "Padre Giovanni," to be refined rather than ascetic; he built for him a parlor lighted with a window of stained glass, through which can be seen the ruins of a monastery, together with the padre's cell, oratory, and grave. In the cell is a niche for holy water; in the oratory is a highly-wrought carved crucifix, and there are also missals, relics, stained-glass pictures of sacred subjects, and models of ecclesiastical buildings. The tomb of the supposed monk is made with the fragments of an old monument once placed over a family vault in an Essex church-yard. In short, to use Sir John's own description, throughout the realization of this mediæval conception "attention has been given to every minute circumstance." The oddity of the conception becomes all the more manifest when we associate it with the locality selected—a back room or two in a dwelling-house in Lincoln's-inn-fields!—*All the Year Round.*

MARY AND THE HERETICS.—At the accession of Mary, a commission, under the Archbishop, appointed in 1551, to revise the canons, had completed its work. Had Edward VI. lived, its labors would have been rendered legally binding. The Commissioners recommended that death by burning should be the fate of those heretics who denied "the fundamental doctrines of Christianity, the Catholic faith, and the doctrine of the Ever-blessed Trinity." It is abundantly clear that the burning of heretics under Mary was no novelty; but, in order to show how long religious intolerance lingered, it is necessary to pursue the inquiry into the reigns of her successors. At least two hundred and four persons suffered death for their adherence to the Roman Catholic religion in the time of Queen Elizabeth. One hundred and twenty-six of these were executed as priests, for celebrating mass. This number does not include those who were executed for strictly political offenses. The fine for recusancy was £20 a month, and many families were ruined by its rigorous exaction. Those who did not attend their parish churches were liable at any moment to be seized and thrust into prison. Dr. Bridgewater, in a table published at the end of his *Concertatio Catholica,* gives a list of 1,200 persons who by these intolerant laws had been deprived of their estates, or had suffered imprisonment, or banishment, previous to the year 1588, when the persecution of Roman Catholics was at its height.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

MIXED SCHOOLS.—In America, where the system of mixed education has now in different colleges been for some time in operation, I cannot say that I found any enthusiasm on the subject. Nor did it appear to me, so far as I could judge, that the cause was a progressive one. There are old-fashioned people even in America, a much larger class than those who have not visited the States have any idea of, and these people are not any more reconciled to the experiment of mixed education because it has been tried upon the whole with fair success. They prefer the old ways, just as similar classes in this country who very much resemble them. But they are quite willing that others should do as they like. Social tolerance, in this respect as in others, is rife. You are not thought the worse of because you do not do in all respects like your neighbors. And you may send your daughter, if you like, to a mixed college without remark. As a matter of fact, however, you probably wouldn't do so. Every such movement has its limits—the tide ebbs as well as flows—and the tendency at present, both at New-York and Boston, at the former city especially, is toward separate education even in the primary schools, rather than in favor of the combined and mixed system. This is the present inclination of social feeling, and after all this is more powerful, both in New-York and in London or Edinburgh, than even the most finely-spun theories or ideal plans.—*John Tulloch, Good Words.*

THE PARODOXES OF PAPER MONEY.—It is precisely because gold and silver money is so real; because, being real, it is excessively expensive; because it is risky to move about; because it wears away, and may be lost; because, in fact, it has all the inconveniences of reality, that it has been found necessary to replace it, as much as possible, by a counterfeit. This is, indeed, most curious logic. The economists first prove to us, by glowing and triumphant arguments, that money ought to be, must be, is bound to be, a reality; and then they go on, glowingly and triumphantly as before, to demonstrate that a fiction must necessarily be employed to replace that reality. Of course their arguments are convincing; of course it is impertinent to discuss them; of course it is indispensable to have sovereigns because they are genuine money; and of course it is consequently indispensable to have bank notes because they are fictitious; of course reality is the essential parent, and of course a sham is the inevitable child; of course a bank note is the necessary product of a sovereign, and of course sovereigns would be altogether incomplete without bank notes. All this is without doubt quite true, and yet it does not look like either truth or common sense; but the economists require us to believe it, so we bow down our heads and meekly believe. But faith does not imply comprehension; faith is generally supposed to be a process by which we admit what we cannot understand, and that definition of it applies most certainly to this case. Our weak intellect might have grasped the logic of the economists if they had contented themselves with recording that, as we have not got enough metallic money for our wants, we have therefore supplemented what we have of it by a simulated representative, to which, for the sake of convenience and facility, we have attributed a certain nominal value. We could have unquestionably agreed with them if they had asserted that, as real money is a costly and wasteful luxury, as in England only, on our supposed £70,000,000 of circulating coin, we are paying, at one and a half per cent. per annum, about £1,000,000 a year for wear, tear, and loss, it has been found practical to replace it by a cheap substitute. But they do not content themselves with elementary considerations like these; simplicity is good enough for the unlettered public, but is totally unworthy of economists; so, scorning facts, they mount to principles, and assure us, without inquiring whether we understand them, that, according to those principles, money is governed by two fundamental laws—the first, that it cannot be money unless it is intrinsically worth what it pretends to represent; the second, that money which has an intrinsic value is so full of disadvantages, defects, and inconveniences, that it is indispensable to replace it by paper, because the latter has no value at all. —*Blackwood.*

THE PARISIAN VAMPIRE.—During the excitement of 1848 there was a great deal of talk about a sort of French "spring-heeled Jack," who used to leap the walls, dig out the bodies, cut them up, and leave the pieces strewn about the grass, or hanging about the trees. Watch was kept, mastiffs were let loose, spring-guns were set; but it was not till after several months that Sergt. Major Bertrand, who had gone into the hospital with a number of strange wounds in the back, was proved to be the "vampire." According to his account it was a periodical madness which forced him to leap the cemetery walls, to tear out the bodies with his unhelped hands, and to dismember them. The dogs sneaked off when he walked straight up to them, which does not say much for French dogs; and it does not say much for the "gardiens" that he had never come across a living creature while he was at work. The spring-guns he had, till his last attempt, managed to scent out and render harmless. For days after his ghastly exploit the poor creature used to be bowed to the ground with bodily and mental exhaustion. He was imprisoned for a year, (the Code does not, it seems, enforce a severer penalty for rifling a tomb,) and they say he was quite cured, and became, possibly, a model non-commissioned officer.—*All the Year Round.*

EUROPEAN COAL OILS.—Many and widespread are the localities where this nutriment of our lamps and of divers singular industries is more or less freely yielded, as it were from the many breasts which the old Sculptor gave to the goddess Nature. In Great Britain the mighty mother renders it, in a few localities, in the form of bituminous shales; grudgingly, so to speak, and in small amount. Yet the recipients, thankful for the gift and using it well, have thereby originated the value to manufactures and commerce of all the petroleum of the world. The cannel coal of Lancashire, due to the predominance of cellular over cellulo-vascular and hard-fibred old world plants, and the transition of such compact non-laminated coal to bitumen when the traces of the water-breathing vegetation exclusively appear, have enabled the palæontologist to throw light on the mysterious genesis of "rock-oil." In the department of Saône-et-Loire at Muse and Millery French industry has followed the Scotch example in procedures for the extraction of petroleum and paraffin from the bituminous shales of the permian or upper coal strata of that part of France. And one is not surprised to learn that frogs disported themselves in the marshes where grew the primeval vegetation which has been metamorphosed into naphtha. In Austria the Gallician "coal-oil" region has given to some before poorly-provided land-owning nobles a princely return. Alsace and Hanover begin to draw small supplies from anticlinal oil-beds in tertiary deposits. The petroleum of the Caucasus claims precedence in historical record. It was obtained by the skimming of surface wells, chiefly on the shores of the Caspian Sea. It is most abundant, or most obvious and superficial, in the vicinity of the noble harbor of Baku, and it only needs the utilisation of that port by adequate shipping and commercial enterprise to make the naphtha of the Caspian a highly remunerative export. There the modern traveler is attracted by the fire-worshiper, still lingering in the ancient Persian locality, who sets alight the flaring jet of natural oil-gas, and so performs the outward and visible sign of his superstition. Then the stranger pushes out to sea by night to gratify his wondering curiosity by witnessing the fitful illumination of the town and harbor through a wasteful conflagration of the hydrocarbonic wealth with which nature has stored the subsoil of this part of the Russian Empire.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

A DREAM.

She showed me roses in my morning dream,
So fragrant, fresh, and exquisite of hue,
In no cold earthly pasture could I deem
Things of such grace and beauty ever grew.

The hand that held them owned no mortal mold,
She had been dead for years; and on her face
Glancing, I instant felt the wish too bold
To track the secret of her dwelling-place.

Turning the flowers about, her eye met mine,
"O give one rose to me!" "Not yet," she said;
Then melted like a cloud at day's decline,
Pointing the blossoms upward as she fled!
—*Good Words.* JANE C. SIMPSON.

SHERRY.—Sherry, although formerly sold in England and Scotland at sixpence a quart, then at ninepence and a shilling, could never have been, relatively speaking, a cheap wine. The Andalusians grow it expressly for sale to the foreigner. It is as complete a mistake to imagine that ordinary Spaniards drink sherry as it is to picture the Neopolitan as nourished solely on macaroni. Of red, pinkish yellow, and amber-colored wines, Spain has abundance, and some of these are very strong, and fairly palatable, while all are cheap, with the single exception of the one wine that is in demand abroad. The fact is notorious that a bottle of pure sherry, of fair quality and reasonable age, cost considerably more in Cadiz than it is supposed to sell for, according to the alluring price-list of some enterprising wine-merchant in London. It is a natural inference that a great deal of the nominal sherry consumed among us is very remotely connected with that famous district of vineyards, of which Zeres la Frontera is the capital.—*All the Year Round.*

SUNDAY IN CHICAGO.

A PICTURE OF WESTERN LIFE.

THE FORMATION AND HISTORY OF THE FOREIGN COALITION IN POLITICS—THE FIGURE THAT SUNDAY CUT IN IT—CONTRAST OF PURITANISM AND LIBERALISM—PROF. SWING'S NEW CHURCH PROJECT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

We of Chicago, like you of New-York, have been engaged in deposing a "Boss" and smashing a Ring. We have succeeded in part. The Boss is shelved for the present, and the Ring is badly scared. Both are pretty sure to come to the front again to make a desperate effort to wield all the power of the local Government, a large part of which is still in their hands. But the most hopeful outlook for the tax-payers and respectable citizens is the belief that the coalition between the Germans and Irish has been disrupted. This coalition was formed two years ago, attracted the co-operation of the roughs, gamblers, saloon-keepers, and the vicious classes generally, and swept city and county by a large majority. It was a new experience to Chicago. The great majority of the Germans had always acted with the Republican Party in general elections, and with the respectable voters in any local combinations outside of national party lines. Even the Irish were more evenly divided between the two parties than is usual in large cities. It was, therefore, a revelation in metropolitan politics (and not a cheerful one, either,) to find the foreign vote ranged in a solid phalanx against the native voters. It was a reversal of the old order of Know-Nothingism, and by no means an improvement. I have referred to it to recall to your readers, who may have forgotten it, how this formidable combination was made.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

There had been a city ordinance requiring the closing of saloons on Sunday, which was a dead-letter, like the State statute which forbids the sale of billiard-tables and playing-cards. Some of those well-meaning but misguided persons who seem to think that a large city can be run like a religious order or a class-meeting, determined that the Sunday ordinance should be enforced. Our Superintendent of Police at the time was Elmer Washburn, now Chief of the United States Secret Service, and he was fully equal to the enforcement of the law when instructed to do it. To the Germans it was like flaunting a red rag before the maddened bull. They regarded the enforcement of the ordinance as an invasion of their personal privileges, and resented it to a man. They formed a party on this issue. It was joined, of couse, by the larger part of the Democrats, who were in the minority, and are always willing to accept anything "to beat the Republicans." The Irish went over to it *en masse*; their Sunday whisky was as dear to them as the Sunday beer to the Germans, though not so harmless. The Scandinavians, Bohemians, Poles and other foreign-born voters, of whom our city contains its share, joined them. The gamblers, confidence men, thieves, and the dangerous classes of every description, consolidated with them for purposes of their own. The result was that the new combination swept the city by 10,000 majority, repealed the Sunday ordinance, and gave a license every day to a class of people with whom the Germans have no sympathy. The result of th election was construed to mean the victory of the "free-and-easy" classes, and gamblers and thieves flocked to the City from all parts of the country where the Police had been making it uncomfortable for them. Thus our woes began, and we owed them all to the difference of opinion which prevails concerning the Day of Rest. We have been very much in the unfortunate situation of the Jew who fell into a sink on Saturday, in the days of old Puritan England. He would not permit himself to be taken out that day on account of his reverence for his Sabbath, and the authorities would not permit him to be taken out the next day because of their reverence for Sunday. The Jew died. We have suffered. To enable the Germans to celebrate Sunday in their way we have been forced to endure a visitation of open gambling and rowdyism in a degree not known since the earliest days in Chicago, and we have been ridden most mercilessly by a set of official thieves in the City and County Governments, who have made the most of their opportunities. This was something that the German voters did not bargain for, but it was the direct result of their combining with the reckless classes. That the issue was a foolish one for the respectable American voters to force upon the Germans has been amply demonstrated by the result. The Germans put their own interpretation upon St. Mark's dictum that "the Sabbath was made for man and not man for the Sabbath." With them it is essentially a day of recreation and amusement. It is the old German idea that comes down from Luther, who held that one day was not more holy than another, and who refused to give the devil a monopoly of the good songs and the Roman Church the monopoly of one whole day in the week. This German idea of Sunday is more likely to spread than contract in this part of the country, where its pleasures and influences are met with considerable appreciation among the younger natives of both sexes.

A DAY OF CONTRASTS.

You can well imagine from this political conflict, brought on by the antagonism of the Puritan and liberal sentiments, that Sunday in Chicago presents some curious contrasts. There is probably no city of equal size in the world where there are so many churches open on a Sunday, and there is certainly none in this country where there are more Sunday amusements. The latter are mostly German, and chiefly dramatic and musical. The largest theatre in the city, (the Adelphi,) and the handsomest, (the new Chicago,) are both occupied every Sunday evening with regular dramatic entertainments, which are numerously attended by the very best class of Germans. Next Sunday evening the Liederkranz, one of twenty local musical societies, gives the opera of the "Merry Wives of Windsor" after a week's run. The Sunday evening concerts at the Turner Hall, on the north side, are the most uniformly popular entertainments of the city; they are given every Sunday in the year; the hall is always crowded, the music is generally good, beer is the universal stimulant used, and the scene is animated and cheerful without being boisterous or uncouth. It would unquestionably horrify the strait-laced Puritan, who still refuses to cut his nails on Sunday for fear, as the old saw has it, that the devil will be with him all the rest of the week; but, on the other hand, there is a liberalized American element with ideas modified by Europen travel or the association with Germans in this country, which is largely represented at these concerts. Besides the amusements named, there are every Sunday half a dozen minor theatrical performances, and as many more society reunions; in Summer the German gardens are lighted up with Chinese lanterns and enlivened with orchestral music. Yet, notwithstanding all this, Chicago is probably as quiet a city of a Sunday, for those who are fond of a quiet city, as any other in the country. There is only a portion of the north division which puts on a holiday appearance like New-Orleans of a Sunday; in all the rest of the city the streets, so crowded and noisy during the week, are as tranquil as those of a deserted village, and the most acute Puritan perceptions will not be shocked from one year's end to the other by actual experience, though our newspapers—somewhat given to exaggeration—generally keep them pretty well stirred up. The liberalizing tendencies of this German celebration of Sunday are very noticeable, however, among the Americans, and even among the religious community. Aside from those of American birth who now gladly sit down to a glass of beer and listen to a strain of Strauss on a Sunday evening, there are many curious evidences of the liberalisation referred to. For instance, there is a Sunday Lecture Society, which fills the largest public hall in the city with people who go to hear such men as Bradlaugh and Moncure D. Conway summarily dispose of a personal devil. I haven't heard that orthodoxy has even protested against this practice, though it can scarcely be less wicked in its eyes than drinking Rhine wine to the accompaniment of Offenbach. Another peculiarity which belongs in this category is the secularization of church uses. The most popular series of lyceum and musical entertainments, known as the Star Course, is given in churches, one in the West Division and one in the South Division, and both among the largest, most costly, and elegant church edifices in the city. Theodore Thomas' orchestra has played this season in both of them, and Titiens is to sing there. This use of church property is something altogether unique here. Perhaps it was originally suggested by the necessities of the great fire of 1871, which destroyed all the public halls and theatres, but it is certainly a liberal sentiment that permits of the continued use of the churches for these purposes now that there is a plenty of halls and theatres again. The practice furnishes neighborhood amusements, which, in a city like ours, covering about the same area as New-York with its greater population, are very desirable. Another evidence of the liberal tendency of our community is found in the fact that Prof. Swing, the eloquent divine who has been elbowed out of the Presbyterian Church, will shortly vacate his pulpit in the Fourth Presbyterian Church, in order to permit that body to resume its good standing in the Presbytery, and that he will establish an independent church at McVicker's Theatre, where he will preach every Sunday morning. When Prof. Swing preached there before his own church was rebuilt, it was always to crowded houses. The crowds will be even greater hereafter on account of his increased reputation and popularity. No more beautiful church could be procured, and certainly none at so small a cost. Prof. Swing's salary and a small rental for the theatre w... represent the entire church expenses. There will not be an investment of $200,000 or $300,000, with a great debt hanging over the congregation; there will be no risk, no insurance, no expensive sexton, no costly choir, and none of the usual extravagances of modern church life; consequently there will be no need of church fairs, church lotteries, and the voting of church canes or silver services, and the other pious devices which are invented to take money out of people's pockets. I understand that the expenses of Prof. Swing's independent church will be met in a business-like way by a small charge for seats reserved for the year, selling the right to single seats instead of paws.

ZANZIBAR.—Like nearly all Oriental towns, Zanzibar looks immensely better from the sea than it does upon close inspection. Coming from the south, the vessel has to wind slowly through among numerous little coral islands, green with stunted trees and bush, where, even with a man in the chains, the navigation is difficult, not to say perilous. Once inside, however, and you cast anchor in as beautiful a roadstead as ever ship was moored in. Very imposing too is the front of Zanzibar, which faces you. The waters of the bay are pellucid and clear, and ripple on sands as white as snow. Along the beach are the warehouses and dwellings of the wealthy English-speaking merchants, the palatial homes of the wealthier citizens, the houses of all the different foreign consuls—each with its own flag fluttering gayly in the breeze, and in the centre, topped by the blood-red ensign of Arabia, is the proud palace of the Seyyid Burgash. When you land the first thing that will strike you, if a stranger, is the extraordinary number of negro boys, with little more dress than a mermaid, that will request, in tolerable English, the honor of being your guide for the day. The next thing that will strike you is that it is much warmer on shore than on board, and you will naturally put up your umbrella as you saunter after your youthful guide. Some of the streets, you will be surprised to find, have neither doors nor windows; for the best dwelling-houses are built around an open court; the windows, or rather air-holes, open on to that. They are built on the heat-resisting principle, the walls being many feet thick, and of solid masonry; every floor even is of great thickness, and composed of wood and stones and lime; and the roof itself is flat, and forms a delightful retreat in the cool of the day, when the sun is getting low in the horizon, and the gloaming breeze begins to blow. The shops are mere open sheds, where, amid his wares, squats the Hindoo or Banian merchant, calmly chewing opium, or smoking his hubble-bubble. If you need refreshment you can have it at the fruit-stalls; pine-apples, mangoes, citrons, oranges, pomoloes, guavas, green cocoanuts; anything, in fact, except apples and gooseberries. The streets are narrow, winding, and quaint; and some of them, the bazaar for instance, very picturesque. They are crowded to excess with Arabs, Banians, Hindoos, Persians, Somali Indians, and slaves of every sort and shade; but the atmosphere is not such as that which hovers round Rimmel's shop in the Strand, especially near the fish market, which is devoted principally to sharks and blue-bottle flies. There is many and many a strange sight to be seen; everything, in fact, tells you you are in the midst of a savage though peaceful people. It is a treat to watch the goldsmiths at work, or the sandal-makers, or toy manufacturers; and it is a great treat to see a Parsee school. The school-room is a raised open shed; the scholars, to the number of forty, fifty, or more, all squat on the floor, each holding a camel's shoulder-blade bone by way of slate; then they are such sweetly, pretty children, dressed in little jackets and trousers of red, yellow, and green silk, with long, dark hair, and loving eyes, that you cannot help pausing to admire them.—*Belgravia.*

A PLEA FOR WILD ELEPHANTS.—A slaughter of elephants is arranged to take place at Trincomalee, in Ceylon, on the occasion of the Prince's visit. The elephants are described as roaming about in large herds in the most tame and inoffensive fashion, almost heedless of man, for none have been shot at for upward of twelve months. There is at present such a large class of society in England who advocate kindness to animals in all its forms that we venture to predict that when the battue and shooting down of these semi-tame elephants occurs the account will be received in England by the humane and thoughtful portion of the community with feelings the reverse of satisfactory. It seems a pity to destroy, for the sake of simple sport, such useful, intelligent animals as elephants. In destroying tigers and other strictly wild and destructive beasts the sportsmen perform a public service, and this knowledge doubtless adds additional zest to the enterprise, but the wholesale destruction of these huge and valuable assistants to man, on the plea of sport, when their hunting and capture for domestication would be equally exciting and far more instructive, is a proceeding repugnant alike to the teachings of our flag and to our humane ideas of advanced civilization. If the risk of life from the furious charge of a wounded bull-elephant is required to establish the courage of their future King in the eyes of his Eastern Empire, let some other plan be devised, and let his millions of half-civilized subjects practically associate his visit with recollections of mercy rather than with the wanton slaughter of animals almost idolized for their utility, tractability—the most powerful, and yet the most docile creatures in the universe. Wanton waste brings woeful want. The commercial loss, though large, in an elephant battue is not of so much consequence as the example. The wanton slaughter of buffaloes of late years on the American prairies, and of moose deer in Canada, has already excited the action of their respective Governments, and nearly every State of the Union has been compelled to pass severe repressive Game laws to prevent the extermination of many of the indigenous birds and beasts, and this, too, in a wild country with almost unlimited range. We trust to hear that the royal party will have plenty of sport in every legitimate sense, but elephant battues are not legitimate sport. Sport is a misnomer; it is simple butchery.—*Land and Water.*

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

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GREAT SALE OF HORSE-BLANKETS, LAP ROBES, FUR AND BUFFALO ROBES. The EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY, No. 33 Mercer st., near Grand, are closing out their immense stock at retail at the wholesale list.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID PAIR OF GRAY HORSES and coupe Clarence; harness to match; a very handsome and complete establishment owned by a private gentleman, who has no further use for same; will be sold very cheap this week. Apply at THORN'S stable office, No 1,241 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

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CLOAK-MAKER.—A CLOAK-MAKER WILL make the latest style of French cloaks in silk or velvet at $2 50 per day; cloaks cut and basted. Address Cloak, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and to mind children; two years' good City reference from last place. Call at No. 211 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; CAN do good cooking; fowls, game, larding; is an expert baker and good dessert maker; keeps her kitchen in good order, and is cool natured; employers can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK IN A PRIVATE FAMILY or boarding-house; a neat, active, elderly woman; will help in the laundry and be content with $10 a month in a steady place; has good references. Apply personally at No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; has no objection to go out of the CITY; is willing and obliging; good reference from last place. Address E. D., Box No. 309 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl as cook and assist with washing and ironing; excellent bread and biscuit maker; best City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 295 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1 257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; country preferred; good City reference. Address Cook, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY breaking up house-keeping for a servant as cook and laundress; thoroughly competent; very willing and obliging. Call for two days at No. 16 East 30th st.

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COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A private family; understands the business in all its branches; has the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 239 East 36th st., top floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG ENGLISHMAN in a hotel or first-class restaurant; two years' reference from last employer. Apply to or address H. H., Mr. Norton's, No. 3 Broadway.

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DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker and perfect fitter will go out by the day at very reasonable terms. Call immediately or address at any time Designer, No. 199 West 46th st., north-west corner, top floor, opposite Metropolitan Gas-light Company or Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker will make suits in the latest styles at moderate prices; ladies wishing to have waist cut, fitted, overskirts cut, looped, button-holes worked, and instructions given how to finish at home, can do so by calling at No. 458 4th av., near 31st st.

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FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS, owing to the dullness of the times, can be had AT GREATLY REDUCED WAGES, from C. CARPENTER'S, No. 108 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERican middle-aged widow lady, in an institution or hotel; will be found reliable and capable; good reference. Address one week, S. J. D., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid; or to teach children and sew; good reference; prefers less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. R. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE LADY in a respectable family; would like to have her six-year old boy with her; references exchanged. Address Mrs. L., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, COMPETENT girl in an American family; lived ten years in one place and has best of reference; is a good plain cook and first-class laundress. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st. To be seen on Monday.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do house-work, or will cook, wash and iron; is willing and obliging; good reference. Address K. N., Box 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house work in a small private family; can give best of City references. Call at No. 113 East 31st st., near 4th av., after 9 A. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and most reliable Servant's Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., private families, Hotels, boarding-houses, restaurants, &c., can find a number of Protestant, Catholic, and Jewish servants for every capacity, whose references have been carefully traced, and who can be faithfully renommended to all wishing to hire reliable servants.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH Protestant lady's maid; is a good dress-maker and hair-dresser; no objection to travel; City reference. Address L. T., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care of growing children; can operate; has ten years' City reference from last place. Call or address No. 55 West 10th st., from 10 to 4.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH FRENCH lady's maid; an experienced dress-maker and hairdresser; excellent references. Address J., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS WISHES TO GO out the first days of the week, or would take ladies' or gentlemen's washing home; understands puffing and fluting. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., top floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—A COLORED WOMAN WOULD like some families' and gentlemen's washing; terms reasonable. No. 151 West 31st st.; second floor; Mrs. Davis.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A family's washing by the dozen or month; good reference as to honesty and capability. Call at No. 211 East 28th st., one pair of stairs, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, at washing at her own house, or will go out by the day; has good references. Apply at No. 342 East 23d st., near 2d av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress in a private family; good City reference. Address Laundress, Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants to go out by the day, or would take work to her own house; first-class references. Call at No. 349 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman; day's work; would go out as shirt ironer in summer; good City reference. Call at No. 144 West 40th st., second floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in private family; has a good City references. Call at No. 139 East 46th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress who thoroughly understands her business; City reference. Call Monday and Tuesday at No. 318 East 12th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS LAUNdress; first-class references from her last employer. Call at No. 59 West 49th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS maid to a lady or nurse to growing children; can dress hair nicely; is a good sewer and very tasty; willing, cheerful, and trusty; best recommendations. Call at No. 602 6th av., near 36th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; several years' City reference from her last place. Call Monday in grocery store, No. 245 West 30th st.

NURSE.—A MONTHLY OR INVALID'S NURSE IS disengaged and can be engaged by the week or month; first-class references. Call or address No. 323 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, CAPABLE of taking care of child from its birth. Address or call all week, between 2 and 6 P. M., E. B., No. 400 West 42d st., corner 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS NURSE FOR growing children or infant; City or country. Address J. F., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RESPECTABLE woman, capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth. Apply at present employer's, No. 330 East 17th st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

NURSE OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable scotch girl; come highly recommended. Call or address Jane McFarlane, No. 45 Grove st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH Seamstress desires employment by the day; can do family sewing and children's clothes; is a neat mender, a good button-hole maker, and hand sewer; best reference. Call at No. 125 West 35th st.

USEFUL COMPANION, &c.—BY A HIGHLY respectable English lady; can take entire charge of all household affairs; can superintend the cooking, servants, &c. Address B. C., Box No. 139 *Times* Office, for three days.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN. A few gentlemen's or families' washing to do in the house. Apply at No. 202 Mott st., top floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, who thoroughly understands her work, cleaning silver and making salad-dressings, and is a careful, systematic chamber-maid; has excellent recommendations; family can be seen. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN SINGLE MAN; BEST several references, as a thorough family-cook; can do anything required of a first-class cook; is neat, sober, and economical. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, THOROUGHLY competent in every respect; keeps everything in his charge in first-class style; good City driver; reliable, trustworthy, and strictly temperate; seven years' City reference. Address T. B., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A FIRSTclass man, (english) who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver and groom; milk and tend furnace; best of reference. Address Tom, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT man; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; four years' reference from last place; left on account of family going to Europe. Address W. H., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, whom he can highly recommend as a trustworthy, sober, single young man; Protestant; a good groom and careful driver. Call or address F. L., No. 30 West 26th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER.—BY A DANE AS first-class coachman and gardener; he has the very best testimonials as a competent, willing, sober, and industrious man. Can be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE in driving and care of first-class horses and carriages; of steady habits; has lived with first-class families, as reference will testify. Address H. M., for two days, at J. B. Brewster's, corner 21st st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WELL acquainted with the City, and a good driver; honest and sober; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address C. L., No. 4 East 23d st., or No. 1,241 Broadway, Monday morning.

COACHMAN OR WAITER.—BY A RESPECTable young colored man; is not particular; can drive or do waiting; good reference. Call for two days at No. 309 East 35th st., first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN IN A PRIVATE family, with long and excellent reference from each place; is married; has one child. Call or address M. C., No. 217 West 28th st., Monday and Tuesday.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; eleven years' in last place. Call or address J. J. Stillings, No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been with him for over ten years. Apply at No. 3 Cliff st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN MARRIED MAN, who understands the care of grapery, greenhouse, vegetables, &c.; best City reference. Call or address T. N. J., at seed store, No. 370 Broadway.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN WHO UNderstands the care and management of horses as groom; is a good driver; can furnish good references. Address H. F., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD APPEARance and a very good rider, as groom; best references given. Address Chas. F., Box No. 323 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A GOOD painter, calciminer, &c., is desirous of a job for the Winter at reduced wages; a good opportunity for persons wanting their houses painted cheap; board ta en as part payment; country no objection. Address PAINTER, Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHMAN, formerly in Emperor Napoleon's service, as valet. Address R. G., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WATCHMAN OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A trustworthy Protestant man as watchman or anything respectable; can furnish the best of City references; is a pain writer, and is very handy, and is willing to make himself useful. Address T. B., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, WHO can furnish the best reference as to capability, honesty, and sobriety, in a first-class private family. Call on or address S. R. N., No. 541 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A STRICTLY TEMPERATE SINGLE man, of long experience, in a private family; best City references. Address Waiter, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR GROOM.—BY A COLORED young man as first-class waiter or groom; uses no whisky or tobacco; good City references four years or more. Address B. B., No. 116 Waverley place.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper; references first-class; no objection to go out of the City. Address C. A. R., Post Office Box No 3,206, New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FRANCAISE AYANT UN TRES BON accent desire une place pour soigne des enfants sachant coudre et parfaitement brodee quatre ans de references. S'adresser No. 137 West 24th st., pour trois jours.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—IN TOWN AND COUNtry, to sell our pure teas to families, hotels, and large consumers; best terms and largest stock in the country. Apply to THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, No. 201 Fulton st., between Church and Greenwich sts.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS TO INtroduce the best selling article in the market; no risk, and new; from $5 to $8 per day made. Call at No. 765 Broadway, Room No. 1, up stairs.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SUPERB FIRST-CLASS HOUSES ON MADISON AV. AND EAST 53D ST., AND LOTS ON 55TH AND 120TH STS.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, 1875 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales rooms, No. 111 Broadway:

EAST FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—The superb cabinet-finish dwelling No. 1 East 53d st., near 5th av., being four stories, brown stone 25x60 feet, and two-story extension 20 x25 feet; is finished on first and second floors in the highest style of decorative cabinet art; dining-room and hall are handsomely wainscoted, contains all the latest improvements, handsome buffet in dining-room, and mirrors in every room on first and second floors. Lot 25x100.5.

MADISON AVENUE, NORTH-EAST CORNER FIFTY-THIRD STREET.—This dwelling is also first-class, high stoop; cabinet finished on first and second; has every convenience, and contains elegant marble mantel mirrors over wash-basins, and double wardrobes in front and rear; size, 20 feet 5 inches by 68 feet, including extension. Lot 85 feet.

EAST SIXTY-FIFTH STREET.—Eight lots, south side, 100 feet east Madison av., each 25x100.5, and are in the midst of first-class improvements.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Three full lots, south side, 125 feet west 8th av.

WEST ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTIETH STREET.—Fifteen full lots, north side, 150 feet west of Grand Boulevard. This ground is high, and overlooks Central Park and North River.

Maps, &c., at No. 3 Pine st.

RICHARD V. HARNETT, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, (by order of Charles H. Wilson and Allan G. Newman, Esqs., Assignees of Duke & More,)

No. 304 West 54th st.

100 feet west of 8th av., valuable lot of ground 25x 178.4, with elegant five-story and basement brownstone French flat; house containing all modern improvements. Also large four-story cellar brick factory, completely equipped with 35-horse power boiler, engine, and other machinery for a carpenter's shop, with drying rooms, steam elevators, &c., on rear of lot, and large yard for storing lumber and finished work. Further information, maps, &c., from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway, or the Auctioneer, No. 111 Broadway.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17.

Nos. 127 and 129 East 17th st., 107 feet east of Irving place,

Two valuable lots, 25x92 each, and improvements. This is a splendid location for a first-class French-flat house. Terms liberal. Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, No. 111 Broadway, Room F.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

ADVERTISER WILL PURCHASE FOR CASH a small country seat on the Hudson river, neighborhood of Terrytown or Irvington, with or without improvements. Address, with full particulars, all this month, E. L. G., P. O. Box 145 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE TO COMMENCE

MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1875.

BANKRUPT

SALE

OF

DRY GOODS!

AT

No. 761 Broadway,

BY ORDER OF THE

ASSIGNEE.

Peremptory Sale of $125,000 worth

OF

DRESS GOODS, &c.

THE STOCK CONSISTS OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, CASHMERES, MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, HENRIETTAS, ALPACAS, PURE MOHAIRS, BRILLIANTINES, CAMEL HAIR GOODS, PLAIDS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY DRESS GOODS; ALSO, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, BLANKETS, QUILTS, AND A FULL ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. THE ENTIRE STOCK WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE.

JOHN TUNLEY & CO.,

No. 761 Broadway,

BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH STS.

SALE TO COMMENCE

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1875.

ICE-CREAM.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

THE BEST IN THE CITY.

Less than four quarts, 35c. per quart.
Four quarts or more, 30c. per quart.
Large quantities, 25c. per quart.
Charlotte Russe, 50c. per quart.
Small Charlotte Russe, 75c. per dozen.
Wine jelly, 50c. per quart.
Out-of-town orders promptly attended to.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
No. 12 Bible House.

HORTON'S ICE-CREAM,

made from pure Cream; known to be the best and always the cheapest. Parties, weddings, and other entertainments using five gallons, **25 Cents per Quart.** CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious, 72c. per dozen. DEPOTS, NOS. 305 4TH AV., AND 1,264 BROADWAY

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., an excellent four-story stone house, 20 feet wide, 55 feet deep, with a large butler's pantry, extension, back stairs, &c. This house is one of the most attractive now in the market; was recently overhauled by the present owner at large expense, and is replete with all modern conveniences. Price, $33,500; possession at once. E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

No. 3 Pine st.

NINTH AV., CORNER 79TH ST.—100 FT. street and park entrance, opposite Museum of Natural History; three lots, including corner, for sale very low; no rock, and assessments all paid; terms very liberal; the extension of the Elevated Railroad makes the purchase of these lots a profitable investment. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FOR SALE, TO LET FURNISHED FOR WINTER, OR TO LEASE UNFURNISHED.—Large and small houses on and near 5th, Madison, and Park avs., at greatly reduced rates.

Permits at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st.

V. K. STEVENSON, JR.

ATTENTION, BUYERS.—ANY ONE WISHING an elegant home will do well to look at No. 737 Madison av., No. 35 East 64th st., No. 31 East 65th st., or new houses on 55th st., near Madison av. Money wanted. Make an offer. Open all day. Apply to S. M. STYLES & SONS, No. 350 East 62d st.

$38,000 FOR A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, 23x60x100; good order; most desirable; Murray Hill, between 5th and 6th avs.; this is a bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

CHOICE IMPROVED PROPERTIES, SITUATED upon the best business streets and avenues, now paying from seven per cent. to nine per cent. net, for sale. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

FRANK G. AND CHARLES S. BROWN, Broadway corner Wall st., agents for selling, purchasing, leasing, and appraising of real estate and managing of properties. Highest possible references given as to capability, integrity, and responsibility.

SEVERAL FOUR-STORY 20 AND 22-FOOT brown-stone houses for sale on Murray Hill and above, near 5th av., well located, at prices from $28,000 to $35,000. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—LARGE, ELEGANT FULL-SIZED house; a bargain to a purchaser this week; please make an offer. Apply from 1 to 9 P. M., at No. 36 West 48th st.

A THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE near 6th av. to trade for house above 59th st. Apply to S. F. HILL, No. 11 Spruce st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,
Times Office.

TO LET.

No. 8 Union square, one of the finest lodge-rooms in the City for societies, clubs, &c. Size, 25x55, with an extension of 55 feet. Will be rented very low, by the day, week, or on a lease.

W. N. GRISWOLD,
REAL ESTATE AGENT, NO. 744 BROADWAY, CORNER ASTOR PLACE.

TO LET—A SMALL STORE IN 33D ST., NEAR 3D av., in good order and good location; rent low. Apply to J. BISCO, No. 238 East 23d st., before 10 A. M. or from 5 to 8 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

J. & C. JOHNSTON

Broadway, 5th av., and 22d st.

REDUCTION PRICE SILKS.

185 pieces BLACK SILKS, 90c., former price.....$1 12
209 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1, recently..... 1 25
319 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1 25, price last week. 1 50
216 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1 50, reduced from.. 1 75
315 pieces BLACK SILKS, $1 75, originally..... 2 00
460 pieces BLACK SILKS, $2, previous value..... 2 50
311 pieces BLACK SILKS, $2 25, marked down from..... 3 00
162 pieces BLACK SILKS, $2 50, gold cost..... 3 00
219 pieces BLACK SILKS, $2 75, formerly..... 3 50
805 pieces BLACK SILKS, $3, lately..... 4 00
189 pieces BLACK SILKS, $3 50, worth in gold.. 4 50
110 pieces BLACK SILKS, $4, cost in Lyons..... 5 00
35 pieces BLACK SILKS, $7, price last Summer. 12 00
112 pieces COLORED SILKS, $1, reduced from... 1 25
169 pieces COLORED SILKS, $1 25, marked down from..... 1 50
228 pieces COLORED SILKS, $1 50, lately sold at 1 75
315 pieces COLORED SILKS, $1 75, formerly 2 00
460 pieces COLORED SILKS, $2, previous price. 2 50
391 pieces COLORED SILKS, $2 25, recently sold at..... 2 75
162 pieces COLORED SILKS, $250, cost to import..... 3 00
246 pieces COLORED SILKS, $3, original price.. 3 50
105 pieces COLORED SILKS, $4, worth in gold.. 5 00

EVENING SILKS, from $1 25 to $6 per yard.

BRIDAL SILKS AND SATINS, from $2 to $10 per yard.

CLOAKS AND SUITS.

ALL NEW GOODS.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT,

which we have greatly enlarged, will be found

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

RICH GARMENTS

IN

CLOAKS, MANTLES, JACKETS,

OVERDRESSES, POLONAISES, AND SUITS,

TOGETHER WITH

AN UNEQUALED COLLECTION

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

ALL OF WHICH

HAVE UNDERGONE A SPECIAL REDUCTION OF FIFTY PER CENT.

MOURNING GOODS

WE ARE ALSO OFFERING

AT

EQUALLY REDUCED PRICES.

CHOICE FABRICS

Made to order expressly for our own retail trade in

CAMEL'S HAIR AND HENRIETTA CLOTHS,

BOMBAZINES, CASHMERES,

IRISH AND SICILIENNE POPLINS,

MERINOES, DRAP D'ETE,

ENGLISH CRAPE AND CRAPE VEILS, &c., &c.

COLORED DRESS GOODS.

During the past week

THIS DEPARTMENT HAS RECEIVED

EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS

of

FALL AND WINTER MATERIALS

BOUGHT AT AUCTION FOR CASH, EXTREMELY CHEAP,

in

CASHMERES, MERINOES, SERGES, SATINES, MATELASSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SITTZBERGS, KNICKERBOCKERS. CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, AND THE CELEBRATED McMAHON OVERDRESS FABRIC, Which will be sold AT A SMALL ADVANCE ON COST.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

AS THIS IS A NEW DEPARTMENT, RECENTLY OPENED, GENTLEMEN WILL FIND IT TO THEIR DIRECT ADVANTAGE TO INSPECT THE NOVELTIES

NOW ON EXHIBITION

AT PRICES SIXTY PER CENT. LESS THAN THOSE CHARGED BY REGULAR FURNISHING HOUSES.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

IN GREAT VARIETY, AT REDUCED PRICES.

DENT'S CELEBRATED LONDON TOWN-MADE LADIES' AND GENTS' KID GLOVES, ONE TO SIX BUTTONS, IN ALL COLORS.

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. HOUSEKEEPING GOODS. FRENCH AND ENGLISH WHITE GOODS. UPHOLSTERY AND CARPETS.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT ON THE PREMISES, WHERE ALL ORDERS ARE CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

Samples sent gratuitously to all parts of the country on application, thus enabling out-of-town parties to make their purchases as advantageously as residents of this City.

J. & C. JOHNSTON,
BROADWAY, 5TH AV., AND 22D ST.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How to End Dull Times.

The best way is to battle against them persistently, unflinchingly. It's of no use whatever drying out that things are at a standstill, and then falling back supinely, awaiting the time when there shall be a revival. When a quickening shall take place is dependent very much on the amount of exertion we make to bring it about. The more we bestir ourselves the sooner will it arrive.

There are a few who have discovered the fact, and, having acted as though they believed in it, are now reaping the benefit of their prescience in profits unrivaled in amount, even when business has been briskest. Among the leading firms in the country which have given evidence of this foresight is that of DUNDAS DICK & CO., the Tasteless Medicine Manufacturers of New-York. By judicious advertising of commodities excellent in themselves, the firm has built up a trade whose ramifications extend throughout the States, and which, even in these dull times, has suffered no decrease. At present, extensive preparations are being made for yet further ventilation. On a visit to the firm-house a few days since, one of our staff saw 100,000 stamped envelopes, each containing seven circulars, ready for mailing to every State in the Union, and in addition to these, were 88,000 to be delivered by the telegraph company's messengers. The outlay by this firm on advertising account is very large annually, but it is an investment which yields good interest, and is about the best way to look up whatever of the profits of the firm can be spared.

Were more to do likewise, we should soon hear less talk of the hard times.—*New-York Advertisers' Gazette, Nov. 9, 1875.*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER.—WANTED A LIVE MAN TO TAKE equal interest in a first-class livery; everything in fine working order; income large, (as books will show;) cash not needed in the business if secured for $6,000. Address BUSINESS, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PARTNER WANTED, SPECIALOR ACTIVE, with $5,000 to $10,000, in an established manufacturing business; staple goods in large demand; New-York references given and required. Address BROTHERSON, Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—$5,000 IN A FIRST-CLASS AND VERY promising business; good opportunity for an enterprising man. Box No. 4,999, New-York City.

WANTED—120 QUARTS OF MILK DAILY FOR cash. Address, all week, No. 107 East 39th st.

DENTISTRY.

SOMETHING NEW, CHEAP, AND BEAUTIful.—My Rose Pearl Plates, (indicating color and substance,) for artificial teeth, excel everything heretofore offered for beauty, strength and lightness; need only to be seen to be appreciated; made in one day, and only $15 per set; call and examine. Also, best rubber sets, from $10 to $15; gold and platina, $35 to $45; extracting under gas. Dr. T. C. WAIT, No. 43 East 23d st., near Madison av.

DRY GOODS.

Silks, Dress Goods, Suits, Cloaks, and Underwear.

Rodgers & Orr Brothers,

Nos. 183, 185, 187 8th av.,

BETWEEN 19TH AND 20TH STS.

Greatest Reductions

EVER KNOWN IN THE DRY GOODS TRADE. WE HAVE TRIPLED THE SIZE OF OUR PREMISES, AND ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED TO OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

SUITS.

500 ELEGANTLY TRIMMED POPLIN SUITS, $5 85, $6 75, $8 50; NOT THE COST OF MATERIAL.

300 CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTH SUITS IN ALL THE NEW EFFECTS, $7 50, $8 50, $10 50; worth $6 each more.

300 SPITZBERGEN SNOW-FLAKE SUITS, $12 50, $14 50, $16; worth from $8 to $9 each more.

250 SUITS, ELEGANT STYLES, RICH MATERIAL, IN ALL THE CLOTH SHADES, RICHLY TRIMMED AND WELL MADE; ONLY $14 50, worth $25.

150 SUITS IN CAMEL'S HAIR AND SILK COMBINATION, EXACT COPIES OF THE IMPORTED, AT $18 50, $22 50, $28 50; THE BEST AND RICHEST SUIT EVER OFFERED; NOT THE COST OF MATERIAL.

BLACK SUITS.

375 ELEGANTLY TRIMMED MOHAIR ALPACA SUITS, $7 50, $8 50, and $9 50, ABOUT THE COST OF MANUFACTURE.

250 SILK LUSTRE MOHAIR SUITS, VERY RICHLY TRIMMED AND VERY WELL MADE, ONLY $10 50 to $16. These were formerly $22 50 to $30.

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TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 14, 1875.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish Mr. Browning's new poem, "The Inn Album," as soon as completed, in a separate supplement sheet, which we shall present to the readers of THE WEEKLY *and* SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

From the returns given in another column, it will be seen that the somewhat remarkable movement of American calicoes to the English market continued last week without interruption. At the rate of exportation of these goods already established, we are sending abroad every week as large a quantity of our manufactured cotton as we used to send in a month. Competent judges of the trade assume this to be the starting-point of a vast export movement of American cotton cloths, which will, in certain departments at least, compete with the English manufacturer in Manchester itself, and which ere long must find their place side by side with the products of British looms in the bazaars of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. All indications combine to show that we are on the threshold of a new era in the industrial history of the country. The present generation will probably live to see the United States the greatest cotton-weaving, as well as the greatest cotton-producing, country in the world. So with our iron and coal industries. We have reached the point where the import of manufactured iron has all but stopped, and where people begin to talk of American iron being sold at a profit in the English market. We are, in fact, making our first essays in the two great departments of the industrial competition of the world, and it is evident that our capacities for the development of foreign trade in both are simply boundless.

In an interview reported in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, Senator SHERMAN expresses entire confidence in the stability of the Specie Resumption bill. Even if a majority of the House should be found in favor of a general repeal of the act, he is confident that the Senate would defeat any repealing measure which did not contain a provision for resumption at as early a day as that named. With a Secretary of the Treasury and an Administration in harmony with him as to the end proposed by the law, Senator SHERMAN thinks that the act confers ample powers to make resumption a certainty by 1879. The essential thing is for the Secretary "to secure as large a surplus revenue as possible—not by new taxes, but by large reductions of expenses, for which there is room and verge enough. In this way, and by the sale of bonds if necessary, he should secure before the time named one hundred millions of dollars in gold, and as large a reserve in greenbacks as practicable." Senator SHERMAN is decidedly of opinion that the inevitable effect of such preparations, with the power to sell all the bonds necessary to maintain resumption, would be to make specie payments an accomplished fact.

With occasional fluctuations, the course of the gold premium during the past week has been steadily downward. Opening at 115¼ on Monday, the price closed yesterday at 114⅝. That is to say, the dollar greenback, which was worth in the beginning of the week about 86¾ cents gold, was worth at the close about 87¼ cents. When the value of the greenback advances to 88 cents and there is a reasonable certainty that it will not permanently fall below that point, we may expect that the process of redeeming the fractional currency in silver will begin. It hardly seems oversanguine to expect that the average price of gold will shortly be fixed at not more than 113½ per cent., and as soon as this becomes fairly established, all danger of the silver currency being bought up for export will have been removed. The Government mints are well prepared to issue all the subsidiary coinage likely to be called for by the holders of fractional notes, and those who have studied the experience of other nations in redeeming their dishonored notes will be prepared to appreciate the importance of silver resumption as determining the success of the final resumption in gold.

The contest over the Electoral law, now pending in the French Assembly, is one of considerable importance. The point in dispute is simply, shall the members of the new Chamber of Deputies be elected on a general ticket, by the votes of each Department, or separately by the votes of each district? The first plan is known as the *scrutin de liste*, and the second as the *scrutin d'arrondissement*. It would be a counterpart of the first were all the members of Assembly from New-York City to be elected on a general ticket, while the theory of the second is pretty much that of our existing system of Assembly districts. From our point of view it may seem strange that the French Radicals support the former, which is the existing plan, and that the Conservative elements in the Assembly are united in favor of the second plan, for whose authorship the Buffet Cabinet is responsible. But what seems to us a transposition of parties on the question, is simply an illustration of the danger of measuring the effect of political machinery in one country by its results in another. The objection of the French Republicans to the arrondissement or district plan is that it places the rural voters, who form two-thirds of the electoral force of France, at the mercy of local, which is only another name for official, influences. Its result would simply be the election of men of extreme views on either side, and the party of the Left Centre, which has evidently supported the Cabinet in the passage of the *scrutin d'arrondissement* plan, will probably be the first to rue its adoption.

It appears that only one juror in the famous Ward will case held that the testator was not of sound mind. Capt. WARD left several million dollars to be quarreled about by numerous heirs. Affairs were complicated by the fact that WARD was twice married, and that his marital relations were of a very loose character. It was proved that he was in the habit of appealing to "the spirits" for aid in all his financial schemes. The shade of the late DEAN RICHMOND was said to be his counsel in all railroad negotiations, and the ghost of a German savan, familiarly known as "Cabbage John," was his customary guide, philosopher, and friend. His will was a curiosity of cunning and malevolence. The heirs have had a long fight over the disposition of the property, but a Detroit jury has failed to come to any conclusion in the case. As a unique contribution to the history of modern jury trials, it is reported that a "light diet" was tried on the jurymen, who, nevertheless, failed to agree.

The report of the Commissioner of the Land Office, of which we publish the leading details in another column, gives some interesting data in regard to the business of the bureau during the last fiscal year. The falling off in "disposals" has been equal to over twenty-five per cent., and is chiefly due to the grasshopper plague, to unusual drought in certain localities, and to the decreased volume of immigration. The Commissioners give special prominence to the necessity of the Government taking some measures to arrest the indiscriminate sacrifice of mountain timber on its own domain, whereby the continuous feeding of streams from the gradual melting of the snow is so disastrously interfered with. This and other recommendations of the report ought to receive intelligent treatment from the next Congress.

THE REBELLION IN THE EAST.

The latest information from the seat of war in Eastern Europe shows that the Turks will not be able to carry on a Winter campaign in that most mountainous and difficult region. In fact, it appears as if the Turkish forces, which have been plundering the poor villagers and laying waste a country having little surplus in the best of times, would be starved out this Winter by their own barbarities. In the meantime, the excitement in all the neighboring Provinces is increasing. The Servians, the Sclavonians of Austria, and those of the Principalities, as well as the Italians who are on the southern frontiers, the Wallachs of Hungary, and every population which has ever felt or beheld the injustice and oppression of a Turkish administration, are deeply sympathizing in the rebellion, and are holding themselves ready for secret or public interference.

The Turkish Government are evidently alarmed. The abuses against which the rebellion is especially directed exist everywhere in the empire. Everywhere taxation is grinding the unhappy possessors of Turkish soil, and wasting every species of industry. If the Christian rayah of Bosnia revolts against it, so may the Mussulman farmer of Turkey proper. This taxation, in the eyes of the Turks, is largely devoted to paying money to "infidels" in the form of interest on the public debt.

The Porte perhaps already looks forward to the day when its dominion in Europe, which, though four centuries old, has always seemed like an encampment or armed occupation, shall come to an end. Then the Turkish Government will be thrown back on itself, and perhaps totally cut off from Europe. In preparation for that event, what more natural than to obliterate the debt to "infidel creditors," and to begin by wiping away a portion of it?

It is true that with this the Ottoman Prime Minister promises certain long-deferred reforms. Our readers will remember that Herzegovina has been in the possession of the Turks since 1843; that it was originally a dependency of the Pashalik of Bosnia; that 1830 it was separated, and again, in 1863, reunited to that Province. The whole aim and object of the Turkish rule for four centuries has been to squeeze the utmost revenue from these unhappy Provinces. Every governing body is so constituted as to give the Mussulmans a majority, and the taxes are so laid by the Porte that the Christians shall pay double the amount paid by the Turks, though in Herzegovina the proportions of the population are (roughly) 75,000 Mussulmans to 50,000 Catholics and 57,000 of the Greek Church.

The tax on produce takes fifty per cent. off all the returns from the soil, and to this has been added another very heavy proportion of the annual harvest. A poor population like the Christian in these Provinces will bear heavy taxation if it is laid in equal proportion on all, and if it bring in return order and safety and good government. But the peculiar sting in the fiscal system of the Turks is that it spares the Mussulman and impoverishes the Christian; and that nowhere under it is there law or order, or safety to person and property, or progress or liberty. Nowhere in the civilized world is there so unjust and useless a Government. It has been an anomaly in Europe for centuries, and ought long since to have been swept away.

Nor can anything now improve or reform it. It is corrupt and unjust to the core. Even if the Porte should establish the most equal parliamentary system in Bosnia and its Provinces, the peasantry would abhor and detest the Government as much as before. They are Christians and their rulers Mohammedans. Each despise and hate the customs and creed of the other. The feud of ages has never died out. The Turk who, in his dotage, retains the pride of a race that once was the conqueror of nations, treats the Greek or Catholic rayah as if he were a pariah and slave. Their churches to him are the temples of idolatry. The Christian peasant looks on his ruler as the hated descendant of Mohammed, the desecrator of the Holy Sepulchre, and the oppressor of the faithful, with whom the follower of the cross should have neither lot nor part. He abhors him as a Turk. He himself, perhaps, belongs to that great race which he believes will yet overrun all Eastern Europe. He knows that millions in the Russian Empire and in Austria sympathize with every struggle he makes against the enemy of his people and his race. To the Sclavonian rayah there is no permanent truce or peace possible with the Turk. Reform will not bring it. Only utter destruction can establish the Turkish rule again over the Christians of these Provinces.

HOGS AND POLITICIANS.

Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ has advocated an institution for the care and sustenance of hogs, to be established on some island in New-York Bay. We do not understand that the care of the swine is the primary object of his solicitude; for, as the scheme was broached before the Public Health Association, at Baltimore, it is natural to expect that the sanitary condition of the City was the subject uppermost in his mind. The swine are to be fed on the offal of the streets and houses; and, it is argued, we shall not only find a place where this refuse may be disposed of, but we shall make money by the operation. Mr. SCHULTZ thinks that a profit of nearly three-quarters of a million of dollars a year might be made by the City if the experiment were honestly conducted. This last clause of the statement suggests doubts. Could it be honestly conducted? Mr. SCHULTZ thinks not. He fears that the lazzaroni, as he calls them, would not take good care of the hogs. Possibly they would fare no better than some of the inmates of Municipal institutions, but would be beaten and starved by turns. Politicians have a way of using asylums, whether intended for lunatics or hogs, for purposes of their own. And such an unfriendly care of City swine would be fatal to the success of the plan. The author of this scheme, therefore, admits that until the politicians of a certain stripe are flushed out of the City Government, just as obstructions are flushed out of the sewers, we need not seriously consider the feasibility of using the hog as a consumer of offal and garbage. We cannot afford to keep hogs and politicians at the same time. Therefore, the whole proposition may as well be postponed to the Greek kalends, or to any other period that shall never arrive.

Some of our older readers can remember when hogs were permitted to run at large in the streets of New-York; but they cannot remember the time when the flushing out and deodorizing process recommended by Mr. SCHULTZ would not have been a great public benefit. Nevertheless, the domesticated hog, like the corrupt local politician, is comparatively a modern product. We regret to add that the deterioration of both is more apparent in cities than elsewhere. The hog in his primitive condition was cleanly in habit and diet. He was fierce, courageous and alert. Under the influence of man he has become gross, sluggish, unclean, a flesh-eater, and a synonym for everything that is mean, base, and brutish. The people who live on hog's flesh are bilious, dyspeptic, lazy, dispirited and ignorant. The inhabitants of some of the South-western States, who lay in their annual store of bacon, or "side-meat," just as they would supply themselves with cord-wood, are melancholy monuments of the plague of a diet of hog and corn. They have no intelligence, no ambition, no health, and no particular incentive to existence. This animal, whose course of life is so base, and whose flesh so destroys the noblest part of the man who partakes of it, cannot be trusted, we are told, to the care of a Municipal Government like ours. Evidently we have gone down pretty low in the scale of human civilization. The creature who was proscribed and execrated by Hebrew and Moslem lawgivers is not safe in the hands of the managers of Tammany Hall.

We have great faith in that versatility of our people of which Commissioner PORTER speaks with such admiration. Really, we don't see why a Municipality that employs barbers and lager-beer sellers as inspectors of masonry, should not eventually be able to keep its own hogs. It is alleged of the employes of the Department of Public Works that they play "seven-up" in the grass when they should be laying sewer-pipe. Therefore, Mr. SCHULTZ thinks, that a still humbler grade of public servants would neglect the swine committed to their charge. And so long as these easy-going "laborers" are responsible only to the ward politicians, who are their patrons, there does not seem to be any escape from this conclusion. Plainly, it would not do to send these prodigals to feed swine. But we have not yet thoroughly tested our "versatility." When we have solved the problem of a pure local Government we can take up the Municipal swine-yard project with boldness and confidence. For the present, the question of the sanitary effect of feeding dead animals and offal to hogs that are to be subsequently killed and eaten may be laid on the table. What we want immediately is a City Government that can be trusted with the consideration of any economic problem. Just now, with a hungry horde of loungers sitting in the sun, about the public works, while their wages go on, we are not in a condition to discuss any new plans for disposing of City refuse. Much as we need some efficient plan to meet a growing want, we must learn how to "flush out the politicians" before we take up measures which involve the creation of new administrative machinery.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHURCH CONGRESS.

There is as much need of new impulses in religion as in literature and art, and it is evident that the Episcopal Church has received such an impulse in the recent congress. The brain-workers, the men who carry on the Church and the world, are not represented to any extent in the winding up of the yearly ecclesiastical clock in conventions. It needs what some one has defined a congress to be—"the production of new thought by the contact of many minds, as the spark is produced by the friction of flint and steel"—to bring such men to a common centre. We are glad that the Church of conservatism and culture has overcome its habitual reserve and silence in regard to the vital and burning questions of the hour, and taken, as in the congress, its place as a living factor in our current social and religious life. We are accustomed to much vague talk from people who love platforms, but the discussion by the best, nay, even picked men, upon the plane of elevated thought, of matters which touch all men's convictions, is not new in England, where the Anglican Church has, through its congress, since 1861 bared the heart and thought of its best religious minds and workers to the English people; but it is practically new among those who call themselves Episcopalians in this country. What this communion has needed, what its leading, thoughtful men have longed for, what its press has evidently given no scope for, was to step into the arena of free discussion and put itself in sympathy with the popular heart.

This Philadelphia congress gathers its significance from the fact that it has been practically the first full gathering of Bishops, clergy, and laity for such a purpose in this religious body. The men who have taken part in it have risen to the occasion. The reports which have reached us indicate that representative men of all shades of opinion talked out their mind upon the platform; that nothing in the shape of honest thought was kept back. One noticeable feature has been that it was actually confessed that the Episcopal Church was not infallible. It is brave to confess failure or fault, and when it was openly confessed that this rich and conservative body had not yet done its duty in bringing the Gospel to the masses, and that it needed a new influx of men of breadth of sympathy and of incisive mind in the ranks of its clergy to bring the Gospel to them, it was taking a long step toward this work. The Congress has spoken plainly upon the attempt to advance Ultramontanism by breaking up our public school system. Men did not hesitate to tell the Bishops that they must keep within the confines of the just liberty of law, and yet insisted upon the acknowledgment of their rightful episcopal prerogative. It has spoken out freely and strongly against the pew system. It has taken a stand for better, more popular, more vital preaching—that which goes to the hearts of the masses. It has considered the great question of deepening the spiritual life. The subject of the mutual limitations of religious and scientific inquiry has received the honest and thorough treatment which it demands.

What has impressed us in these discussions is that men have not hesitated to present their full thought, and that they have not spoken foolishly. There seems to have been an outburst, as of long pent-up waters, and "the dumb dogs of a liturgy," as the Episcopal clergy have been called, have shown themselves to be fully alive to the vital interests of our time and abreast of its thought. This has been expressed without clerical cant. Men have spoken out of their hearts. Dr. ARNOLD once said, "I must write a pamphlet or I shall burst," and the members of this congress, in their earnestness of speech, appear to have been much in his condition. We are glad that so many excellent clergymen have shown a disposition to put themselves on record as in full sympathy with our social and religious life as a nation.

NEW-FASHIONED GHOSTS.

It is seldom that a ghost displays any desire to depart from the beaten track of previous ghosts. The habits and customs of the ghosts of remote antiquity are those of the ghosts of the present day. Different manufacturers may have different processes of producing ghosts, but for anything really novel or attractive in ghosts we have hitherto looked in vain. Were the most successful "medium" of the day to announce that he would open this evening at Steinway Hall a new and select assortment of ghosts, we should be morally certain that in dress, conduct, and conversation they would exhibit the monotonous sameness which seems to characterize the whole spirit world.

Recently, however, an enterprising ghost at Mechanicsburg, Penn., has really displayed some little originality. It will be remembered that Alice, during her famous explorations *Through the Looking-Glass*, discovered a Cheshire cat who possessed the unique accomplishment of being able to entirely vanish from sight with the exception of a grin. The Pennsylvania ghost has undoubtedly taken a hint from this exceptionally able cat, and has adopted the plan of appearing to an amazed circle of spectators simply as a pair of eyes. That there is a body attached to these eyes is sufficiently established, although the body itself is invisible. The ghost is in the habit of dropping into a lady's bed-chamber at untimely hours, and of carrying away the bedclothes, and occasionally also the unfortunate occupant of the bed. A mere pair of eyes could not accomplish this feat, even if they were of that ideally powerful sort mentioned by Mr. Weller when in the witness-box in the case of Bardell against Pickwick. We must, therefore, concede the ghost's body, and at the same time admire the originality of its method of manifesting itself.

Why this ingenious ghost exhibits itself as a "pair of eyes resembling balls of fire" can only be conjectured. Perhaps it has been unable to supply itself with a fashionable spirit dress, and hence, being a female ghost, shrinks from inviting the criticisms of earthly women. Perhaps it desires to conceal its identity, and therefore disguises itself as a pair of eyes. At any rate, the idea is a novel one, and the result is said to be unusually appalling and delightful. The fiery eyes, without even the most distant suggestion of a nose as a connecting link, float through the air of a crowded room, and produce such a sensation among the spectators as no previous ghost has ever produced. If this precedent is followed by other ghosts, we shall have a variety introduced into ghost-shows which will greatly improve them. The ghost of FANNY ELLSLER will appear as a lithe and graceful leg; the spirit of a deceased inebriate will manifest itself under the symbolic form of a vast and variegated nose, and the ghosts of eminent spiritual mediums will content themselves with materializing nothing except their abundant hair. Inasmuch as the average ghost is such a dull and uninteresting fellow, the less we see of him the better; and if ghosts will adopt the fashion of exhibiting only a single limb or a single feature at a time, they will elicit the general approbation of a public that is heartily sick of commonplace spirits.

THE NATIONAL BUILDINGS.

Supervising Architect POTTER is one of the very few officials of who have ever asked for a curtailing of their powers. Mr. POTTER, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, recites in a manly and straightforward manner some of the objections to the practice of having designs for public buildings furnished by the Supervising Architect. He reviews the defects of this system, and says that they cannot be remedied without the removal of the power of the Architect to make designs, and the restriction of his duties to those of a merely supervisory nature. Every educated observer will approve of Mr. POTTER's candid remark that "the stamp of inefficiency so imprinted on the national architecture is not of a nature soon to pass away." He adds that it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate the office of Supervising Architect from political control. Here lies the weak point of the whole system. When politicians are let loose among scientific or art collections, architectural designs or contracts for monumental work, the inevitable result is confusion and failure. Our own City, its parks and buildings, will amply testify to the truth of this assertion.

But the trouble with us is that the only power which can correct the evils of our existing system of national building is interested in keeping things as they are. Mr. POTTER says that the Supervising Architect should not only be free from political influences, but he should be able to give all his time to the routine duties of his office. He cannot devote himself to his art while he is burdened with the details of a laborious official position. The most natural substitute for the system of which he complains would be one which should throw open to competition the designs required by the Government. But architects who take pride in their profession will not compete for the applause or approval of politicians, who are likely to know little or nothing about the principle involved in the work committed to them. And a proposition to raise a commission of intelligent experts, men of culture and taste, to pass upon designs presented by the architects of the country, would be instantly attacked as "a job." Indeed, it would not be surprising if such a well-intended scheme should result in being a job. The Congressmen who might oppose it would afterward contrive to get their friends appointed on the commission. And we should have the same miserable business of incompetency in office repeated. Unless the final authority in all matters pertaining to designs for national architecture be absolutely free from political influence, we shall have ignorant men saddling the country with monstrous burdens of granite and marble—monuments of folly and bad taste.

The evils of which Supervising Architect POTTER complains are not of modern invention. The worthlessness of the designs adopted for public buildings, ever since the nation has had any buildings, is almost universal. The Supervising Architect calls attention to the fact that the requirements of the public service seem to involve the erection of a class of buildings in which there cannot be much individuality of design. He might have added that many of the conspicuously bad features of these designs are due to the interference of officials who had whims of their own to gratify. The Capitol at Washington, and some of the other Government buildings there, will long perpetuate the folly of this sort of meddling. CRAWFORD's bronze figure of America, which surmounts the dome of the Capitol, wears on its head a nondescript creation, half bonnet and half helmet, for which the nation owes JEFFERSON DAVIS all thanks. The sculptor had designed a Phrygian cap for the effigy, but Secretary of War DAVIS objected to that head-gear, and the present astonishing result is said to be due to his suggestion. As DAVIS, when he was Secretary of War, usually had "strong convictions" about things, we can imagine how influential his suggestions must have been. We are not certain whether the Indian corn which somebody has introduced into the capital of a "Corinthian" column, in the same building, is the product of an artist's fancy or the legacy of some æsthetic bureau officer.

OBITUARY.

REV. JAMES B. MILES, D. D.

Rev. James B. Miles, D. D., Secretary of the American Peace Society and General Secretary of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Laws of Nations, died yesterday morning after two days illness, at the residence of his brother, C. M. Miles, of Worcester, Mass. He had lately returned from The Hague, where he had been occupied with business of the latter association.

EX-JUDGE METCALF.

Ex-Judge Metcalf, formerly on the bench of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, died at his residence in Boston yesterday, aged ninety-one years.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Capt. Plato Durham, a distinguished citizen of North Carolina, died at his home in Shelby on Thursday morning. He was a member of the Constitution Conventional of 1868 and of the one which has just adjourned. He served twice in the State Legislature, and was twice a candidate for Congress.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERTS.

The first of Mr. Thomas' symphony concerts this season occurred at Steinway Hall last evening and was enjoyed by an audience which, in point of numbers and brilliancy, could not well be excelled. The most important work of the night was Liszt's symphony to Dante's "Divina Comedia." This composition was interpreted here about six years ago. It is certainly a colossal achievement, too vast of proportions, indeed, to be fairly understood on a casual hearing, but impressing one from the first as a tone-picture of enormous power. A symphony of this sort should be executed at a half dozen public rehearsals, not, in this case at all events, to secure a perfection of performance, which was not for one minute wanting last night, but simply because two or three renderings give no adequate idea of its immense detail and suggestiveness. A clear and not too elaborate sketch of the symphony was yesterday distributed among the spectators, and from this we may be allowed to quote in an attempt to convey some idea of the plan upon which the composer has proceeded to musically illustrate the masterpiece of Dante. The poem, it will be remembered, is divided into three principal parts, which may be found again in Liszt's work, although here the last two movements of the Symphony are connected without pause. The first treats of Hell, ("Inferno,") the second of Purgatory, the third of Paradise and heavenly blessedness. The first movement ("Inferno") leads, as it were, directly to the infernal gates, which, in the first few measures, spring thundering open, while a blood-curdling recitative of the trombones hurls at us the beginning of that famous inscription which Dante has given in the first verse of the third canto.

"Per me si va nella città dolente,
Per me si va nell' eterno dolore:
Per me si va tra la perduta gente:"

whereupon trumpets blare out the eternal curse: "Lasciate ogni speranza, voi ch' entrate." This last is the principal motive of the whole movement, returning frequently in varied combinations. The *allegro frenetico* following the introduction, also follows the poem in describing the crazed state of hopelessness, the rage of the damned, their curses and imprecations, while a hurricane drives them around in eternal darkness. The storm-wind gradually subsides and ceases for awhile, leading to an andante in the following peculiar measure, with ascending glissandos for the harp. This in turn serves to introduce the unhappy lovers, *Paolo* and *Francesca di Rimini*. A conversation begins, (heralded by a most expressive recitative for the bass clarinet,) and we soon hear the mournful accents (English horn:)

"Nessun maggior dolore
Che ricordarsi del tempo felice
Nella miseria."

This is followed by an *andante amoroso* in 7-4 measure, for the most part with the strings muted, but the episode is suddenly interrupted by the motive of the "*Lasciate ogni speranza*," this time given to a solo horn, the muffled tones of which seem to speak of eternal despair. The awful tumult of the lost souls returns with the resumption of the *allegro frenetico*, the last ten bars enunciating with the full force of the orchestra, and for the last time the dreadful sentence—

"Leave hope behind all ye who enter here!"

The introduction to "Purgatory" is an *andante*, and gives a sense of comparative rest, Dante and his companion having left behind them the fearful scenes which first awaited them. This, however, is but transitory. Soon the principal theme of this part begins in choral style. At its close it gives place to a second theme, "Lamentoso." The fugal form in which this is treated is well calculated to express the restless state of feeling which the composer would indicate—looking back with grief and remorse, looking forward with renewed hope. At the climax of the fugue the choral motive, previously given, is powerfully introduced, but soon falls away, as it were, in humility and self-depreciation, interrupted by bits of mournful recitative. Gradually, however, the clouds of sorrow begin to lift. An unseen chorus, and afterward a solo voice to which the chorus respond, intone the "Magnificat." Beginning *pianissimo*, the quaint effects of the old Palestrina harmonies are here observed, in spite of the modern treatment of the orchestra, the first and second violins being divided in three parts each. At this point the souls, assured of eternal safety, and filled with a realizing sense of the victory achieved, break out in hallelujahs and hosannas. Thus closes this tone-poem in the spirit of eternal forgiveness, of hopes fulfilled, and in the transports of Paradise. Richard Pohl, upon whose analysis the foregoing sketch is based, succeeds therein in supplying a valuable clue to the composer's intentions. But words are utterly powerless to reproduce the terrible vividness of the colors in which his picture is painted. The impression produced, as we have implied, will not, it is true, be plain on a single hearing, but the terrible scenes it invokes come out of the chaos as the eye dwells upon it fixedly, and the mighty visions assume forms almost as definite as the figures on the canvass representing "The Last Judgment." Mr. Thomas' orchestra handled the thick and exacting score of the "Divina Comedia" with as much apparent facility as they would a serenade by Haydn. They kept up in precision, delicacy, and vigor throughout the two movements, which occupied nearly an hour in their interpretation, and while the *tutti* passages were unexceptionable, the difficult *entrate* of the wood and the brass left absolutely nothing to wish for. A unanimous demonstration of approval followed the close of the symphony, which—although it is more of a labor than a recreation to listen to it in the spirit in which it should be listened to—ought to be repeated, and promptly. The first part of the programme was fairly interesting. It included a most dainty reading of Beethoven's vivacious Eighth Symphony, two tuneful and pretty movements from Bach's "Christmas Oratorio," the overture to Glück's "Iphigenia in Aulis," and Schubert's "Der Doppelgaenger." Mme. Antoinette Sterling sang the second movement—a berceuse—from the Bach selection, and she had to repeat the lugubrious but decidedly dramatic poem by Heine, set by Schubert.

LAST NIGHT'S PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

The Philharmonic Society, last evening, gave the first concert of the present season at the Academy of Music. The performance embraced an excellent rendering of Beethoven's "Eroica" symphony, and to say this is to imply that the entertainment was not devoid of interest. Yet, for the opening concert of an association which ought to worthily represent musical New-York, the occasion was scarcely one to be remembered. Brahms' piano concerto in D minor, is evidently a scholarly work, written under the influence of Schumann as to its themes, and wholly modern in its form, but it requires an artist of uncommon imagination and power to throw light upon its excellences. Mme. Falk-Auerbach, a pianiste from Baltimore, also interpreted the concerto yesterday, was not equal to the task. Mme. Auerbach, however, plays with taste and skill, as her execution of Liszt's "Midsummer Night's Dream" proved beyond dispute, and were the lady's advisers a little less ambitious, there is no doubt the public would be glad to listen to her once more. Much disappointment was felt at the non-appearance of Herr Wachtel. The popular tenor took part in Friday's rehearsal, when he sang "Ella mi fu rapita," from "Rigoletto," and a *lied* by Pfeffer, but yesterday illness overtook him, and an apology had to be offered for his absence. Mrs. Butman, who happened to be in the Academy, presented herself in Herr Wachtel's stead, and sang—the reader will probably be surprised—"Bel raggio." Besides the foregoing numbers, the orchestra made known a sonorous, but rather uneven, overture by Dr. Von Bülow, alternately mysterious and martial in character, and entitled "Julius Cæsar." The baton was wielded, as heretofore, by Herr Bergmann.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Hans Von Bülow's first concert in this City will take place at Chickering Hall—then to be opened to the public—to-morrow evening. The programme, as we have already had occasion to mention, is dedicated to Beethoven by the performance of works by that composer exclusively. The orchestra will be under the direction of Dr. Leopold Damrosch.

CONCERTS THIS EVENING.

There will be a concert at Gilmore's Garden this evening, and, by the way, the last to occur there, for some weeks at all events. There will also take place a concert at the Germania Assembly Rooms, the Amphion Orchestral Society giving the same and offering a programme of marked excellence, and, at the Stadt Theatre, a special entertainment will to-night introduce to an American audience a large German band—the "United North Germans"—who arrived from Europe two or three days since.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.

A benefit concert will be tendered to Mr. Thomas P. Malany at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The following artists will appear: Mlle. Benziger, Mr. Wilkie, Mr. Sohst, Miss Markstein, Mr. Schmitz, and Mr. Francke. The programme is varied and attractive.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"Caste" still occupies the stage at Wallack's, and the representation appears to have so caught the public favor that it might fairly run for an indefinite period were it not for the pressure of other engagements. The neat construction, charming sentiment, and pleasant dialogue of the comedy are very strong elements of success, but in the present instance these are aided by a performance of the most graceful and symmetrical kind. It conveys all the ideas of completeness and effectiveness without any chance weakness of detail. All the artists engaged in the interpretation of the piece are especially fitted to the rôles which they assume, while their natural adaptability to such parts is assisted by mature experience. This is especially true of Mr. Honey and Mr. Montague, who were concerned in the original rendering of the comedy. The rôle of *Esther Eccles* has been most favorably associated with the name of Miss Ada Dyas in the English theatres, and the personation which she furnishes certainly deserves the encomiums which have been bestowed on it. In all respects, Mr. Robertson's comedy is produced in unexceptionable style.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Mr. Edwin Booth's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre draws near its close. Monday evening he will repeat "Hamlet," and on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday "King Lear" will be played. His engagement will terminate on Nov. 20. Miss Clara Morris, who is stated to be quite restored to health, follows Mr. Booth, and as it was in Mr. Daly's theatre that this popular lady shone to most advantage, the presumption is that the frequenters of the house will extend to her a cordial welcome. She will appear in a new adaptation from "Deborah," the source from which was taken the celebrated drama "Leah, the Forsaken." Before Mr. Booth takes his leave he will give one more day performance, appearing in Kotzebue's most melancholy play, "The Stranger," which will, however, be set off by a representation of "Katherine and Petruchio." Miss Fanny Davenport will perform in both pieces. The matinée is fixed for Wednesday next.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

If managerial contention for the possession of a play be a good indication of its worth, or at all events of its probable popularity, "Rose Michel" ought certainly attain to the respectability of days which belong to "centennial" observances. It is at last to be produced at the Union Square Theatre, and Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, is set down for its first representation. The management promises the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon the stage of this popular house, a promise which no doubt implies a great deal when regard is had to the admirable manner in which "Led Astray," "The Two Orphans," "Jane Eyre," and other pieces have been brought out. Mr. Stoddart, Mr. Fred Robinson, and Mr. Plympton will be in the cast of the new piece, the courtesy of Mr. Lester Wallack permits Miss Nina Varian to play in it, and Miss Augusta Raymond will, through its medium, make a first appearance at the Union Square Theatre. The present week, therefore, is to be the last of the run of "Led Astray."

LYCEUM THEATRE—FRENCH PLAYS.

The excellent representations of French plays at the Lyceum will be continued during the week. To-morrow evening "Frou-Frou" will be acted, and this will be succeeded, on Tuesday evening, by "Nos Intimes." There will be a matinée performance by the French company on Wednesday, and on Thursday evening that most amusing comedy, "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," is to be acted. The evenings of Wednesday and Friday and the Saturday matinée, are to be devoted to performances by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Company. Saturday evening, "La Princesse Georges" will be presented for the first time. By permission of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, "The Two Orphans" is to hold the stage of the Lyceum for five evening performances and one matinée. Monday evening, Nov. 29, Mr. Charles Fechter will appear in French drama.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

The San Francisco Minstrels furnish their usual store of new songs, clever jokes, and lively dances.

There is no change at Booth's. Mr. Fox's amusing pantomime makes matters as merry as need be at that establishment.

Minstrel entertainment at Darling's Opera-house gives no sign of languishing, the performance being both brisk and amusing.

There is no change at the Park Theatre. "The Mighty Dollar" has passed its seventieth performance and is running successfully.

The variety entertainment at Tony Pastor's Theatre is of the most ample kind, and embraces nearly all the popular forms of amusement. The house is well patronized.

"The Overland Route," which has had a successful run at Wallack's, will be reproduced at the Brooklyn Theatre during the week. Mr. Gilbert and Mr. Beckett are in the cast.

The Comique is mostly devoted to an olio entertainment, but the dramatic element is not overlooked. The Garnellas, Jennie Hughes, and other performers of merit are engaged.

The aquatic feats of the lady known as "Lurline, the Water Queen," continues to be a leading attraction at the Olympic. Other forms of entertainment are, however, well cared for.

"Sensational art" is still the order of things at the Parisian Varieties. *Melange de fascination* is one of the euphemistic descriptions which designate the character of the entertainment.

To the usual variety amusements at the Third Avenue Theatre is added a very clever minstrel entertainment. The fun is abundant, and the management avers that there shall be no vulgarity.

The fine picture of the "Siege of Paris" at the Colosseum attracts large numbers of visitors. It is a work of art of great merit, and is of course also remarkable because of the wonderfully large scale upon which it is produced.

The Stadt Theatre will be open this evening for a grand performance by the United Volks German Military Band, (consisting of forty artists,) which has just arrived from Europe. This band is to play at the Centennial Exposition.

At the Eagle Theatre, Miss Julia Mathews is still performing successfully. Popular sketches and a clever burlesque fill up a very amusing entertainment, in which 100 artists are engaged nightly. The latest novelty is a dramatic cantata by Arthur Sullivan and W. T. Gilbert, entitled "Trial by Jury," in which Mr. J. H. McDermott will appear.

AN ENGLISH COMEDIAN DYING.

Mr. George Belmore, the well-known character actor, is lying in a very critical condition in his rooms at No. 94 Fourth avenue. His disease is described as being general debility, and his recovery is so doubtful that little hope is entertained of his living more than a day or two longer. He is constantly attended by his numerous friends and wants for nothing that can conduce to his comfort, excepting the presence of his wife and family, who are in England.

LAUNCH OF A SLOOP-OF-WAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—The United States sloop-of-war Antietam was launched at the Navy-yard in this city this morning. The work of building this vessel was commenced eleven years ago, but was discontinued on account of the insufficiency of the appropriation by Congress.

CALIFORNIA FINANCES.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THE MINES.

EFFECT OF THE VIRGINIA CITY FIRE ON THE MINING INTEREST—SCARCITY OF GOLD AS A CIRCULATING MEDIUM—OPENING OF THE PALACE HOTEL—THE STRUCTURE EARTHQUAKE PROOF.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Oct. 31, 1875.

You have of course heard of the calamity—the burning of the best part of Virginia City. Our interests are so identified that the fire might just as well have been here; in fact we could have better spared a portion of our city, as the destruction of the mills and hoisting works of the largest and most productive mines cuts off our revenue. The Consolidated Virginia mine has been supplying us with pin money very satisfactorily the last year, and now that it has per force suspended operations, we feel it seriously. With a certain set of old croakers here, the usual "didn't I tell you so, didn't I tell you that mining property was precarious, fictitious, unreliable, and that agriculture was the only reliable thing" are heard. We have been led to believe that the real property of the State was agriculture—"our crops," and the immaculate granger our refuge and our saviour. Now let Mr. Granger come on; let us see him supply the slight deficiency of $1,500,000 per month. I want to see the old sway-backs who turn up their eyes in holy horror at the gambling mining business. I want to see them fall back on Mr. Granger, and test the question whether we can get along "very nicely" without our mines. The real truth is, the shutting off of the product of the several large mines, until such time as things can be put in order again, will be an interval of trial and tribulation, for with the steady drain of coin going on or off all the while, a suspension of the supply for sixty days will be severely felt in our commercial business. In a recent letter I ventured to express my belief that we had made a great financial blunder in refusing to adopt the currency of the rest of the United States, and that we should continue to be pinched for a circulating medium as long as gold stood at a premium so tempting and so high as to offer a profit to the merchant and to induce speculative remittances. I said that we wanted a circulating medium—some money that would *stay* here—in fact, I said we wanted, "greenbacks," and that we never would be truly safe and prosperous until we had something that you would not offer seventeen per cent. for. Well, now, you should hear the howl that went up from a few fellows who have got into the way of thinking it the proper thing—truly Californian—to sneer at greenbacks, call them rags, and affect to despise such money. Didn't they light on me! And yet when I asked them what difference it made what represented money, even the northern Indian corrid shells that were as good as gold when I first came to the coast, and what was the matter with this yer gold business when people wanted it to pay their debts with, and it was not to be found around *here*. "Money tight" is the quotation, meaning Wells Fargo toted off East three millions yesterday, three a few days before, and so on, that's what's the matter with our cash account. Occasionally the truth slips out by accident. For instance, I noticed a strong admission in the *Call* yesterday that is pertinent. The paragraph is headed, "What Becomes of the Gold," and goes on to say that we produce gold and surplus wheat, (a tub to the honest granger) to the amount of $40,000,000, the wheat bringing either gold, or pays debts that would take gold, and yet we find it difficult to retain enough of the precious metals to answer the purpose of a circulating medium. So it appears the truth leaks out occasionally from some other source. We have property, we have everything largely in excess of its representation in a *circulating medium*—we are rich and prosperous in values, but have no reliable circulating offset. If gold should go to twenty premium, you could not raise $10,000 in coin here on a gold bar worth $15,000. The suspension of the product for ninety days would virtually suspend business and create such a tightness as we have not seen for years. Money is tight now, already, on the very prospect of suspension of production, even before it is time to fully realize its loss. The production of the Consolidated Virginia alone has averaged, dividends paid, $1,462,000 per month. Seventeen dividends, amounting to $10,800,000, have been declared without interruption. How is that for a mine? Where is Mr. Granger, with his "peas, beans, and barleycorn?" And this mine "still continues," or will as soon as the hoisting works and mills can be replaced, a matter of sixty or ninety days. Take into consideration that what I have named is the profit only, and that thirty-five per cent. is yet to be added as actual product, money paid for the expense of producing, but yet all is produced, every dollar actually coming from the mine. The gross product of the Consolidated Virginia Mine is about two millions a month. Let me see Mr. Agricultural's books, and see what it shows in comparison.

Six pounds of fourth-crop strawberries for fifty cents! That's what's the matter with your correspondent just at this present writing, and he did not dine at the Palace Hotel either. The pressure of the money market has not affected the strawberry crop anyhow, and I wish you poor strawberryless, grapeless people could take a peep into our fruit stores and see how we manage to rough it on strawberries and cream and grapes till you can't rest—the latter at three cents per pound, and the former, as stated, at eight cents, and no little scrubby things, but great big luscious fellows. It is not a bad country that gives you strawberries ten months of the year and fresh vegetables every day of the three hundred and sixty-five, and under this condition of things Warren Leland starts the Palace Hotel. That immense institution is now fairly opened to the public. They were not quite ready, the offices and reading-rooms not being in order, but the people *would* come, and could not be kept out. Fortunately the culinary department is all right, and so are the private parlors and sleeping-rooms—the main points. Eating and sleeping being in running condition the guests will not suffer. The house is filling up rapidly, and bids fair to be full before Leland wants it to be; for he is not ready to do justice, he says, but, nevertheless, takes poor wayfarers in and does for them. It is wonderful where all the people come from to fill so many large hotels, the numbers at the other hotels not seeming to diminish at all; in fact, all the hotels are full, the Palace not drawing off apparently any custom from them. There is one satisfactory thing—guests at the Palace need not worry themselves about earthquakes. The whole structure may be said to be earthquake proof, for no building in California combines in its construction such immense strength. Its foundations are twelve feet at the base and the entire building is a mass of heavy iron rods running through its walls and bolted at the ends; in fact, it is a network of iron, and the mortar in which the bricks are laid is nearly one-half cement, rendering the walls as solid as if one huge block of stone. We had a couple of very respectable shakes, one about the 7th and one last week, neither of which was felt by the inmates of the hotel, and they knew nothing of it until learning it from outsiders. PODGERS.

THE REVOLUTION IN TRADE.

A DEMAND ABROAD FOR AMERICAN LEATHER—EXPECTATIONS OF MERCHANTS.

Yesterday THE TIMES published an account of an extraordinary increase in the export of American manufactured dry goods. It may also be stated that quite recently a considerable demand has sprung up abroad for American-tanned leather. In an article printed in THE TIMES last Spring the superiority of American fine leather over that of European countries was asserted, and strong proofs were adduced in support of this statement. The reasons given were the great decrease in the supply of bark in England and France and the repeal of the law in Great Britain making it an offense to use acids in the tanning of leather. The earliest shipments of American leather were made almost entirely to Liverpool; but the goods, for the most part, consisted of refuse material and badly tanned stock, for which there was no sale here but for which there was a ready demand in that market, the goods being used for insoling rough, heavy boots. The next experiment was the shipment of coarse, overweight "Orinoco" leather, which could not be sold here, but which was extensively used in the manufacture of the bottom soles of heavy hobnailed English and Irish brogans. These shipments, however, created such a prejudice against leather of American manufacture in England that when some fine goods were sent over on a venture they were rejected by the English dealers without even an attempt to examine the quality, and a blow was given to the business which stranded it in its infancy. A few years ago, a large surplus stock having accumulated here, owing to the increase of the volume of tanning in this country, several merchants shipped parcels of leather to Liverpool, where it attracted the attention of Continental buyers, and from that time an increasing foreign business has become established. This refers to hemlock-tanned leather almost exclusively, but Baltimore and Philadelphia oak sole have also felt the impetus of a large foreign demand. Recently Lang & Wanner, of Cincinnati, sold direct to a Frankfort house 2,000 sides of oak sole, which, it is claimed, were fleshed equal to any foreign-made stock, and tanned and rolled hard and firm. The quality of American leather is constantly improving, owing to more careful study, greater skill in workmanship, and improved appliances. Many useful hints have been given American manufacturers by Germans sent especially to this country to work out the Fatherland's independence of England in this article of prime necessity. The leather exports to Norway, Sweden, Russia, Italy, Germany, and England now exceed, it is claimed, a million sides per year. The following statistics show the number of pounds shipped during the past two years. It will be observed that the shipment for ten months of 1875 has exceeded that of the whole of 1874, the increase in value being $76,353:

	1874 Pounds.	1874 Value.	1875 Pounds.	1875 Value.
Jan....	772,546	$198,849	1,440,543	$337,325
Feb....	1,043,270	274,875	1,250,131	349,075
March..	1,030,151	396,440	1,161,132	317,707
April..	1,464,035	331,578	1,087,951	302,061
May....	960,040	249,724	1,217,792	320,259
June...	[illegible]	240,239	1,308,591	381,799
July...	783,059	[illegible]	1,765,566	423,708
Aug....	707,091	[illegible]	1,807,004	509,826
Sept...	1,226,610	300,743	1,413,530	355,166
Oct....	1,665,750	438,440	1,600,400	365,000
Nov....	1,292,795	329,850	......	......
Dec....	1,904,101	490,155	......	......
Total..	14,491,597	$3,630,233	14,553,66[illegible]	$3,712,580

During the year 1874 there were shipped abroad from this port 144,447 pairs of boots and shoes, valued at $198,953. The exports this year are about the same as last, but manufacturers think that before many years the exportation of boots and shoes will form one of the largest branches of the business. One instance is given of a Hamburg merchant who some time ago purchased 10,000 sides of sole leather in this market, and who has just returned to duplicate the order. A Russian house recently ordered 2,000 sides, at prices fully up to current quotations. An English house recently cabled a well known firm in the "Swamp" that they could realize for 30,000 sides a price only one and a half per cent. below the rate here. Dealers say that were it not for the foreign demand, notwithstanding that the home Western and Southern trade has been very good, prices would recede from ten to fifteen per cent.

Another sign of the increase of export trade is the fact that the importation of calf and kid leathers and sheep and goat leathers, which quite recently was a large business, has dwindled to almost nothing, and prices are now much below the cost of importation. The middle brands of foreign calf and kid have been entirely replaced by American skins, and although the finer brands are still in demand, they yield but little profit to the importer. The French glazed kid is now very scarce here, prices having advanced in Europe as well as here. There is hardly any of the calf kid now imported, as the bulk of this leather used in the United States is manufactured at home. Foreign patent leathers have gone almost entirely out of use. The entire importation of foreign leathers is two-thirds less than it was in former years. On the other hand, Eastern-made calf-skins have been profitably exported to England, and it is likely the trade will increase. The value of morocco and other fine leather exported in 1874 was $55,459; saddlery, harness, &c., $54,368; manufactures not specified, $61,309. The exports this year up to September have been: Morocco and fine leather, $25,646; saddlery, harness, &c., $14,951; manufactures not specified, $54,103.

American leather merchants base great expectations on the Centennial Exhibition. They are confident that the display of their products on that occasion, side by side with the products of other nations, will bring their superiority fairly before the world, and largely increase the volume of trade at home and abroad.

THE EXPORTATION OF DRY GOODS.

The article published in yesterday's TIMES describing the revival of the dry-goods export business excited considerable remark among the trade. Several new arrivals from Great Britain, Germany, and Canada, commissioned to purchase goods, are reported. The Fall River manufacturers have held a meeting, and have appointed a committee to consider the probabilities. The exports of domestic cottons from this port for the week ending Nov. 11, have been as follows:

	Value.	Pks.
To Liverpool	$141,420	1,917
To Hayti	10,417	92
To Brazil	7,817	95
To Venezuela	5,549	86
To Chili	2,216	27
To British West Indies	1,453	17
To Canada	1,222	4
To British Honduras	685	12
To Hamburg	619	6
To French West Indies	124	4
Total for the week	$171,222	2,260
Previously reported		26,330
Total since Jan. 1, 1875		28,590

Boston sent forward only 86 packages last week, making her total since Jan. 1, 13,211 packages.

NEW-YORK AID FOR THE CENTENNIAL.

Committees from the New-York Stock Exchange, New-York City banks, New-York Clearing-house, Local and National Boards of Fire Underwriters, and National Chamber of Life Insurance will visit Philadelphia by special train on Monday and make a thorough examination of the Centennial buildings, &c., with a view to future contributions by this City in aid of the project. They will return on Tuesday. The following are the committees:

Stock Exchange—George W. McLean, President; Jenkins Van Schaick, James M. Hartshorne, S. W. Boocock, C. F. Woerishoffer, Henry S. Wilson, A. W. Greenleaf, R. L. Cutting, Jr., Brayton Ives, John H. Davis, Bartholomew Skaats, E. S. Munroe, J. S. Sauzade, S. V. White, Alexander Taylor, J. V. Bouvier, John Benjamin, E. L. Frank, George H. Brodhead.

Local Board of Fire Underwriters—E. W. Crowell, President New-York Board; D. A. Heald, Vice President New-York Board; M. F. Hodges, Treasurer New-York Board; W. W. Henshaw, Secretary New-York Board; George T. Hope, Continental Insurance Company, Chairman; Hamilton Bruce, British America; J. Yereance, Safeguard, Secretaries; W. H. Ross, Queen; J. M. McLean, Citizens'; J. Notman, Niagara; P. H. Pinckney, Relief; N. Miller, Star; Thomas F. Jeremiah, Pacific; Thomas L. Thornell, American; D. B. Keeler, Tradesmen's; E. Driggs, Williamsburg City.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—Henry A. Oakley, President; George L. Chase, Vice President; Stephen Crowell, Chairman Executive Committee; J. S. Parish, Treasurer; Thomas H. Montgomery, General Agent; Charles Platt, Chairman; Albert Bowker, Henry Kellogg, J. B. Hall, George T. Cram.

New-York City Banks, B. B. Sherman; New-York Clearing-house, C. P. Leverich; Chamber of Life Insurance, F. S. Winston, Chairman; Charles Lewis.

These committees will act in concert. They will start at 9:15 A. M. on Monday.

A TRIO OF BURGLARS CAPTURED.

While Officers Wade and Gallagher, of the Fourteenth Precinct, were passing through Chatham square they noticed three well-known burglars named Thomas Flaherty, James Murphy and Hugh O'Connor going down town. The burglars, on seeing the officers, ran away, and were closely pursued by the policemen, who called upon the fugitives to halt, but without effect. The officers drew their revolvers and threatened to open fire, whereupon Murphy and O'Connor halted, and were secured by Officer Gallagher. Flaherty, who is a desperate ruffian, still kept on, and it was not until Officer Wade had fired several shots in the air that the fugitive came to a halt. The trio were taken to the Mulberry Street Police-station, where on being searched a full set of burglar's tools and three large canvas bags were found on their persons. It is suspected that the accused were concerned in the burglary at the warehouse of L. B. Sinese & Co., at No. 425 Broome street, which occurred about a month ago, and on which occasion over $5,000 worth of pearl buttons were carried off. The prisoners are detained for the present, and will be taken to Court on Monday.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A PERFECT MUSIC HALL.

CHICKERING'S NEW TEMPLE OF MUSIC ALMOST COMPLETED—DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE.

To-morrow evening there will be dedicated in this City one of the most perfect and unique music halls ever erected in this or any other metropolis of the Old or New World. This temple of Anacreon, for the splendid edifice is to be devoted solely to music from roof to foundation, is the new music hall and warehouse of the Messrs. Chickering & Sons, piano-forte makers, recently erected on the north-west corner of Fifth avenue and Eighteenth street. Yesterday the edifice was almost completed, the work yet to be done consisting mainly of light finishing and decorating; and to-morrow night the music-hall will be formally opened by the initial performance of Von Bülow, the distinguished German pianist. The building occupies a superficial site of 10,665 square feet, having a frontage of 79 feet on Fifth avenue, and a depth of 135 feet. The material of the front is brick, brown-stone, and gray marble. There are in fact four stories, though the exterior effect conveys the impression that the building is only two stories in height. The basement floor extends over the entire area of the site, and will be used as a store-room and repairing shop, and for the renting of pianos and sale of second-hand instruments. The ground floor, reached by the main entrance through doors at the right and left of the grand staircase which leads to the music hall, will be devoted entirely to purposes of exhibition and sale of the various classes of pianos.

The grand music hall on the next floor above is reached by a handsome staircase, 14 feet in width, of easy ascending grade, and branching at the top to the right and left into a broad vestibule. The auditorium is 103 feet deep, 73 feet wide, and 49 feet high, and has a capacity of seating 1,400 persons. The hall will be lighted by two rows of lamps, one on the ceiling, just within the cornice molding, and the other on the walls near and just below the cornice angles. The stage is 56 feet wide and 28 feet deep, and will easily accommodate a chorus or orchestra of 250 performers. A grand organ will occupy the angles on each side of the stage.

To the rear of the stage are the dressing, retiring, and toilet-rooms for the use of the premier artists and performers, all fitted with every convenience, and giving easy access to the stage. Below the stage are similar apartments and conveniences for the orchestral performers. Doors leading from the auditorium in the parquet and gallery behind the organ and to the rear of the stage give ingress and egress by way of the Eighteenth street entrance. In the front of the building, and separated from the music hall by the vestibule, are three large *salons*. The centre one of these is reserved by the Chickerings as the Directors' room. The apartment to the south will be handsomely upholstered and furnished, and devoted to the use of ladies, and the third will be for the use of the representatives of the press. The rehearsal room is separated from the main hall by a brick partition wall, and a double wall of asbestos, with an open intervening space, so as to be perfectly sound-proof, and not interfere with performances in the great hall. The grand entrance and the arch of the staircase will probably be decorated by to-morrow evening, but all the other coloring to be done will probably be deferred until the more seasonable weather of next Summer. It is understood that the building, when completed, will have cost $350,000, including the site. The building was thrown open last night for inspection by the press, and a large number of gentlemen, artists, critics, writers, and connoisseurs of musical and architectural art availed themselves of the opportunity to visit this splendid building. The architect is Mr. Post.

WIFE-MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A WIFE REFUSES TO LIVE WITH HER DRUNKEN HUSBAND AND IS SHOT DEAD BY HIM—STORY OF THE TRAGEDY.

John J. Burroughs, a plasterer, residing at No. 348 Seventeenth street, Brooklyn, yesterday morning shot and instantly killed his wife, Elizabeth, from whom he had been separated for some time. The murder was committed in a small back room on the second floor of the two-story tenement-house No. 247 Fifteenth street, in the presence of Florence Burroughs, a little girl three years of age, the daughter of the murdered woman and the murderer. Burroughs immediately after shooting his wife went to the Eighth Precinct Station-house, at the corner of Sixteenth street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, and gave himself up.

Nine years ago Burroughs married the woman whom he shot yesterday. Her maiden name was Kinsmer. They lived happily for some years, until, as claimed by her friends, Burroughs took to drink. Three months ago the husband accused his wife of infidelity, whereupon she left their residence in Jackson Place, and hired two small rooms on the second floor of the tenement house in which she yesterday met her death, taking her little three-year old daughter with her. Burroughs has repeatedly called on his wife for the purpose of bringing about a reconciliation, but in vain.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Burroughs entered his wife's apartments. The other occupants of the house heard the husband and wife engaged in loud and apparently excited discussion. Suddenly the sound of a struggle was heard in the room and then two pistol-shots in quick succession. Almost immediately afterward Burroughs was seen to rush from the room and run down the stairs into the street. Her neighbors hurried to Mrs. Burrough's apartments, and found her lying on her back in one of the rooms dead, and still bleeding from the pistol-shot wounds, one on the throat and the other just below the right ear. The little daughter of the murdered woman was found curled up in a bed in the other room with the bed-clothes pulled over her head. The child was speechless from terror. Later in the day Florence, who is a very bright and intelligent girl, made the following statement of the circumstances attending the murder: "Papa came to the house this morning, and stopped a good while. He asked mamma to come back and live with him again. Mamma said, 'No.' Papa then said, 'Yes you will.' Mamma then said, 'No, I won't.' Mamma then told him to go out, but he would not, and then mamma struck papa with a stick. Then papa and mamma began a fight, and papa threw mamma down, and then papa shot mamma dead."

Burroughs, who is thirty-eight years of age, was very much excited when he reached the station-house. He held in his hand the pistol with which he had shot his wife. He gave the weapon to Sergt. Brown, who was at the desk, and informed him at the same time that he had just shot his wife because she had been guilty of misconduct. He was at once locked in a cell and an officer detailed to watch him.

The deceased was the second wife of Burroughs, and is said by her neighbors to have been a respectable and industrious woman. She was twenty-nine years old. Coroner Simms will hold the inquest early next week.

RETURN OF MR. GRISWOLD.

Mr. George Griswold, an account of whose mysterious disappearance appeared in THE TIMES yesterday, has returned to his friends, who were becoming very anxious for his safety. Mr. Griswold had dined with some friends at a restaurant down town on Saturday evening, and late that night had started for his home in a carriage, in which were also three of the friends with whom he had dined. Instead of allowing himself to be driven to the door of his residence, Mr. Griswold stepped out of the coach at the corner of University place and Washington square, and bidding his friends good night, walked in the direction of his residence. This was the last seen of him by his friends, and all the efforts they put forth to find him or to obtain a clue to his whereabouts proved futile until yesterday afternoon, when they found him safe at the house of a friend. From the statements made yesterday by the friends of Mr. Griswold, it appears that after leaving the carriage which contained his friends he walked toward his home, but before he reached his residence he fell on the sidewalk, and striking his head against the curbstone, received a severe wound. The fall stunned him and he became confused. Instead of going home he wandered along Fifth avenue until he reached Fourteenth street, where he was met by a friend, who, seeing his condition, took him to his own house and cared for him. This gentleman, who did not know that Mr. Griswold's friends were looking for him, did not attempt to communicate with them until the notice of the mysterious disappearance of Mr. Griswold appeared in the papers yesterday morning, and then he promptly notified the anxious friends where the gentleman could be found.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S QUANDARY.

Some of Mayor Wickham's most intimate friends have advised him to abandon John Kelly and Tammany as the only means of extricating himself from his present peculiar position. One well-known gentleman said to the Mayor a few days ago: "Tammany has utterly ignored you. You have been made the scapegoat of the organization, and they have thrown you overboard like another Jonah. Your very manhood then would seem to dictate what you should do. Why should you remain quiet under censure and denunciation for acts which were performed with the knowledge and concurrence of John Kelly, who now seeks to ruin you politically? Take my advice, then. Appoint an anti-Tammany Commissioner of Public Works; give no offices to Tammany men; restore the laborers' wages, and show Kelly that a defeated political leader cannot rule the Mayor of this City."

The Mayor listened to this counsel patiently, but made no reply. He seemed to be in a quandary as to what he should do. His indecision, however, has only served to inspire Kelly's friends to attack him more virulently. They have gone so far as to say that "anybody can have Wickham. The anti-Tammany men can have him, for we don't want him." It is whispered that if the Mayor could be induced to state what he knows about Mr. Kelly's connection with the appointment of Commissioner Porter, who was his candidate, Tammany would be compelled to drop its present proprietor as a matter of self-protection. Mr. Kelly laid the blame of that appointment upon the Mayor, but it is known that he was the principal party to it. As to the reduction of the laborers' wages, Mr. Kelly was silent upon that subject until he discovered that it meant danger to Tammany.

It was rumored yesterday that ex-Gov. Seymour and Gov. Tilden had held a conference at the house of the former, during which they expressed their dissatisfaction at the unfortunate leadership of John Kelly.

COUNTING THE VOTES.

WORK OF THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

The session of the Board of Canvassers was resumed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock. Everything went on smoothly and rapidly, and a considerable amount of work was done. No protests were entered, and there was little discussion on the points of difference raised. It was discovered during the canvass of the Twelfth Assembly District that nine votes had been cast in the Twelfth Election District for Archibald Watts, Jr., without the name of the district being printed or written on the tickets. Supervisor Gilon, the Chairman, ruled that the tickets were defective. Supervisor Southworth objected to the ruling on the ground that the board had passed a resolution to the effect that "whenever a vote was cast for a candidate, on which there was some doubt, it should be given to him, providing that there be no other candidate of the same name in the district."

Alderman Morris appealed from the decision of the Chair, but it was sustained by a vote of 5 to 2, and the votes were counted out. Following is the Senatorial vote canvassed yesterday:

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Assembly Districts.	Booth.	Nichols.	McClelland.
5	2,209	2,019	336
7	2,661	1,570	266
9	3,767	2,424	360
13	3,025	2,501	217
Total	11,662	9,444	1,179

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Assembly Districts.	Baaden.	Daly.
8	3,790	2,641
10	2,948	1,970
12	2,291	2,346
14	1,730	2,273
Total	10,761	9,230

The Assembly vote canvassed yesterday was as follows:

Eighth District—Gugel, 3,074; Gaussman, 2,523; Etterick, 982.

Ninth District—Campbell, 3,373; Vosburgh, 2,720; Mortimer, 395.

Tenth District—Hoffman, 2,667; Gut, 2,141; Hoffman's majority, 526.

Eleventh District—Peabody, 3,433; Pell, 1,745; Jacobs, 460; Peabody's plurality, 1,688.

Twelfth District—Watts, 2,044; Newberger, 1,967; Monks, 650. Watts' plurality, 77.

Thirteenth District—Strahan, 3,157; Daly, 2,134; Gallagher, 316.

Fourteenth District—Carty, 2,213; Foley, 1,759.

The following is the result of the canvass of the Aldermanic vote of the Fifth and Sixth Senatorial Districts:

Fifth Senatorial District—Morris, 12,174; Wade, 11,704; Gumbleton, 8,600; Gilon, 8,047.

Sixth Senatorial District—Pinckney, 10,104; Guntzer, 9,308; Keenan, 8,883.

The vote for Civil Justice candidates in the districts thus far canvassed is as follows:

First Judicial District—Callahan, 2,521; Quinn, 2,453.

Second Judicial District—Clancy, 4,642; Burns, 3,853.

Third Judicial District—Parker, 7,808; Delaney, 5,662; Pollock, 2,262.

Fourth Judicial District—Dinkel, 6,957; Kirchels, 6,415.

Fifth Judicial District—Campbell, 7,525; Goebel, 5,672; Shandley, 3,269.

Eighth Judicial District—Gedney, 3,623; Kane, 3,354; Hardy, 1,330.

MINIATURE YACHTING.

THE REGATTA AT CENTRAL PARK YESTERDAY—THE COLUMBUS AND YOSEMITE CARRY OFF FIRST PRIZES AND THE IRENE A PRIZE AND A PENNANT.

There was an extra miniature regatta at Central Park yesterday afternoon, and a crowd of persons was present as spectators. The boys were also on hand in force. Arrangements had been made for three races. There were twenty-seven boats entered, and these were divided into two classes for the first two races, and for the third race all the boats were started. There were three prizes for the first race, the first prize being a silver napkin ring, the second a miniature compass, and the third a new book on miniature yachting. There were also three prizes for the second race, the first prize being a silver napkin ring, the second a miniature compass, and the third a set of fittings. In the third race also, in which all the boats were entered, three prizes were competed for, the boat which passed first between the flags, set two feet apart at the windward end of the lake, to receive a steam engine, the one which passed through second to receive a miniature compass and a set of fittings, and the one which got across the lake first to receive a champion pennant. The wind was light, and blowing from the west-north-west, and the course was from the east to the west end of the lake. The first race was for boats of twenty-four inches and under, in which there were fifteen entries, as follows:

Name.	Length, inches.	Owner.
Kitty	20	J. W. Dobson
Sea King	24	H. De Vourney
Terror	24	A. Dodge
Columbus	24	Edward Wilson
Sea Bird	20	P. Govern
Waverley	20	W. Flemming.
Mary Anne	20	D. S. Staats
Columbia	24	R. Sewell
Madge	20	Charles Baldwin
Justine	24	A. Varian.
Ella	20	G. Scott
Frolic	24	G. Wood
Vesta	21	W. A. Davidson
Lotta	21	G. Walker
Amsterdam	20	L. Wolff

The boats were all started together, but the majority of them failed to get fairly under way, owing to the fact that the wind was light and the collisions innumerable. Edward Wilson's Columbus won the first prize, the Vesta the second, and the Justine the third.

The second race was for all boats over twenty-four inches long, and for this there were twelve entries, as follows:

Name.	Length, inches.	Owner.
Osceola	30	John Gillette.
Helen	40	Charles Chapman.
Lulu	36	C. R. Bunce.
Susie	30	W. C. Harmon.
Phantom	46	George McCormick.
Irene	46	W. Wilson.
Flirt	40	E. Wilson.
Lottie Lee	36	L. M. Bingham.
Mattie	30	J. F. Martine.
Falcon	40	Charles Smith.
Yosemite	36	G. A. Ray.
Flying Cloud	30	F. B. White.

These boats being a little larger than those entered in the preceding race, did a little better, and developed a little more satisfactory sailing results; but, as before, there were several collisions, in which the yachts involved in some instances found it impossible to extricate themselves. The first prize was won by the Irene, the second by the Flirt, and the third by the Yosemite.

In the third race, as before stated, all the boats were entered, and they swarmed around the starting point and floated aimlessly about for a long time after they should have been half way on their course across the lake. There being nearly twice as many boats as in the former race, of course the collisions were more numerous, and in these the little boats fared very badly among their large fellows. The Irene was the first yacht to reach the opposite shore, and won the champion pennant. The Yosemite was the only one of the competitors which succeeded in passing between the flags, and was awarded the napkin-ring. This has become quite a feature in the races at Central Park, and the efforts of the boys to pilot their boats through the space between the stakes is always exciting and often amusing.

On Tuesday next there will be an extra regatta at Prospect Park, under the auspices of the Long Island Club, in which George Dayton offers a prize of a silver napkin-ring, open to all boats, on time allowance. An attempt was made to sail this regatta on Tuesday last, but it failed for want of wind. There will also be a holiday regatta at Prospect Park on Thanksgiving Day, if the weather is suitable.

BUSINESS MISFORTUNES.

Smith, Eaton & Tucker, of No. 42 Greene street, one of the heaviest lace importing houses in the City, made an assignment to their book-keeper on the 11th inst., but it was not recorded until yesterday afternoon. They say they are not yet prepared to state the amount of their assets and liabilities.

William Powers, dealer in lard, of No. 5 Bowling green, has made an assignment to Orson Breed, of No. 10 Old slip. Mr. Powers had contracts last month for between 4,000 and 5,000 tierces of lard. The "corner" made a difference of $6 a tierce, and this he could not meet. The failure is not of great importance.

On Friday evening the Sheriff seized the office of Barnard & Co., bankers, at No. 67 Wall street, on a judgment obtained against them by a Mr. Lane for their alleged non-accounting for a deposit of $2,000. One hundred dollars in coin and paper were seized despite Mr. Barnard's resistance. Barnard was accused of having purchased some of the bonds stolen from Mr. Danser, but was discharged by Justice Wandell.

The stock of David J. Fitzpatrick, crockery dealer, at No. 71 Warren street, has been seized by the Sheriff.

The suspension of Poole & Povey, wool dealers, of No. 172 Fulton street, reported yesterday, was due to embarrassments growing out of the failure of H. Chamberlain, dyer and scourer, of Worcester, Mass., a month ago, with $150,000 liabilities. It is alleged that within sixty days of their suspension they made heavy purchases here.

F. F. Dulais, of Dulais & Ebert, cotton brokers, who failed recently, has been restored to his privileges as a member of the Cotton Exchange.

THE COTTON CROP.

WHAT OCTOBER DID FOR IT.

CONDITION OF THE CROP IN THE VARIOUS DISTRICTS—DAMAGE DONE BY STORMS AND FROST—THE YIELD ON THE WHOLE COMPARES FAVORABLY WITH THAT OF LAST YEAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 13.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom have been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton crop report, made up from returns of various Exchanges, appointed therefor by the National Cotton Exchange of America, beg leave to submit the following for the month of October:

New-Orleans Department.—New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, covering that part of the State of Mississippi not apportioned to Memphis and Mobile Cotton Exchanges, the entire State of Louisiana, and the State of Arkansas south of the Arkansas River.

Louisiana.—From twenty-eight parishes we have received forty-three letters, reporting less favorable weather. A little more than one-half the crop had been gathered, and with favorable weather all will be gathered by the 1st of January. The yield as compared with last year will increase fully twelve per cent. There had been no killing frost, but considerable damage had been done by storms.

Mississippi.—Fifty-two answers have been received from this State of the average date of the 1st inst. They report the weather favorable, and about the same as last year. About forty-five per cent. is reported as picked, and it is calculated that the crop will be gathered by the last of December. Picking has been retarded in some counties by sickness among the laborers and in others by the late election. Rust and rot have injured the yield from five to seven per cent., which it is reported will exceed last year's by from twelve to fifteen per cent.

Arkansas.—The weather is generally reported favorable for gathering the crop, forty-five per cent. of which is already picked. Light frosts have occurred in the State from the 15th to the 30th of October, but almost universally reported as having done no damage to the crops. Rust and rot have injured the crop, the average yield being fully fifty per cent. in excess of last year. The crop will be all gathered by the first week in January.

Charleston Department.—Charleston Cotton Exchange, covering the State of South Carolina. Sixty-four replies have been received from twenty-seven counties. The weather during October has been very favorable for gathering the crop, generally more so than last year. There was a killing frost throughout the State on Oct. 17, doing some damage to late cotton, but having little effect on most of the crop, exceedingly dry weather, and in many sections the frost, having caused it to mature very early. Three-fourths of the crop is now gathered, and with favorable weather picking will be finished by the 15th to the 30th of November. The average yield will fall short of last year twenty-three per cent. The injury to the crop by rust has been severe in many sections of this State, but it is impossible to give the percentage. Eleven replies from eight counties report the yield on lint from seed cotton to be much less than usual, requiring 330 pounds to 360 pounds of seed cotton to produce 100 pounds of lint, whereas 300 is the usual quantity.

Savannah Department.—Savannah Cotton Exchange, covering Northern, Middle, and Southern Georgia, and the State of Florida.

Georgia.—The weather has been good, and as favorable as last year for gathering the crop. There was a light frost on or about the 18th of October, doing but slight damage. About two-thirds of the crop is now picked, and will be generally finished by the last of November. The average yield will be over ten per cent. less than last year. The plant is small, but was well fruited. The top crop does not fulfil expectations, not having recovered from the drought in July. The rust on the light lands has lessened the yield fully ten per cent.

Florida.—The weather has been good and as favorable as last year. There has been no injury from frost. The yield, as compared with last year, is over fifteen per cent. less. Three-fourths of the cotton is now picked, and will be finished by the 1st of November. Dry weather in July cut the crop short, and the caterpillars destroyed much of the second growth. The light lands have been injured by rust ten per cent.

Nashville Department.—Nashville Cotton Exchange, covering Middle Tennessee east of the Tennessee River and the following counties of Alabama: Lauderdale, Franklin, Colbert, Lawrence, Morgan, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Jackson, De Kalb, and Cherokee. Thirty-one replies from eleven counties report that the weather could not have been more favorable. A killing frost occurred from the 10th to the 15th of October. The estimated damage averages thirty-three per cent. From one-half to two-thirds of the crop is gathered, and will be finished about the 20th of November. The average of twenty-six replies shows the yield to be thirty-three per cent. less than last year. The damage by frost was owing to the fact that the chilly weather in September prevented the maturing of the bolls, and when the frost came it made a clean sweep of the unripened fruit. As a general thing there is no complaint of labor and no accounts of damage from rust.

Alabama.—Twenty-six replies have been received from thirteen counties. All report that the weather could not have been more favorable. Frost occurred from the 10th to the 15th of October, and the damage therefrom is estimated at five per cent. One half of the crop is picked, and the balance will be gathered by Dec. 1. The average of thirty-one answers estimates the crop at ten per cent. less than last year. The frost did the cotton no damage; several report it as having been of benefit. Generally there is no complaint of labor. With the exception of two or three correspondents, who attribute the decrease in yield to rust, the replies indicate that there has been no rust.

District of North Mississippi.—Thirty reports have been received. Twenty-eight report very favorable weather, ten more favorable than in 1874, fourteen about the same, and six not so good. Twenty-five report a killing frost from the 10th to the 17th of October, and five no frost. The estimated damage is one and one-half per cent. Thirty-five per cent. of the crop was picked. It is estimated that the close of the picking, with fair weather, will be Jan. 14. The estimated increase of yield is fifteen per cent. The laborers have been badly demoralized by political excitement. There has been much sickness among them and considerable indifference manifested on account of low prices. The damage by rust, rot, and storms is estimated at six and three-fourths per cent.

North Arkansas District.—Thirty-three responses; 32 report very favorable weather, 21 more favorable than last year, 9 about the same, and 3 not so favorable; 29 report killing frost from the 9th to the 18th of October, and 6 no frost. The damage is not over five per cent. Forty-two per cent. of the crop was picked. It is estimated that the close of the picking, with favorable weather, will be Jan. 11. The estimated increase of yield is thirty-four per cent.

Mobile Department.—Alabama—Seventy-eight replies from forty counties. The weather since Oct. 1 has been generally favorable for gathering the crop. There have been light frosts, but no material damage has resulted therefrom. Nearly two-thirds of the crop was picked, and planters expected to finish the picking between Nov. 15 and Dec. 1. Some few of them, however, will not have entirely finished before the 1st of May. In sixteen counties comprising chiefly prairie and bottom lands, the average increase will be twenty-one and a quarter per cent. over last years' yield. In fourteen counties, consisting of fair average lands, the yield will be about the same as that of last year. In nine counties, composed chiefly of uplands and located in the eastern and south-eastern portions of the State, the yield, as compared with last year, is estimated at about twenty-five per cent. increase. The damage by rust has not been material. In thirty-one counties the average damage has been about fourteen and three-fourths per cent. from the August previous.

Mississippi.—Thirty-five replies from eighteen counties. The weather since Oct. 1 has been favorable for gathering. There have been light frosts, but no damage has resulted therefrom. About half the crop has been picked, and planters did not expect to finish before the 1st to the 15th of December, some others not before the 1st of January. Thirteen counties report an average increase of seventeen per cent. over last year's yield; three report the yield the same as last year, and two report a decrease over last year, viz.: Jasper twenty per cent., and Itawamba twenty-five per cent. The recent political canvass and sickness among the laborers retarded the harvesting of the crop to some extent. The damage by rust has not been material.

No report has been received from Galveston Department. The Secretary of the Department, A. G. Mills, telegraphed that the replies received show an increase of forty-two per cent. in the yield.

No reports have been received from Norfolk, Wilmington, or Augusta Departments.

The public is quicker to appreciate sterling merit than is, perhaps, generally supposed. If a man buys a coat at a low price that fits him, looks nice, and wears well he is likely to get another at the same place. Thus it is that A. Raymond & Co., proprietors of the clothing warehouse corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, thrive so well year after year. This season their stock is replete with fashionable apparel, offered at rates that leave no chance for complaining. Call and test this.—*Express.*

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Dyeing and Cleaning.—The Empire Dyeing and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work surpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

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Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness of every description promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Dandruff, Dandruff, Dry, Moist or Scaly eruptive, and other scalp diseases, falling, loss and prematurely gray hair cured by special treatment of Dr. B. C. PERRY. Special instructions for the proper MANAGEMENT OF CHILDREN'S HAIR given by the Doctor at his office, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

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"Stock Speculation" is the Title of a New Book explaining the best method of operating in Wall st. Those who speculate in Puts and Calls should read it. Mailed free by L. W. HAMILTON & CO., No. 10 Wall st., New-York.

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Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.

Just the thing for travelers.

DIED.

ASCOUGH.—On Friday, Nov. 12, JOHN D. ASCOUGH, in the 68th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 171 West 11th st., on Monday 15th inst., at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Oakhill Cemetery, Nyack.

BENNETT.—On Saturday, Nov. 13, ALBERT H. BENNETT, aged 29 years.

Funeral services from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of 42d st. and Madison av., Nov. 16, at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited without further notice.

The members of Ivanhoe Lodge No. 610, F. and A. M., are hereby summoned to be present at an emergent communication, at the lodge-rooms, Masonic Temple, on Tuesday, Nov. 16, at 12 M., sharp, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Brother A. H. BENNETT. CHAS. F. EMERSON, Master.

W. E. CROFTS, Secretary.

CARTER.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, at Newark, N. J., in the 64th year of his age, JAMES JOHNSON CARTER, eldest son of Caleb Carter, deceased.

Funeral on Monday next, at 11 A. M., from his late residence, No. 1,197 Broad st., Newark. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

EVERITT.—At Orange, N. J., on 11th inst., ISAAC J. EVERITT, aged 49 years.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence on Monday, 15th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

ROSENFELD.—At Vienna, Austria, suddenly, Oct. 29, MORTIMER ROSENFELD, second son of Lazarus Rosenfeld, Esq., of this City, in the 25th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, at his late residence, No. 305 East 20th st., CHAS. C. SIMPSON, in the 75th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TALLMADGE.—Nov. 12, ANNA E., youngest daughter of George and Elizabeth Tallmadge, aged 7 months and 15 days.

The funeral will take place Nov. 14, from No. 224 Broome st., at 2 P. M.

TILESTON.—In this City, Nov. 12, MARIA ELIZABETH, wife of Frank W. Tileston, and only daughter of the late W. I. Crawford, of Bath, Me.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the house of her brother-in-law, William V. Tupper, No. 171 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock. Remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

WILLIAMSON.—On Thursday, Nov. 11, MARY G., beloved wife of Samuel G. Williamson, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 236 West 15th st., on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 1:30 o'clock P. M.

WHEELOCK.—At Cromwell, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 10, after a long and painful illness, JAMES A. WHEELOCK.

Funeral on Saturday at 3 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT REDUCED PRICES!

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

NEW STYLES SOCKS.

WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

THE DAILY SUN

TO BE PUBLISHED HEREAFTER ON SUNDAYS.

Commencing with the month of December next THE SUN will be published every Sunday the same as on other days.

The price of the Sunday edition of THE SUN will be three cents a copy.

The price of THE SUN to subscribers receiving it by mail will be $6 50 per year or 55 cents per month, postage prepaid; while to those who desire the Sunday edition also, the rate will be $7 60 per year, or 65 cents per month.

THE ASSOCIATION OF OWNERS OF PROPERTY ON THE 3D AV., BOWERY, AND CHATHAM ST.

All real estate owners interested in OPPOSING the construction of an ELEVATED RAILROAD on 3d av., Bowery, and Chatham st. are hereby notified that the office of the above association, at No. 554 3d av., will be open on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week from 7:30 to 8:30 o'clock, where any information will be given and communications received, by the committee or B. B. CHAPPELL, Acting Secretary. The committee have also appointed responsible persons as canvassers and collectors, to aid in carrying out the objects of the association.

JESSE A. MARSHALL,
JOHN D. CRIMMONS,
CHAS. G. DEAN,
H. P. SMITH,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
Special Committee.
MATHEW BYRNES,
Chairman Executive Committee.
JACOB W. COOPER, Secretary.

WM. OLIVER STONE.

Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms, Astor place, the entire collection of studio furniture, paintings, engravings, belonging to the late Wm. Oliver Stone, Esq., to be sold by auction MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

The MESSRS. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

FURNITURE.

GREAT BARGAINS.

1826. OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. 1826.

GOOD, RELIABLE PARLOR, DRAWING-ROOM, DINING, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE SELLING BELOW COST TO REDUCE STOCK. EASTLAKE AND OTHER DESIGNS.

WM. H. LEE.

No. 277 Canal st., near Broadway,
Nos. 199 and 201 Fulton st., near Greenwich st.,
New-York.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR Gout and Rheumatism. BLAIR'S PILLS; sure, safe, effectual; universally used in Europe many years. Prout & Harsant, London, proprietors. H. PLANTEN & SON, No. 224 William st., New-York, agents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 5 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 5:30 A. M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 8, 9:30, and 11:30 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

ART!

NOW ON EXHIBITION AT THE ART ROOMS, NO. 817 BROADWAY, A LARGE COLLECTION OF OIL-PAINTINGS, TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 18, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

THE MESSRS. LEAVITT, AUCTIONEERS.

THE LOVERS OF FINE MUSIC WILL have a delicious treat in the concert to take place in St. John the Ev. Church, 50th st. and Madison av., SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, apart from the object, which is to help the poor.

TAKE NOTICE.—ALL PARTIES HAVING FURniture &c., stored with E. MARTIN & SON, Nos. 151 and 168 West 32d st., over one year and storage unpaid, the same will be sold on or about Dec. 17, 1875, at auction, to pay storage and other expenses thereon.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AMATEUR WORKERS IN FANCY WOODS

Are notified that we have just issued our new and revised CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST, containing a new list of woods, with prices and full particulars. Forwarded on application with three-cent post office stamp. GEO. W. READ & CO., Nos. 186 to 200 Lewis st., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

76 OF THE BEST SONGS PUBLISHED FOR $2 50!—Just out, "GEMS OF ENGLISH SONG," containing seventy-six songs, ballads, duets, &c.—each a true gem and undeniably popular—232 pages. Price $2 50, and worth $30 if purchased separately. Sold everywhere.

Published by C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A.—THE DOCTRINES OF THE NEW Church revealed through Emmanuel Swedenborg, expound the Holy Scriptures by the light of the heavenly science of correspondences and reconcile them with reason, natural science, and modern research. Services by Rev. Chauncey Giles, Pastor of the New-York Society, on Sundays at 11 A. M. in the church on East 35th st., between Park and Lexington avs.

AT ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CLINTON ST., corner Carroll, Brooklyn.—Rev. S. P. Simpson, of Irvington, N. J., will officiate at morning service (10:30) and at evening service (7:30.) Choir of men and boys. Strangers are invited and will be made welcome.

ALL ARE WELCOME AT PLIMPTON Hall Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. Fifth Universalist Society, Brevoort Hall, 54th st., near 3d av., 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Parents are invited to come and bring their children. Seats free.

A SPIRITUAL CONFERENCE IS HELD at the Harvard Rooms, corner 6th av. and 42d st., Sunday at 2:30 and 7:30 P. M.; quartet singing at the evening meeting. All cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av., Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector.—Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will preach.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach, morning and evening, services commencing at 11 and 7.45 o'clock. Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER BEDford and Downing sts.—Preaching on Sabbath morning, 14th inst., at 10:30, and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. L. G. Barrett. All are cordially welcomed. The installation services of Bro. Barrett will take place at the church next Wednesday evening, 17th inst., when Dr. Lorrimer, of Tremont Temple, Boston, will preach the sermon.

BIBLE AND SCIENCE.—DR. FREDERICK A. Palmer's lecture, morning and evening, before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway, will enunciate a new revelation of divine mysteries concerning the origin and destiny of man and the creation of our planet, reconciling the Bible and science through explaining the first chapter of Genesis.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, EAST 50th st., between 1st and 2d avs.—Special revival services during the week each afternoon at 3 o'clock and evening at 7:45 o'clock. Subject for Sabbath morning at 10:30 o'clock—"Working for the Imperishable." Evening at 7:30 o'clock—"Coming to Christ by Night."

BLEECKER STREET UNIVERSALIST Church.—Rev. C. P. McCarthy will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject, "Suffering and its Solution;" evening subject, "Doomsday and the Resurrection from Conflicting Standpoints."

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR,

57th st., near 8th av.

JAMES M. PULLMAN,

Sunday morning at 11.

Evening at 7:45.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV.

Holy Communion, 7:30.
Morning prayer and sermon, 10:30.
Evening prayer and sermon, 7:30.
Strangers welcome.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th av., above 45th st., Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector.—Services Nov. 14, (communion Sunday,) 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Evening sermon on "The Religion of the Feelings as Contrasted with the Religion of Conscience."

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, corner 5th av. and 45th st.—Preaching Sunday morning at 11 o'clock by Rev. Dr. E. H. Chapin; vesper services and extemporaneous address by the Pastor in the evening at 8; Sunday-school and Bible-class at 9 o'clock A. M. All welcome.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON av., corner 45th st.—Rev. George H. Hepworth.—Eighth sermon in course on Corner Stones. Subject—"The Apostles as Preachers." Evening—"Singing in Prison." Overflow Prayer-meeting Monday at 12 noon. Sunday-school at 3.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, IN 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Service Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock; sermon on "The Lost Gifts of the Holy Ghost, and Our Lord's Second Coming."

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER 28th st. and Madison av., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine service at 11 A. M., the Rector will officiate. Evening service at 7:30, Rev. Phillips Brooks, of Boston, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Rev. J. W. Trimble will preach on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR,
(Protestant Episcopal,)
East 25th st., near Madison av.
Morning service, 10:30 o'clock.
Evening service, 7:30 o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th st., near Broadway.—Sundays—10, morning prayer; 10:45, litany, sermon, high celebration; 4, vespers. Daily—7A. M., holy communion.

CHURCH IN 42D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—The West Presbyterian.—Preaching Sunday morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30, by the Pastor, Rev. T. S. Hastings, D. D.

CHURCH ORGAN FOR SALE.—NOW ON EXhibition at the American Institute Fair; has taken the premium. Apply to the builders, JARDINE & SON, No. 318 East 39th st.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 50TH ST., east of 3d av., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Services, 10:45 A. M.; 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school, 2:30 P. M.

DR. FRED. A. PALMER LECTURES FOR Society of Progressive Spiritualists at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at their hall, No. 55 West 33d st., near Broadway. Subject: "Reincarnation, or the Reconciliation of Science and the Bible." Children's Lyceum meets at 2:30 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND 4th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M.; service of song at 7:30 P. M., and sermon by the Pastor at 8 P. M. Cordial invitation.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Madison av. and 47th st., Rev. Wm. T. Sabine, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Divine services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. The Rector will preach.

GRACE CHURCH, BROADWAY AND 10th st.—The afternoon services in Grace Church this Sunday, and thereafter until further notice, will take place at 3:30 P. M.

MADISON SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN Church.—The Pastor, Rev. Dr. Tucker, will preach to-morrow. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK BAPTIST SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The next meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st. Lesson—"Jesus the King," will be taught by J. F. Elder, D. D., and an address delivered by Rev. D. C. Potter, of this City.

G. S. VAN DERLIP, Sec. WILLIAM PHELPS, Pres.

"O, CANAAN, BRIGHT CANAAN!"—ELDER Snow, the man of fire, will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The Conquest of the Land of Canaan by Israel as a Type—How Fulfilled?"

O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PASTOR OF THE Independent Liberal Church, will preach at Masonic Temple, 23d st. and 6th av., on Sunday morning at 10:45. Subject—"Dissipation."

PROF. WILLIAM H. THOMSON, M. D., will commence his Bible Class for Young Men at 3 o'clock Sunday, Nov. 14, in ASSOCIATION HALL.

REV. WM. P. ABBOTT, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, 41st st., near 6th av.

ST. ANDREW'S P. E. CHURCH, HARLEM, 127th st. and 4th av., Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., Rector.—Morning service at 10:30; evening service at 7:30. Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; singing-school, 3:30 P. M. Strangers welcome. Sermon by the Rector.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, MOTT HAVEN, (Alexander av., near 142d st.,) Rev. C. S. Stephenson, Rector.—Services on Sunday, Nov. 14, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 2:30 P. M. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Geo. B. Draper, D. D.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2D AV. AND 10TH st., Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. The Rector will officiate.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Services at 7, 9, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

THE PEOPLE'S SERVICE
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Sunday evening at 7:30 o'clock,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR.,
Will preach.
The Gospel hymns and Spiritual songs by Mr. Sankey are used.
Other services at 10:30 A. M., sermon by the Rector. At 3:30 P. M., sermon by Rev. J. W. Bonham, Head of the House of the Evangelists.

"THE RELIGIOUS INFLUENCE OF FRENCH CIVILIZATION."—Lecture this evening by Prentice Mulford, at Trenor's New Hall, No. 1,266 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts. Discussion to follow.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER OF 38th st., Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

PEW IN ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, well located in body of Church, for sale or to let. Address BAKER, Box No. 126 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, 33d st., east of Broadway. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.

GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, } Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at same place on same evening, at 7:30 o'clock. GEORGE BLISS, Chairman.

GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

HAVING LARGELY REPLENISHED ALL THEIR POPULAR STOCKS at retail with FRESH and STYLISH NOVELTIES, OFFERING UNUSUAL AND EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS IN STYLE, QUALITY, AND PRICES.

Strangers, customers, and residents of neighboring cities are respectfully invited to pay them a visit, as they will find very great inducements to purchase.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

have just received a large assortment of SMYRNA CARPETS AND RUGS, IN VARIOUS SIZES, THE HANDSOMEST IN DESIGNS AND COLORINGS YET IMPORTED.

Also a large invoice of CROSSLEY'S VELVET AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, quite new patterns.

A large and choice assortment of WILTONS, AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BRUSSELS, PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.

They are also offering an immense stock of HOUSEKEEPING, HOUSEFURNISHING, AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS, AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

ARE OFFERING UNUSUAL ATTRACTIONS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SCARFS, TIES, CRAVATS, SILK MUFFLERS, NECK-HANDKERCHIEFS, UMBRELLAS, CARRIAGE AND LAP ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, AND BREAKFAST JACKETS, the latest novelties.

ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES, ONE AND TWO BUTTONS. LUBIN'S, GUERLAIN'S, AND VIOLET'S CHOICE PERFUMERY AND TOILET GOODS. They are also offering

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

MEN'S HEMMED STITCHED INITIAL HANDKERCHIEFS, plain and colored borders, $5, $6, $7, $8, $9, $10, and $11, LARGELY UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

450 DOZEN MEN'S DRESS SHIRTS, manufactured on the premises, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 25 each, cheap at $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $2 75. SHIRT COLLARS AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE made to measure at shortest notice.

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, from two and a half to fifteen years of age, in new and elegant designs, all wool and fine texture, their own manufacture.

SUITS, $6 50 to $15.
OVERCOATS, $10 to $16.
ULSTERS, $14 to $16.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

MACY'S

EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IN THIS ESTABLISHMENT IS GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.

☞ Any article sold from this establishment not suiting, or not being what it is guaranteed, will be exchanged, or the money refunded, (as the customer may elect,) within one week after the purchase.

☞ We do not carry over from one season to another old styles and shapes; our seasonable goods are always FRESH AND NEW.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE ALL FIRST-CLASS.

☞ OUR GOODS ARE SOLD AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

☞ WE WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD.

☞ OUR FOREIGN GOODS are mostly of OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

☞ LATEST NOVELTIES received from our agents in Europe by every steamer.

☞ OUR ESTABLISHMENT is the LARGEST OF THE KIND IN AMERICA.

☞ Always a full assortment of MILLINERY GOODS, White Goods, Housekeeping and HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, CHINA AND GLASS WARE, (THE LARGEST STOCK IN AMERICA,) LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, Ladies' and Misses' FURS and FUR TRIMMINGS; Ladies', Misses', and Infants' Made-up Underclothing, Gents' Furnishing Goods, Small Wares, UMBRELLAS, BOOKS, STATIONERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, and JEWELRY, Opera Glasses, Eye Glasses, and SPECTACLES, DRESS TRIMMINGS, WORSTEDS, and WORSTED PATTERNS, TOYS, DOLLS, Plated Ware, Ladies' and Children's BOOTS and SHOES, a new pair given for all that rip and tear.

LAFORGE two-button KID GLOVES 98 cents a pair, warranted, which means that we give a new pair for all that rip or tear in putting on.

☞ Catalogues and ILLUMINATED CENTENNIAL CARDS sent free to any address.

☞ Orders by mail attended to with special care.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.,
NEW-YORK.

MACY'S MACY'S MACY'S

LACE CURTAINS.

SHEPPARD KNAPP,

NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AV., (one door below 13th st.,) NEW-YORK,

WILL OPEN MONDAY, NOV. 15,

$100,000

worth of REAL TAMBOUR LACE CURTAINS, ranging from $15 to $50 per pair.

This stock comprises the largest assortment of Lace Curtains ever before offered at retail in this country.

REAL LACE Curtains at $15 per pair, worth $27.
REAL LACE Curtains at $20 per pair, worth $30.
REAL LACE Curtains at $25 per pair, worth $40.
REAL LACE Curtains at $30 per pair, worth $50.
REAL LACE Curtains at $35 per pair, worth $58.

Also the BALANCE of the IMMENSE STOCK of goods purchased at the late great PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALES to be CLOSED OUT THIS WEEK at LESS THAN ONE-HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

5,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 20c. per yard, worth 37c.
5,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 30c. per yard, worth 45c.
2,000 yds. Curtain Lace at 35c. per yard, worth 50c.
2,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at 90c. per pair, usually sold at $2.
3,000 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $1 50 per pair, usually sold at $3.
2,500 pairs Nottingham Lace Curtains at $2 50 per pair, usually sold at $5.
1,000 pairs Guipure Lace Curtains at $5 per pair, usually sold at $9.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS,

GIMPS, FRINGES, CORDS, AND TASSELS. WINDOW SHADES AND CORNICES made and put up at short notice, or sent to any part of the country.

CARPETS,

OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

800 ROLLS TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at $1, usually sold at $1 25.

JUST OUT OF BOND an extensive assortment of the most superb designs in AXMINSTERS, MOQUETTES, VELVETS, AND BODY BRUSSELS.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS, from 40c. upward.

DRUGGETS of every description a specialty.

SIX DRESS SHIRTS FOR $6.

ELEGANTLY MADE FROM WAMSUTTA MUSLIN and BEST IRISH LINEN. Only one quality. The very best.

By using KEEP'S PATENT PARTLY-MADE DRESS SHIRTS, ladies can have the pleasure of presenting their husbands with ELEGANT PERFECT-FITTING DRESS SHIRTS, and save $24 on every dozen.

Can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. SIX FOR $6. BOYS'—SIX FOR $4 80.

This sale will only continue for three weeks.

KEEP MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 571 Broadway. Factory and wholesale warehouse, Nos. 165 and 167 Mercer st.

DRY GOODS.

POPULAR SALE CONTINUED.

LORD & TAYLOR

WILL CONTINUE THEIR POPULAR SALE IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Suits and Over Dresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVER DRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50.

FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, and AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $12, $14, $16, $20.

ALSO, FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED CLOAKS.

SEAL SACQUES AT $100 & $110

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.
BLACK SILK DRESS WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVER DRESS. $65 FOR THE SUIT.
SAME WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVER DRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.
CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

ALSO, MISSES' AND BOYS' SUITS, from two year old upward, at equally low prices.

BLACK SILKS.

WE WILL CONTINUE OUR SALE OF SPLENDID

BLACK CASHMERE SILKS

AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
GOOD QUALITIES at $7 1-2c. and $1.
ALSO,
COLORED SILKS at $1 and $1 25.

ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES AND SHADES OF

CAMEL'S HAIR

AND OTHER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

SHAWLS.

Our Shawl Department is replete with everything in the shawl line, from the finest India down to the most economical and comfortable wrap.

Ladies' Furnishing Department

CHEMISES, corded bands	75
CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled	90
CHEMISES, Hamburg insertions and edgings	$1 25
DRAWERS, (muslin,) from	52
DRAWERS, (Canton flannel)	75
NIGHT DRESSES, double yoke	1 10
NIGHT DRESSES, bias tucking and ruffle	1 55
NIGHT DRESSES, French hand-embroidered	3 75
NIGHT DRESSES, French hand-embroidered	3 00
WALKING SKIRTS, tucks and ruffle	95
WALKING SKIRTS, 15 tucks, deep hem	1 00
DRESSING SACQUES, from	1 00
FLANNEL WRAPPERS, silk trimmed	7 50

FINER GOODS AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES.

All goods are PERFECT in FINISH, and of the MOST POPULAR BRANDS of MUSLIN.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR

Elegant and immense stock of LADIES' and MISSES' UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY, at PRICES ADAPTED to the TIMES.

ALSO, THE CELEBRATED COURVOISIER KID GLOVE.

HAVING ADDED LARGELY TO OUR

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

at the LOWEST PRICES of THE SEASON, we are SELLING all the BEST MAKES MUCH BELOW VALUE.

Broadway and 20th street,
Grand st., corner Chrystie, New-York.

BARGAINS IN FURNITURE.

OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

RICH CABINET FURNITURE

WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT

AT ONCE,

AT AND UNDER COST, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway, corner 20th st.

Economy in Shoes.

LORD & TAYLOR,

BROADWAY AND 20TH ST., ARE SELLING

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.

LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.

CHILDREN'S GOOD FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

HAND MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

LIGHT WARM OVERSHOES, in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN FEATHER AND MARABOUT TRIMMINGS, TITAN AND MOHAIR BRAIDS, FRINGES, &c.; DUCHESSE AND RUSSIA TIES, RIBBONS, &c.; INFANTS' CAPS IN GREAT VARIETY, AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN

Prices of PARIS EVENING WALKING AND RECEPTION COSTUMES,

SUITS,

Over-Dresses, Cloaks, &c.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, Corner 19th st.

The Latest Novelties

IN

DRESS MATERIALS.

PLAIN AND FANCY CAMEL'S HAIR.
CACHEMIR BRODERIE.
NEIGE DE SPITZBERG.
CACHEMERE BEIGE.
DIAGONALS.

AND A CHOICE VARIETY OF COSTUME FABRICS.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

VELVET DEPARTMENT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

Are offering a choice Selection of LYONS AND GERMAN, Colored, and Black DRESS AND TRIMMING

VELVETS,

EXTRA QUALITIES, LYONS BLACK CLOAKING VELVETS, all widths.
STRIPED AND PLAID FANCY VELVETS AND DAMASSE, for Over Dresses and Skirts.
WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORED MATELASSE, MILLINERY, JEWEL CASE, AND TAILORS' VELVETS, in great variety.

Broadway, corner 19th st.

French and English UMBRELLAS.

All Sizes, CHOICE MOUNTINGS, AND AT POPULAR PRICES.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

Broadway, corner 19th st.

Department of FINE FURS.

Arnold, Constable & Co.,

FIRST-CLASS ARTICLES, LOWER PRICES, and GREATER VARIETY than can be found in any other establishment in the City.

RUSSIAN SABLE TAIL SETS,
SEAL SETS,
CHINCHILLA SETS,
MINK SETS,
SILVER FOX MUFFS,
SILVER OTTER MUFFS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SEAL HATS,
GENTLEMEN'S SEAL CAPS,
FUR TRIMMINGS, all widths.
FRENCH FEATHER TRIMMINGS,
SLEIGH AND CARRIAGE ROBES.
HUDSON BAY WOLF, BEAVER,
BLACK BEAR, WOLF,
POLAR BEAR, BLACK ANGOLA.

Broadway, corner 19th st., NEW-YORK.

KINZEY'S.

GREAT CLEARING SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR HOLIDAY GOODS.

All our fresh Hats to be sold at half price.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS REDUCED.
Velvets and Silks reduced.
FELT HATS MARKED DOWN.
Silk and Jet Trimmings and Fringes, worth 75c. to $1 yard, reduced to 25c. yard.

PANIC PRICES.

Zephyr Worsted and Worsted Embroideries very low.

PANIC PRICES.

Yak and Guipure Laces Selling below gold cost. KINZEY.

The cheapest line of Linen Handkerchiefs ever offered. KINZEY.

Silk Ties and Silk Handkerchiefs reduced way down. KINZEY.

Bargains in Linen Towels, Napkins, Muslins, Tarletons, &c., &c. KINZEY.

Good Tarletons, 12½c. yard. Real Lace Goods, closing. KINZEY.

Hosiery. Bargains in our Hosiery Department in fine goods. KINZEY.

GLOVES

From auction. One and Two button Kid Gloves, 25c., 39c., 50c., 69c., 75c., pair.
Castor Gloves, 36c., 50c., 75c., up.
Dog Skin Gloves, 50c. pair, up.
Cloth Gloves, 25c. pair, up. KINZEY.

RIBBONS.

The cheapest Ribbons ever Offered in New-York. Seven-Inch, all Silk Sash Ribbons, 25c.
All Silk Ribbons, three and four Inches wide, reduced to 10c. yard.
All Silk Cord-edge Ribbons, 5c. yard.
All Silk Black Ribbons, three inches wide, 10c. KINZEY.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN UNDER-WEAR. In Skirts, Chemises, Drawers, Night-dresses, Sacques, &c.

Ladies', Misses', and Gents' Merino Underwear very low. KINZEY.

Opening a large assortment of Silverware, Bronzes, Parian Goods, Dolls, Frames, Swiss and Walnut Goods, Vases, and Fancy Goods, of our own importation, very low.

KINZEY,

Nos. 767 and 769 Broadway,
CORNER 9TH ST.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GREAT SALE THIS WEEK AT EHRICHS', EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 8TH AVENUE, BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

WE ARE RECEIVING OUR GREAT INVOICES OF TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS, AND WE ARE COMPELLED TO REDUCE STOCK TO MAKE ROOM FOR THEM. WE REDUCE STOCK BY REDUCING PRICES, AND SHALL THIS WEEK OFFER VERY EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS.

FURS.

WE MANUFACTURE OUR OWN FURS, ARE CAREFUL THAT ALL SKINS ARE THOROUGHLY CURED AND DEODORIZED, AND CAN WARRANT EVERY ARTICLE, EVEN THE CHEAPEST, TO GIVE SATISFACTION IN EVERY RESPECT.

NO MISREPRESENTATIONS—EVERY ARTICLE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. AN EXAMINATION WILL PROVE OUR PRICES THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

REAL SEAL SACQUES, 28 to 30 inches in length, at $50, $75, $85, $90, $100, $125 and upward.

SPECIALTIES IN FANCY TRIMMED SACQUES.

REAL SQUIRREL-PLATE LININGS for Sacques, Siciliennes, Talmas, &c., at $9, $11, $12, $16 50: FULL 25c. PER CENT. UNDER BROADWAY PRICES.

REAL SEAL-SKIN SETS, Muff and Long Boa, with elegant trimmings, at $15, $18, $20, $25, $30, $35, $40, and upward.

REAL MINK SETS, four-stripe Muff and full four-skin Boa, extra quality, warranted prime, at $18 50, $20, $25, $28, $30, $33, $35, $40, $50, and upward.

Beautiful real Hudson Bay Beaver Sets, from $10 upward.

French Seal Muffs, with real Seal Cuffs, fine tassels, at $2 90.

French Lynx Muffs, soft bed finish, rich tassels, at $2 45.

French Mink Muffs, silk lined, nicely trimmed, at $2 30.

GREAT ASSORTMENT OF REAL LINX, RUSSIAN AND HUDSON BAY SABLE, SEA OTTER, &c.

WE EXECUTE THE MOST DELICATE WORK IN FINE FURS, AND MAKE OUR PRICES VERY LOW. FUR REPAIRING OF ALL KINDS IN THE MOST WORKMANLIKE MANNER AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Children's Furs at Remarkable Prices.

CHILDREN'S PRETTY CONEY CAPS, at 40c.
NEAT SETS FOR CHILDREN, MUFF and BOA, at 60c.
Endless assortment of Fancy Sets, Sacques, &c., at the lowest prices in the City.

FUR TRIMMINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our Fur Trimmings will be found much more even and perfect than those found at any other establishment. We have marked down prices of desirable goods. Everything in Silver Fox, Chinchilla, Blue Fox, Dyed Beaver, Silver Beaver, Lynx, Alaska Sable, Silver Coney, Blue Coney, Black and Brown Coney, White Coney, Raccoon, Gray Fox, Stone Marten, &c.

RIBBONS.

Enormous reduction in Ribbons.
6-inch all silk Roman Sash Ribbons, 25c., worth 50c.
6-inch, all Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbon, 40c., worth 75c.
7-inch, all Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbon, 50c., worth 85c.
5-inch Silk Serge Ribbons, reduced to 25c., worth 55c.
7-inch black watered and Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, reduced to 50c.
All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, every shade, at 5c., 8c., 10c., 12c., and 14c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN Laces and Dress Trimmings, Merinos, &c., AT

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE.
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
⁂BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE—OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

SUITS.

150 LADIES' SUITS, AT $3 50; REDUCED FROM $7 50.
100 LADIES' SUITS, AT $5; REDUCED FROM $9.
200 LADIES' SUITS, AT $8; REDUCED FROM $12 50.
175 LADIES' SUITS, AT $9 50; REDUCED FROM $15.
60 SUITS LEFT OF OUR GREAT LOT AT $12 50; COST FROM $25 TO $40 TO MANUFACTURE.
25 LADIES' SUITS, AT $15; reduced from $25.
BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, silk trimmed, at $25; reduced from $40.
50 BLACK SILK SUITS, at $50; reduced from $85.
IMPORTED SILK SUITS, at $75, $100, $125, $150, &c.; LESS THAN HALF THEIR COST IN GOLD.

CLOAKS.

WE IMPRESS UPON LADIES THE FACT THAT OUR CLOAKS ARE ALL CUT, SEWED AND PRESSED BY JOURNEYMEN TAILORS, AND HENCE FIT THE FIGURE WITH A PERFECTION WHICH WILL NOT BE FOUND IN CLOAKS OF OTHER HOUSES. WE MANUFACTURE FOUR SIZES, SO AS TO GIVE EVERY LADY A PERFECT FIT.

Job lot of all-wool Beaver Cloaks, at $2 50; worth fully $7.
FUR-TRIMMED BEAVER CLOAK AT $5; REDUCED FROM $7 50.
RICH BEAVER CLOAK AT $7 50; REDUCED FROM $10.
FINE BEAVER CLOAK AT $9; REDUCED FROM $12.
ELEGANT BEAVER CLOAKS AT $12; REDUCED FROM $15.
Extra quality Beaver Cloaks at $15, $20, $25, and upward, all at greatly reduced prices.

WINGS.

Another lot of four cases of Coque Plume Wings, with Breast, 25c., worth 75c.
2 cases fine Colored Birds, large and small, closing out, 25c.
Long handsome Coque Plumes, 25c., 50c., 75c.
Tips in all colors to match and black, 50c. a bunch of 3.

FEATHER TRIMMINGS.

Coque Plume Trimmings, wide and heavy, 80c.
Coque Plume Trimmings, extra quality, 95c.
Long Hat Ostrich Bands reduced to 50c., 75c., 85c., and $1.
Feather Trimmings made to order to match any shade and style at very low prices.

BLACK SILK VELVETS MARKED DOWN.

BLACK SILK VELVETS AT $1 40; REDUCED FROM $2.
BLACK SILK VELVETS AT $1 75; REDUCED FROM $2 25.
BLACK SILK VELVET AT $2; REDUCED FROM $2 50.
COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVETS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES OF PLUM, CARDINAL, BORDEAUX, &c., at $1 50 per yard; same as sold formerly at $2 50.

GREAT REDUCTION IN Ladies' and Infants' Underwear, Hosiery, AT

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,
BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.
⁂BEWARE! MAKE NO MISTAKE—OUR NUMBERS ARE ONLY 287 AND 289.

LORD & TAYLOR,

255, 257, 259, and 261 Grand st., CORNER CHRYSTIE,

Would announce to their customers that their

WINTER AND HOLIDAY OPENING OF TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS

WILL TAKE PLACE ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOV. 17 AND 18,

consisting of the finest assortment of IMPORTED HATS AND BONNETS, yet offered to the public, and in prices and styles not to be surpassed. PLUMES, TIPS, FANCY FEATHERS, WINGS, LADIES' TIES, RIBBONS, VELVETS, &c., in every variety.

REMEMBER, WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, NOV. 17 AND 18.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Grand and Chrystie sts.

Doyle & Adolphi,

267 and 269 Grand st.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS, AS WELL AS THE PUBLIC GENERALLY, THAT THEY WILL OFFER IN ADDITION TO THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF DRY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

250 Cases of DRESS GOODS

All Wool Effects, at 18c. a Yard.
TWENTY-SEVEN INCHES WIDE.

[From the Daily News.]

The popular topic of the day on the East Side, now that the excitement of the election has subsided, is the elegance of Dry Goods displays which mark that portion of the metropolis. Prominent among these is the extensive stock of DOYLE & ADOLPHI, No. 269 Grand st. Their Dress Goods, Silks, Shawls, Suits and Cloaks, Furs, Velvets, Gents' and Furnishing Goods, Ladies' Underwear and Hosiery, also Domestic Goods, are replenished with fresh importations and their own manufacture, selected and manufactured with the taste and discrimination for which the house is proverbial.

MISS A. VAN DUSEN, NO. 35 WEST 18TH ST.,

Having added MILLINERY to her business, is now prepared to show a choice and beautiful assortment of FRENCH BONNETS in velvet, FRENCH FELTS, &c. Also, novelties in cloaks and costumes.

SANTA CLAUS HEAD-QUARTERS AT

FRED. A. O. SCHWARZ'S,

NO. 765 BROADWAY, NEAR 9TH ST., NEW-YORK.

Having completed my GRAND EXHIBITION OF TOYS, DOLLS, and FANCY ARTICLES, I solicit an EARLY CALL to examine the MANY NOVELTIES now displayed. As the assortment is THE LARGEST in the City, and the prices THE LOWEST, I feel confident to suit all my patrons. Selected goods can be laid aside until Christmas if desired.

A GREAT SALE OF CARPETS.

$20,000 WORTH TO BE SOLD DURING THE NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS.

BARGAINS. BARGAINS. BARGAINS.

INGRAINS AND 2-PLY CARPETS, 50, 60, AND 75 CTS. PER YARD.

KIDDERMINSTER AND 3-PLY CARPETS, $1 A YARD.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 AND $1 10 A YARD.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS, $1 50 A YARD.

ALL OTHER GOODS EQUALLY LOW.

NO. 293 8TH AV., BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STS.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 924 BROADWAY, second door above 21st st., IMPORTED EMBROIDERIES and LINGERIE at a FURTHER LARGE REDUCTION. CHILDREN'S OUTFITS, MISSES' COSTUMES made to order. INITIALS, MONOGRAMS, EMBROIDERIES, and STAMPING made to order.

BARGAINS IN FURS.—1 LARGE MINK CAPE, $35, cost $165; 1 ermine cape, $30, cost $120. seal-skin sacques, low priced; furs and camel's hair shawls bought. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY,

IMPORTER OF FRENCH MILLINERY.

Will open the present week choice novelties in Winter hats, in all the new shades and of the most distingué designs; also, a large assortment of mourning hats.

NO. 30 EAST 14TH ST.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. November exposition of Winter millinery from Virot, Tuvee, and Parisot.

WINTER OPENING OF PARIS BONNETS AND ENGLISH ROUND HATS, Just received at MAISON WALTON, No. 862 Broadway, above Union square.

MLLE. L. LAREDON, NO. 33 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADWAY AND UNIVERSITY PLACE.—A few more imported Walking-dresses, Cloaks, and Lingeries at very low prices. Dresses, &c., to order.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

Broadway and 11th st.

REDUCTIONS! IN REDUCTIONS!

MOURNING AND BLACK GOODS.

5,000 DRESS PATTERNS AT 60 cents ON THE DOLLAR.

CACHEMIRES, MERINOS, HENRIETTA CLOTHS, COURTAULD'S ENGLISH CRAPES,

AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

"Sole Agent in the United States for the WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE."
ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.

Silks! Silks! Silks!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS! IN Bottle Green, Seal Brown, and Navy Blue

COLORED SILKS.

BLACK SILKS,

"CACHEMIRE SUBLIME DE NOVI,"
WARRANTED TO WEAR.

AS WE ARE THE SOLE IMPORTERS OF THIS BEAUTIFUL FABRIC, WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY CAUTION THE PUBLIC AND OUR CUSTOMERS AGAINST IMITATIONS. SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE "WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVES." ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Will offer on MONDAY, NOV. 15,

UNPRECEDENTED BARGAINS IN

DRESS GOODS,

CAMEL'S HAIR CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
INCLUDING THE MOST SELECT NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.
GOOD DRESS FABRICS AT 25c., WORTH 40c.
BETTER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.
PRINTED DELAINES, 15c., WORTH 20c.
PRINTED CALICOES, 6c., WORTH 9c.
4-4 PRINTED CALICOES, 10c., WORTH 15c.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE.
ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
ARE NOW OFFERING AN UNEQUALED ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS' CLOAKS

SUITS IN ALL THE LATEST STYLES.
UNDERWEAR, INFANTS' OUTFITS,
TOILET BASKETS, LACE CAPS, &c., &c.,
AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE. ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

MME. F. PINCHON,

NO. 42 EAST 10TH ST.,
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 15, a case of

PARIS VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

To which she calls the attention of her customers.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY OF CULTURE, an experienced French teacher, is open to an engagement either in schools or as daily governess; would teach music and rudiments of English; would engage part of her time in exchange for a comfortable home; is active, obliging, and disposed to make herself useful; highest testimonials given and required. Address O. P., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PARISIAN LADY, THOROUGH AND successful teacher in best city schools, desires one more private pupil, also, kindergarten system of Froebel taught reasonably; rapid progress or no remuneration. Address GRADUATE, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND MATHematical teacher, scholar and gold medalist of foreign university, desires private pupils; prepares for college (English or American); highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A LADY FURNISHING HIGHEST testimonials, a position as visiting governess, or to teach in schools. acquirements, English and French grammatically and conversationally, instrumental music, rudiments of drawing, and algebra; terms moderate. Address Miss H., Box No. 134 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF GREAT EXPERIENCE gives instruction on piano-forte, harp, and harmony at pupil's residence; $10 per quarter; best reference. Address, with residence, TEACHER, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. MITCHELL, (DIPLOMEE,) SUPPLIES families with competent visiting or resident teachers, governesses, and tutors; information given gratuitously of good schools and Professors of languages and music. TEACHERS' BUREAU, 67 West 35th st.

B. KUTTNER, PROFESSOR OF GERMAN, language and literature; English to foreigners. Call at or address WILSON AND WALWORTH COLLEGE, No. 36 East 14th st., corner Union square, or No. 993 2d av.

FRENCH LESSONS, LITERATURE, MATHematics by a Parisian gentleman, graduate of the Université de France; exceedingly easy and rapid method; terms low. Address FRANCAIS, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A YOUNG LADY FROM NORTH OF Germany gives lessons for 30 cents to ladies. Address TEACHER, Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

AN ITALIAN GRADUATED TEACHER OF long experience in teaching her native language wishes to have a few more pupils. Evening lessons if desired. Address P. L. C., No. 1,238 Broadway.

A TEACHER HAVING A SMALL CAPITAL can obtain a finely-located school within one hour of New-York City. Particulars at Everett Library, No. 688 6th av.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

ELOCUTION BY AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER; ladies and gentlemen. Prof. H. McCUTCHEN, No. 316 West 53d st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City. (Location delightful and easy of access.) DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Thirty-third year. Now open.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.) Department Belles Lettres—Prof. Nairne. Historical Lectures—Dr. Labberton. KINDERGARTEN Oct. 5.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, *No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.*

FOR YOUNG LADIES BETWEEN FOURteen and eighteen; unsurpassed advantages of class study, under the best instructors, with free use of a rare library for reference, in a charming New-England home; unexceptionable references required. For circulars, address Box No. 84, Stockbridge, Mass.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry. Latin conversation. physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known Institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE AND A successful teacher of all the principal instruments and branches of music, wishes to connect himself with some educational institution for the purpose of taking charge of, or assisting in the musical department. Address A. H., Pay Department United States Army, Army Building, New-York City.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.—BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies and children. Rev. THEODORE IRVING, Rector. No. 21 West 32d st. Separate department for boys. *Dr. Irving's class for the study of the fine arts will begin on Thursday, Nov. 4, at 11 o'clock.*

AN ARTIST WHO HAS STUDIED ABROAD desires to give instruction in pencil and crayon drawing; also, to form a class in modeling. Address S. C., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Classics, rudimental and higher English Branches; Penmanship, $3 monthly; Ladies taught Book-keeping and Correspondence; private instruction.

TH. DELOQUEST HAS OPENED A CLASS OF French, as he formerly did, at Mercantile Library, in the daytime for ladies, in the evening for gentlemen; private lessons. Apply at No. 1,147 Broadway.

FIFTEENTH OF NOVEMBER SECOND quarter begins and new classes are formed at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
HAVE OPENED ONE CASE OF

India Camel's Hair Shawls,

IN VERY DARK COLORINGS.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF VELVET BEAVER AND HAYMALIAN WRAPS, AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
Respectfully invite the ladies of this City and vicinity to inspect their stock of

REAL LACE GOODS,

purchased at the recent auction sales, consisting of BLACK THREAD and GUIPURE LACE, POINT, GAUZE, APPLIQUE, and DUCHESSE LACE HANDKERCHIEFS and BARBES, BLACK THREAD BARBES, CAPES, and PARASOL COVERS, ECRU CACHMIRE,

Spanish and French Trimming Laces, POINT, GAUZE, APPLIQUE, DUCHESSE, and VALENCIENNES LACES.

These goods are the most DECIDED BARGAINS we have ever been able to offer to our customers.

Also, an elegant stock of MADE-UP GOODS,

consisting of VALENCIENNES, DUCHESSE, POINT, POINT APPLIQUE, and ECRU CACHEMIRE TIES, BARBES, SETS, JABOTS, COLLARETTES, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.; THREAD, GUIPURE, SPANISH, and ECRU CACHEMIRE SCARFS, 1½ to 3 yards long.

NEW DESIGNS IN MOURNING SETS AND JABOTS, IN CRAPE AND CRAPE LISSE.

SOLE AGENTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WIDOW JOUVIN KID GLOVE, ALL THE NEW FALL AND WINTER SHADES.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND 23D STREET.

WILL OFFER THIS WEEK THE FOLLOWING SPECIAL BARGAINS IN THE BELOW MENTIONED DEPARTMENTS TO WHICH WE DIRECT THE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION OF OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC, AS THEY WILL BE FOUND UPON EXAMINATION TO BE INDUCEMENTS SELDOM OFFERED.

IN OUR

RIBBON DEPARTMENTS,

100 CARTONS,
7-INCH ALL SILK SERGE SASH RIBBONS, finest quality Marines, Myrtles, Plum, &c., at 35c. a yard.
25 CARTONS
7-INCH ALL SILK GROS GRAIN SASH RIBBONS, Browns, Marines, Cardinals, and Blues, at 50c. a yard.
40 CARTONS
7-INCH ALL SILK PLAID SASH RIBBONS, in new designs and colors, at 50c. a yard.
A LARGE LOT OF SILK HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS, at 45c together with our unequaled assortment of GROS GRAIN BONNET RIBBONS, in all widths and colors.

PARIS SILK NECK-WEAR AND MUFFLERS

FELT HATS, in all colors and styles.
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
DRESS GARNITURES,
FANCY FEATHERS,
WINGS AND BIRDS,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

In our

LACE DEPARTMENTS

500 PIECES
FINEST FRENCH GUIPURE LACES, in all widths and newest designs, from 20 cts. a yard up.
300 REAL GUIPURE LACE CAPES, splendid quality, at $3 75 apiece. Former prices, $11 to $15.
AN IMMENSE JOB HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, all first-class work and choice patterns, from 5c. a yd. up.

In our

GLOVE DEPARTMENTS

A LARGE LOT OF THREE-BUTTON LUPIN'S KID GLOVES at 75c. a pair.
A LARGE LOT OF LADIES' REAL KID GLOVES at 50c. a pair.
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HOUSEKEEPERS' COLUMN.

FAMILY RECEIPTS—GAME AND ITS USES—FISH IN VARIOUS FORMS.

There can be no doubt that the published cookery books do not contain all the good receipts, by a very long way. In every well-managed family—especially, perhaps, in the country—there is a store of excellent and well-tried directions for making dishes of all kinds, and suitable for all seasons. We hope that this column may serve to bring out some of these treasures for the benefit of less experienced housekeepers, and we have already to acknowledge several letters which have been kindly sent to us by ladies, inclosing receipts. To some of these we shall presently call attention.

We desire now to impress upon the minds of all housekeepers the fact that there is no excuse for giving children or husbands the same food for dinner day after day. There is not a market in the world so well supplied as ours at this season of the year. From now until the end of February, game of all kinds may be obtained at very reasonable prices, and it would be well if people understood better the uses to which game can be put as a substitute for the perpetual "joint." It is good when hot; it is equally good when cold. It is good when dressed in the simplest possible fashion, and when made into a pie—with a bit of steak added—no greater or more inviting dish can be found. Partridges now ought not to cost more than $1 35 a pair, and they are often cheaper than meat. At least half a dozen varieties of ducks have already made their appearance in the markets, and they will soon be cheap enough to suit the most moderately filled purse. Next week we shall give a few practical instructions, derived from long experience, with regard to the best means of utilizing all descriptions of game, and we hope they will be found useful to many of our readers who now are little aware of the appetising dishes which a cold duck or bird may be turned into.

With fish, also, our market is bountifully supplied. Most people think that when they have fried, broiled, or boiled a fish—quite plain—they have done the best that is possible with it. They little understand what can be made out of a few "fixings"—such as tomatoes, to mention only one instance. Did any of our readers ever eat a good *bouilla-baisse*, such as was celebrated by Thackeray in his well-known "ballad"? Mr. Sutherland, of No. 64 Liberty street, is the only man who knows how to make it to perfection in this City. If we could persuade him to give us the receipt, we should be glad to lay it before our readers, for the dish is at once attractive and cheap. The best fish now in the market are codfish, striped bass, halibut, and smelts. There are pickerel and perch to be had, but with the others at hand they are scarcely worth looking at.

A FEW ORIGINAL RECEIPTS.

We have received the following from a lady who signs herself "Polly":

"I think you are very kind to help us poor women in some way to cater in better style to the gastronomical wants of our lords. I agree with you in thinking large joints a waste. I send you a receipt by which a tough steak can be made palatable, and by which any American woman, fortunate or unfortunate enough to be married to an Englishman, may be sure to find favor in his sight: Take one and a half pounds of steak from the round; cut it up in strips an inch wide; pepper, salt, and flour them well; have ready six large oysters; then line an ordinary-sized bowl with a good suet paste; put in a part of the meat, then two or three oysters, and so on till the bowl is full; fill up to the top with water, cover well with paste, tie a cloth securely over the top, and let it boil four hours. You will then have a dish good enough and cheap enough to satisfy any man."

Let no one laugh at the attention which our correspondent seems to have paid to the great dinner question. That a good dinner tends to promote comfort and peace of mind is a fact which no amount of sentimental philosophy can explain away. The man who knows how to live well is proof against many of the ordinary vicissitudes of life. Brillat-Savarin is eloquent on this subject, and we translate a passage relating to it from his *Physiologie du Goût, Méditation xx*:

"The man who has made himself familiar with the physical side of his nature, and who manages it upon the principles which we lay down, prepares judiciously for his rest, his sleep, and his dreams.

He arranges his work in such a way as never to overtax himself. He varies it when he can, and thus renders it lighter. He increases his fitness for labor by those short intervals of repose which relieve a task without interrupting the steady application which is sometimes a duty.

If, during the day, a longer period of repose is necessary to him, he never entirely surrenders himself to sleep, unless he is irresistibly drawn to it. He guards carefully against contracting the habit of sleeping in the daytime.

When night has brought the hour of daily rest, he retires into an airy chamber. He does not surround himself with curtains which would cause him to breathe the same air over and over again a hundred times. He takes care not to close his window-blinds, so that when his eyes half open he may be consoled by a ray of light.

Then he stretches himself upon a bed slightly elevated toward the head; his pillow is made of hair, his night-cap of linen; his chest is not buried under the weight of clothing, although he takes good care that his feet are well covered.

He has eaten with discrimination, and yet denied himself no good or welcome cheer. He has drunk of the best wines, and—although with prudence—even some of the most famous. At dessert he has wandered over light and playful topics, rather than talked politics. He has been more in the humor to make love verses than epigrams. He has taken a cup of coffee, if it agrees with him, and a few moments afterward has accepted a taste of some excellent liqueur by way of perfuming his mouth. In everything he has proved himself a cheerful companion, and a man who knows and enjoys what is good, and yet he has only passed very slightly beyond the limits of his needs.

In this state he goes to bed—content with himself and with others. His eyes gently close. He passes through the region of twilight, and falls for hours into a quiet sleep.

Soon nature does her work; assimilation replaces loss. Pleasant dreams confer upon him a mysterious existence. He sees the persons whom he loves, or resumes his favorite occupations, or is transported to the scenes which are most dear to his heart.

At last, he feels sleep gradually stealing away, and he returns to the world without having to regret time lost, for even in his sleep he has enjoyed activity without fatigue, and pleasure without alloy."

After this enthusiastic praise of good living, we return to our correspondence, and give the following letter and receipts from a lady of Brooklyn.

"Your 'Housekeeper's Column' is certainly a step in the right direction. If our girls were compelled to study the art of housekeeping in all its details, during part of the time they spend in fashionable idleness, it would be much to their profit. I inclose a few original and tested receipts, for the sake of young practical housekeepers like myself:

Cottage Pudding.

Three eggs well beaten, one pint sweet milk, one-half teacup flour mixed dry with one teaspoonful of yeast powder, lump of butter size of a walnut; bake twenty minutes in quick oven; serve hot. Sauce for same—One teacup sugar, one tablespoon corn starch, one-half teaspoonful tartaric acid, half teacup of water; boil together. If the corn-starch is mixed first dry with the sugar it will not lump. When liked, a little wine or brandy is an improvement to the flavor.

Corn Bread.

Four eggs, two cups sour milk, two cups sweet milk, three tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful soda, lard size of hen's egg, which must be melted before mixing, one teaspoonful salt, cornmeal to make batter thin enough to pour. Bake in hot, quick oven.

Egg Slaw.

Chop fine some nice white cabbage; to about three pints of same take two tablespoonfuls sugar, one teaspoonful salt, one-half teaspoonful prepared French mustard or tablespoonful of black mustard-seed, which must be previously broken or crushed; mix thoroughly with raw cabbage; next cook two eggs, well beaten, butter size of hen's egg, and one teacup of vinegar together in porcelain or earthenware vessel; mix with the above and serve.

The following comes to us from a lady residing in Buffalo:

"Inclosed please find receipts that I know by experience to be excellent; the first as dessert or in sickness:

Italian Cream.

One pint of cream, one-half pint of milk, one cup of sugar; one cup of wine, to be whipped; one-half box gelatine, dissolved in one-half pint of water; mix with other ingredients. Use milk in place of cream, if it cannot be obtained.

Kennebunk Cake.

Three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, four eggs, one cup of milk, one teaspoonful of saleratus, two teaspoonfuls of cream-tartar, four cups flour, grated peel of one lemon.

A BRAN PIE.

Nothing is more amusing for a number of children—say at a Sunday-school feast, or any school festival—than a bran pie. If managed well, it is sure to be a success, and cause great merriment. The way to make it is as follows: First spread a sheet on the ground, and place a small-sized round bath or foot tub on it, just in the middle. Then cover up the sides with the sheet, folding it in large folds as neatly as possible, and tucking it into the bath. This will keep in its place without the help of any pins or anything. Cut up a great many strips of pink and blue paper, folded double, about three inches in width, and the depth of the bath. These fasten on with large pins at the top and bottom, and put them all round at equal distances lengthwise. Then add some imitation wreaths and paper stars, and the outside of your pie is perfect. Inside pour a good layer of bran into the sheet, (which takes up room and serves to raise the contents,) and put in oranges and apples, then more bran, and then the largest and strongest presents which you intend giving; again more bran and then more presents; the things should be raised up as high as possible to make the top look like a pie. Cover all up with a last layer of bran, and then add mottoes and artificial flowers, and any little ornamental odds and ends which happen to be laying about. Flags are a great improvement, and add much to the general effect.

The following is likely to be useful to many of our readers during the Winter:

TO FASTEN LOOSE WINDOW-SASHES.

The most convenient way to prevent loose window-sashes from rattling unpleasantly when the wind blows is to make four one-sided buttons of wood and screw them to the beading which is nailed to the casings of the window, making each button of proper length to press the side of the sash outward when the end of the button is turned down horizontally. The buttons operate like a cam. By having them of the correct length to crowd the stiles of the sash outward against the outer stop of the window-frame, the sash will not only be held so firmly that it cannot rattle, but the crack which admitted dust and a current of cold air will be closed so tightly that no window-strip will be required. The buttons should be placed about half way between the upper and lower end of each sash.

A THANKSGIVING DINNER.

A correspondent sends us the following *ménu* for a Thanksgiving dinner, with instructions how to prepare it. It is a very fair dinner, but we think we could improve upon it without any great exercise of ingenuity. We do not agree with the recommendation to serve lettuce salad with canvas-back ducks:

Oyster Soup.

Oyster soup for the first course is excellent if properly made. This, in nine cases out of ten, is flavorless and sloppy. Some experience is necessary to prepare a delicious soup of oysters. The following receipt may be relied upon. Take 100 freshly-opened oysters of medium size, (not quart oysters,) and strain the liquor from them, which should be place with three pints of milk in a porcelain-lined kettle. Half a dozen clams, finely chopped, with their liquor, should be added; butter as large as an egg, and salt enough to season. When this boils, after placing over the fire, add the oysters, which are done when their edges curl. Put half a pound of the smallest oyster crackers in the tureen before pouring in the soup.

Fish.

Eight pounds of halibut boiled and brought in covered and lying on a napkin in a fish platter, is as fine as any variety of fish at this season. Serve with drawn butter, sprinkled with chopped parsley.

Roast Turkey.

Roast turkey, with vegetables, should comprise the next course. A good-sized hen turkey, stuffed with chopped blanched almonds and raisins, is excellent, if basted frequently while roasting. Chop the giblets of the fowl and put in the gravy, which should be thickened a very little with browned flour. A fine rib piece of beef will add to the dinner, but as most persons regard it a duty to eat turkey Thanksgiving, it is almost superfluous.

Vegetables.

Potatoes mashed and richly seasoned with milk, butter, and salt should be made into small balls and covered with beaten egg, when about half an hour before dinner place them in a buttered pan and brown in the oven. Onions boiled in milk are nice with turkey; and sweet potatoes boiled tender, then peeled and covered with butter and baked brown should form one dish. Canned corn and asparagus besides will be sufficient with the celery and cranberry.

Roast Duck and Chicken Pie.

These dishes belong to the Thanksgiving feast, but are among the edibles "left over." Canvas-back ducks are the best. They should be served with lettuce salad. One chicken is sufficient for a pie in a deep dish, if a small bowl is placed in the centre. This answers the purpose of "filling up," besides keeping the crust from falling.

Dessert.

Pumpkin, mince, and apple pies are the standard pastry for Thanksgiving. Sweeten pumpkin pies with molasses and flavor with ginger. Make the apple pie rich, with a flaky, tender crust. Cream poured over it improves it greatly. Sugar both mince and apple pies with powdered sugar before bringing on the table. Where ice cream or charlotte russe have not been ordered from the confectioner, the hedge-hog is a delicate and rich addition to the dessert. Bake a ten egg sponge cake in an oval pan, soak it with wine, and stick it full of blanched almonds split into long sharp pieces; place on a platter and surround with a rich boiled custard, thickened sufficiently to hold bits of jelly as large as a walnut. Currant jelly is the best for color and flavor.

RECEIPT REQUESTED.

Would you be kind enough to print in your Sunday edition, in Housekeepers' Column, the best way of making cakes from buckwheat. I wish to send the paper to a colonial friend, who is an admirer of that American institution. A PURCHASER.
BROOKLYN, Thursday, Nov. 11, 1875.

[Any original and well-tried receipts which our lady readers may forward to us will be accepted with thanks. We shall also be glad to receive suggestions on any subjects connected with household affairs, and to answer any questions which may be addressed to us. All letters relating to this column should be marked "Household."]

A BRIDAL TOUR.

THE ADVANTAGE IN TAKING YOUR MOTHER-IN-LAW ALONG.

From the Detroit Free Press.

There were three of them. One was a bride, the other a happy groom, with red ears and maiden whiskers, and the third was the bride's mother. They were at the Grand Trunk Depot yesterday morning to take the train West. The young man clasped his young wife's fat hand, rolled up his eyes, and they seemed happy, while the mother-in-law paraded up and down the sitting-room with lordly air and seemed well satisfied. Pretty soon the groom went out, and when he returned he threw five pop-corn balls and a big bar of pea-nut candy into the bride's lap, and handed the old lady another. She turned up her nose, raised her spectacles, and thus addressed the young man with red ears:

"See here, Peter White, you are married to Sabintha, ain't you?"

"Why, of course."

"And I have a right to feel an interest in you?"

"Of course."

"And we are now on your bridal tower, ain't we?"

"Yes."

"Well, now, you've been squandering money all along, Peter. You took a hack; you bought oysters; you bought a jack-knife; and you've just thrown money away. I feel that it is my duty to tell you to hold up before you make a fool of yourself!"

"Whose money is this?" he asked, growing very red in the face.

"It is your's, and what is yours is Sabintha's, and it is my duty as her mother to speak out when I see you fooling your money away."

"I guess I can take care of my money!" he retorted.

"Perhaps you can, Peter White, but there are those in your family who can't."

He struggled with his feelings as the bride shook her head at him and then asked:

"Did I marry you?"

"No, sir, you didn't, you little bow-legged apology for a man, but I have a right to speak for my daughter."

"You can speak all you want to, but I want you to understand that I can manage my own affairs, and that I don't care for your advice."

"Peter White!" she slowly responded, waving the pea-nut candy close to his nose, "I see we've got to have a fuss, and we might as well have it now!"

"Ma! ma!" whispered the bride, pulling at the old lady's shawl.

"You needn't ma me, Sabintha! This Peter White has deceived us both about his temper, and I'm going to tell him just what I think of him! He commenced this fuss and we'll see who'll end it!"

"You mind your business and I'll attend to mine!" growled Peter.

"Oh! you hump-backed hypocrite!" she hissed, jabbing at his eye with the peanut-bar. "Only a month ago you called me 'Mother Hull,' and was going to give me the best room in the new house!"

"You'll never have a room in a house of mine!" he exclaimed.

"And I don't want one, you red-eared hypocrite!"

"Don't, Peter—don't, ma!" sobbed the bride.

"It's my duty, Sabintha; it's your mother's—!"

"Don't cry, Sibby," he interrupted; "don't mind what she says!"

"Try to set my daughter up agin me, will you?" hissed the old lady, as she brought the peanut-bar down on his nose.

"Oh! ma!" yelled the bride.

"You old wretch!" hissed Peter, as he clawed at her.

"None of the Whites will ever run over me!" exclaimed the mother-in-law, as she got hold of his shirt-collar and hauled him around.

"I'd knock your old—"

"You can't knock nothing!" she interrupted, backing him against the table.

"Ma! Oh-h-h! ma!" howled Sabintha.

The dozen other passengers in the room who had been interested and amused listeners, here interrupted, and Peter was released from the old lady's grasp, his collar having been torn off and his cheek scratched.

"I expected this, and prepared for it!" panted the mother in law, as she leaned against the wall. "This doesn't end it, by any means! This bridal tower will come to a stop to-morrow, and then we'll see whether I've got any business to speak up for Sabintha or not!"

As the train moved away the old lady wore a grim smile, Sabintha was weeping, and Peter was struggling with another paper collar.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

First Lieut. Sixtus Heindel, of Troop B, Third Cavalry, has resigned.

Second Lieut. Oliver W. Cooke, of Company D, Eighth Regiment, has resigned.

Charles F. Schulze has been elected Captain of Company K, Ninety-sixth Regiment.

Lieut. John H. Thomas, of Company D, Forty-seventh Regiment, has received his commission.

The Scottish American Rifle Club will contest for the "Morrison" badge every Wednesday at 2 P. M.

The resignation of First Lieut. Alonzo W. Camp, of Company K, Fourteenth Regiment, has been received.

The State Arsenal has been engaged for drilling purposes this week as follows: Seventy-ninth Regiment, Wednesday; Battery K, Artillery, Thursday.

The band of the Fifth Regiment has been reorganized and placed under the leadership of Charles W. Wering, for many years attached to the band of the Seventh Regiment.

The Yonkers Rifle Association have accepted a challenge issued by the Hudson River Rifle Association of Poughkeepsie, to shoot a match at long range at Mossmere Range, Yonkers, next Friday afternoon.

First Lieut. Frederick Fiesler, of Company C, Twenty-eighth Regiment, has been ordered before the State Examining Board. John B. Osterman has been appointed Chaplain, and Henry Hesse, Jr., Assistant Surgeon in this command.

The Separate Troop Cavalry Rifle Club, Capt. Karl Klein, President, held its final contest for the club badge last Friday. Private John Weigold was the winner of the trophy upon the score of 419 out of a possible 550, the highest aggregate score in five competitions.

The long-talked of reception of the Eighty-fourth Regiment will take place at its armory to-morrow evening. Arrangements have been completed to make the entertainment thoroughly enjoyable, and doubtless a large representation of the friends of the regiment will be present.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold its annual social reunion on Thursday next, the 18th inst., instead of the 8th, as a typographical error made it appear in last Sunday's paper. Dodworth's Band will provide the music, and the tickets have been limited to a number corresponding with the limits of the armory.

The Seventy-ninth Regiment, Col. Joseph Laing commanding, will drill in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal during the evenings of the following dates: Wednesdays, Nov. 17, Dec. 15, 1875; Jan. 19, Feb. 16, March 15, April 19, and May 17, 1876. Archibald Trimble, of Company C, has been appointed Quartermaster Sergeant, vice Palmer, reduced to the ranks.

Drills in Company K, Twelfth Regiment, Capt. Edward Fackner commanding, commenced last Wednesday evening, and will be continued until further notice. The regiment having decided to visit Philadelphia next Summer, Capt. Fackner is laboring industriously to bring out a full company of well-drilled men on that occasion, and from present indications is likely to succeed.

An election will be held in the Twenty-seventh Regiment, at White Plains, to-morrow, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Lieut. Col. Huss. There are two candidates for the position—Adjt. Swayne and Hon. C. M. Schifflein. The latter held a similar position in the late Sixth Regiment during the years of 1871 and 1872, and is a man well versed in the requirements and necessities of the National Guard.

At a regular meeting of Company E, Eighty-fourth Regiment, Capt. A. J. Colling commanding, the following non-commissioned officers were elected: Sergt. John W. Kies was promoted First Sergeant; Private John Q. Dammann, Third Sergeant; Corp. Benson M. Levy, Fourth Sergeant, and Private George Holstein, Corporal. After the election the members of the company were entertained by Corp. Holstein at a collation.

The second contest for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge Cup took place at Conlin's, No. 930 Broadway, last Thursday night. The match was conducted in accordance with Wimbledon rules, at 110 feet distance, the target used being reduced from a 200 yards target. Following are the winning scores:

T. C. Noone	4	5	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	—46
H. E. Brydenburgh	4	4	4	3	3	3	2	5	4	4	—35
W. H. Richards	2	3	3	2	3	0	3	4	2	3	—25

The quarterly returns of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, Col. Edward Gilon commanding, show the number enrolled to be 515 men, a decrease of twenty-nine men since the previous quarter. This number includes eight commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers, one musician, and fourteen privates. The Board of Audit of this command will meet at the head-quarters of the Third Brigade, Eighth Regiment armory, on Monday, the 22d inst. Oscar F. Turkowsky has been commissioned Captain and placed in command of Company C.

Gen. Blauvelt, commanding the Seventh Brigade, has issued an order appointing the following officers a Board of Examination: Col. J. T. Underhill, Twenty-seventh Regiment; Lieut. Col. Frederick Jackson, Seventh Brigade staff, and Lieut. Col. Alfred Cooley, of the Sixteenth Battalion Infantry. The duties of the board will consist of the examination of the qualifications of all persons elected or appointed to offices in the brigade before the return of election of such officers has been forwarded to general head-quarters.

The Board of Officers of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, at a recent meeting, decided to resume the practice of giving band concerts at its armory this Winter. These entertainments were very popular among the citizens of Brooklyn last season, and were attended by the *élite* of that city. Capt. Satterlee, of Company D, and Second Lieut. Earle, of Company A, have resigned. Second Lieut. Frank G. Richardson has been elected First Lieutenant and Sergt. Thomas M. Gale Second Lieutenant of Company E, in this command. Company D will compete for the "Satterlee" medal at Creedmoor next week.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held last Friday for the purpose of adopting a rule by which matches could be contested at Creedmoor, without interfering with those members of the Association who might desire to practice at other distances. The following resolution was offered by Col. Gildersleeve, and adopted:

Resolved, That all special matches hereafter to take place at Creedmor shall be shot at such time and a such distances as conform to the rules of the range governing the practice thereof.

The Prize Committee was instructed to prepare a suitable design for certificates of membership to be issued to life members of the association.

The Plainfield (N. J.) Rifle Association will contest a rifle match with the Pioneer Rifle Club, at Plainfield, on Thanksgiving day. The associations will be represented by teams of six, and the prizes offered are a handsome rifle to the successful team, and a gold medal to the maker of the highest individual score. At the conclusion of the match, both clubs will be entertained at dinner by Mr. C. Westerfield, formerly a member of Company K, Twelfth Regiment, and an active member of the Plainfield Rifle Association. The latter comprises among its members Capt. Edward Fackner, of Company K, Twelfth Regiment; Capt. Wing Burton, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Twenty-third Regiment, and several members of the same company.

Brig. Gen. James Jourdan has assumed command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, and has appointed the following members of his staff: Major Samuel Richards, of the Thirteenth Regiment, Assistant Adjutant General; William H. Male, late of the staff of Major Gen. Gibbon, United States Army, Judge Advocate; Dr. J. L. Keep, late Surgeon of the Thirteenth, Surgeon, and Capt. J. H. Story, late of the United States Volunteers, Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. E. J. Maxwell has been relieved from the duty of Acting Assistant Adjutant General of the brigade. A court-martial has been ordered to convene at Brigade Head-quarters on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 7 P. M., for the trial of Second Lieut. Charles Trevort, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment.

The annual prize meeting of the California Rifle Association, according to the San Francisco exchanges, passed off in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. As might have been expected, the Sumner Guard, Company E, First Regiment Infantry, carried off most of the prizes individually, besides taking second place in the military team shooting. The Remington Creedmoor rifle was won by David Watson, of that company, who also carried off the "Kellogg" Cup, besides which five other members of the company captured prizes. Mr. Sheldon J. Kellogg, formerly a member of Company A, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, won a gold medal of the first class, value $40, presented by the association. The prizes were distributed on Oct. 29, and were supplemented by a promenade concert and other festivities.

The Hepburn trophy, a heavy gold badge, octagon in shape, is to be contested at Creedmoor for the first time, on Saturday, the 27th inst. On its face is a representation of the central slab of a target of the first class. In order to economize space the two wings are left off. The target comprises the "bull's-eye," and the "centre," and "inner" rings described in black enamel upon a golden ground. The target is surmounted by two rifles of the old style crossed. The connecting link is in the form of a letter "H." The pin-bar to which it is attached is handsomely chased and bears some resemblance to a lambrequin. The conditions of the contest permit all members of the National Rifle Association to compete for the trophy, exclusive of the two International Teams of 1874 and 1875; distances, 800, 900, and 1,000 yards; fifteen shots at each range; without sighting shots or previous practice on the day of the match; weapon, any breech-loading rifle, to be loaded only at the breech; entrance fee, $1.

The right wing of the Eleventh Regiment paraded seven companies of twelve files at the armory last Thursday evening. Col. Unbekant drilled the command pretty thoroughly in skirmishing movements. Major Albert Stewart, of this command, is not devoting the time he should to his military duties. His absence from the armory was the subject of comment on Monday evening and again last Thursday night. Col. Unbekant has not yet received the amount of the gas bill incurred last Spring for the Manhattan Commandery. In accordance with the provisions of the amended military code, the Colonel has filed an application for arm-racks, camp-stools, fuel, &c., for the ensuing year. Charles Hauer has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company G in this command, and Hospital Steward Charles Fugius has been promoted Second Lieutenant of Company E.

Should the Crown Prince actually visit the United States next—year and it is currently reported that he will do so—the Second Brigade will be in readiness to tender him an escort almost entirely composed of natives of his own country, or their descendants. The Eleventh Regiment now wears a uniform precisely similar to that worn by the First Guard of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria; the Fifth Regiment uniform is substantially the same as that of the body guard of King Wilhelm of Prussia, and the Ninety-sixth Regiment contemplates the adoption of a uniform similar to that worn by the "Yaeger," or "Sharpshooter" regiments of Germany. This dress is of sombre blue, trimmed with green facings, and while it is not particularly attractive, is admirably suited for skirmishers in time of war. David Scott has been appointed Captain and Aid de Camp on the staff of Gen. Vilmar, vice Henry Wimmell, resigned.

Company I, Forty-seventh Regiment, Capt. I. J. Wardell commanding, held the first of a series of promenade concerts at the Calyer Street Armory, Greenpoint, last Thursday evening. The entertainment was highly satisfactory to the spectators, and remunerative to the company treasury. The proceeds of these concerts will be appropriated to defraying the expenses of furnishing the company room, and the balance, if any, will be devoted to liquidating the expenses of the company at Philadelphia next year. Among the invited guests were Col. Austen, Major Brownell, Capt. Powell, and Dr. Vincent. The next entertainment of a similar character will be given on the 30th inst., at the conclusion of the regimental drill and dress parade. On that occasion the members of this company entitled to the honor will receive the "Marksman's" badges won during the State competitions at Creedmoor last Summer.

We have received several communications at different times from parties inquiring whether a non-commissioned officer, whose term of service had expired, could, by re-enlisting, continue to hold his office. A reply to this question will be found in General Orders No. 15, from the Adjutant General's Office, being a decision on that very point by Judge Advocate General Hughes, under the date of May 28, 1875. His opinion was as follows: "Section 13 of the Military Code (as amended last Winter) provides for an enlistment for a term of five years, and on the expiration of that term parties may be re-enlisted either immediately or at any time thereafter, for terms of one or more years, at the option of the volunteer. * * * From this section it will be seen that the re-enlistment cannot take place until after the expiration of the first term of enlistment, so that a non-commissioned officer's position would end with the term of enlistment, and after re-enlistment he would be simply a private until again elected to position by his company as provided by the Code."

The opening of the drill season by the Twenty-second Regiment last Monday evening was a very pleasant affair. Nearly every member of the regiment had one or more friends present, and the consequence was an excellent dress parade. The regiment was equalized in ten commands of sixteen files front. Adjt. Waydell lost no time in forming line after the preliminary details had been completed, and gave his orders in a clear, distinct manner, without giving one the impression that he was shouting "har" whenever the word "march" was requisite in giving an order—a practice very common with some Adjutants. The command was turned over to Lieut. Col. Camp in handsome style. Col. Porter was present, but magnanimously gave the command to his Lieutenant Colonel, who is a deserving officer, and fully merited the distinction. During the parade the men were steady in the ranks, and kept their hands still, a feat which, however simple it may seem, is seldom accomplished by any regiment excepting the Seventh. After the dress parade, Mr. Gilmore formed his band in the centre of the room, and a short programme of promenade music was performed, concluding with an order of dance music, which terminated the festivities. The non-commissioned officers of this command will be instructed by Adjt. Waydell next Friday night, at the armory.

The first annual rifle match of the Washington Grey Cavalry Rifle Club took place at Creedmoor range last Monday. The weather was decidedly unfavorable for good marksmanship, particularly at short range, as a strong easterly wind blew across the line of fire. The match was contested with Remington military carbines, at 100 and 300 yards range; position, standing; seven scoring shots at each distance. The prizes were five in number, and consisted of silver trophies, ranging in value from $65 to $20 each. The winning scores were as follows:

										Total.
Sergt. H. B. Kelsey	100—4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29			
	300—3	4	5	5	2	3	3—25			—54
Lieut. A. T. Decker	100—4	4	3	4	4	4	4—27			
	300—4	0	4	3	4	0	4—19			—47
Sergt. J. T. McHugh	100—4	4	4	4	4	4	5—29			
	300—0	2	3	0	5	0	4—19			—43
Private J. Rozell	100—4	3	4	3	4	3	3—24			
	300—2	0	2	3	2	5	4—18			—42
Sergt. O. A. Fuller	100—4	5	5	3	4	4	4—29			
	300—0	3	2	0	4	0	2—11			—40

A consolation match was also provided for those who were unable to capture prizes in the regular contest. There were two silver prizes offered, valued at $30 and $15 respectively. Following are the scores of the winners:

Name.	Yards.							Total.
Private S. M. Megie, Jr.	100—4	5	5	4	4	5	4—31	
	300—0	3	4	0	3	4	3—17	—48
Corp. M. Timmun	100—4	4	4	3	4	4	4—27	
	300—0	0	4	0	3	3	2—12	—39

The Nevada badge, which was contested on Oct. 28, has been awarded to Company A, Forty-eighth Regiment, Oswego, upon the score of 1,241 out of a possible 2,300 points. The announcement that this score had been made by any regiment not in the habit of practicing at Creedmoor was received with incredulity by members of the National Guard in New-York and Brooklyn, and upon a casual glance it would appear that the score had been "doctored," to use a ride technicality. A careful examination of the scores, however, convinced Col. Church, Col. Wingate, and others directly interested in the fair award of the prize, that the score was possible. In the first place, the highest individual score, made by Corp. Charles Fingerhut, was forty-five out of a possible fifty. This score has seldom been equaled by marksmen using military rifles at Creedmoor, but the score of forty-four has frequently been made, even in matches—a most difficult feat for some unexplainable reason. The next highest scores range from forty-one down to six, only two scores exceeding forty. In almost every instance, the highest half of the several scores was made at 200 yards distance, which gives color to their authenticity at once, as every one is aware that in the country almost every male over twelve years of age is accustomed to shooting a sporting rifle at short range. The transit to a military rifle is easy. The rural soldier has only to step into the woods, set up a target before a tree, measure his distance, and fire away, with no other expense than that incurred by the purchase of ammunition. There are no rules to confine his shooting to certain hours, and no protracted railroad trips, attended by vexatious delays, as are found in the experience of our city marksmen. Moreover, every member of the company is to a certain extent familiar with his gun, and with constant practice and the steady nerves common to people with little tendency to dissipation, their perfection in short range rifle shooting is only a question of time. Long range shooting is different with them, as in the case of the Oswego company, only three members of which scored over twenty at 500 yards, and very few above fifteen. Under these circumstances it is hardly probable that the charge of false scoring has any foundation in fact, or that the Division, Brigade, and Regimental Inspectors all swore falsely by certifying to the correctness of the scores. Following is the communication of Col. Church awarding the badge:

In accordance with the terms of the Nevada badge match, as published in G. O. No. 20, A. G. O. S. N. Y., series of 1875, and on behalf of the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, I hereby announce that Company A, Forty-eighth Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., having complied with all the conditions of the match, and having made the highest score therein on the 28th of October, 1875, at Oswego, is the winner of the Nevada badge, and entitled to hold the same in accordance with the conditions of the match until Oct. 28, 1876. Thereafter the badge is to be subject to the result of challenge from any company or companies in the National Guard, S. N. Y., as expressed in the conditions governing the first match; the second match to take place on or after Oct. 28, 1876, strictly according to the rules of the National Rifle Association and the terms of G. O. No. 20, A. G. O. S. N. Y., July 3, 1875.
On behalf of the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada. WILLIAM C. CHURCH.

A BRIDAL COUPLE SEPARATED.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* says: "On Saturday morning a gay young couple started from Boston to visit the 'natural seaport' on their wedding tour. They were very happy, as wedding parties always are, and attracted some attention on the train for the first few miles. At one of the stations a short distance out of the city the gentleman left the train for a moment, and in returning got on one going into Boston. He was somewhat excited and did not notice the mistake until the train was well underway, and he was obliged to return to the 'Hub.' In the meantime the bride came on (not rejoicing) to Portland. On arriving here she found a dispatch awaiting her from her husband, which explained the situation. She went to a hotel and diligently waited for the arrival of the next Boston train, which brought her beloved spouse. They are much pleased with the city, now they have all got here."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—NOV. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$20,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s...b3. 72⅜	500 Lake Shore...... 61⅞
	600 do...... 61¾
30,000 do......b3. 72½	700 do...... 61⅞
59,000 do...... 72½	100 do......s4. 61¾
15,000 do...... 72⅜	45 do...... 61½
11,000 U. Pac. Land G......b3. 99⅛	300 do...... 61¾
	100 do......s3. 61⅝
4,000 W. U. T. C., 1900...... 98	600 do...... 61¾
	100 do......s10. 61⅝
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 13½	1000 do...... 62
100 do...... 13¾	500 North-western.s3. 38⅝
400 do...... 13½	1200 do...... 38¾
300 do...... 13	100 Han. & St. Jo.s3. 22½
200 do...... 13¼	100 do...... 22⅝
700 Western Union... 76	300 do...... 22⅛
2400 do...... 75⅞	300 do...... 22¼
1700 do...... 75¾	300 do......s3. 22⅛
300 do...... 75⅝	200 do...... 22⅛
3000 do......s3. 75½	500 St. Paul......b3. 36
500 do......c. 75½	300 do...... 35¾
200 do...... 75½	100 do...... 35⅞
600 do...... 75⅝	500 do...... 36
800 Erie Railway...... 17	100 do......s.15. 36
300 do...... 16⅞	300 do...... 36⅛
200 do......b3. 17	50 do...... 36
100 Han. & St. Jo.Pf.. 26	400 Union Pacific...... 74
500 Pacific Mail...... 41⅜	100 do...... 74¼
1800 do...... 41¼	1500 do...... 75
1200 do...... 41⅛	200 do...... 75½
200 do...... 41	300 do...... 75¼
500 do...... 41⅛	100 do...... 75⅜
1500 do...... 41¼	100 do...... 75½
1300 do...... 41⅜	400 do...... 75
4100 do...... 41½	100 do...... 74⅞
300 do...... 41⅝	500 do...... 74¾
100 do......c. 41½	100 do...... 74½
1900 do...... 41½	600 do...... 74¼
800 do......s3. 41⅜	400 do...... 74
1100 do...... 41½	500 do...... 75
200 do......b. 41¼	300 do......c. 75½
1500 do...... 41⅝	100 do......c. 75
900 do...... 41⅝	100 do...... 75¼
400 do......s3. 41¼	400 do...... 75½
700 do...... 41¼	300 St. Paul Pref...... 65
500 do......s3. 41⅜	100 do...... 65⅛
700 do...... 41⅜	200 do...... 65¼
100 do......b3. 41½	300 do...... 65½
200 do...... 41⅜	200 do...... 65⅜
300 Ohio & Miss....c. 18⅛	50 do...... 65⅛
700 do...... 18	100 do...... 65¾
500 do...... 18⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65......121¼	$5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......121½
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67......12.121¼	5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R......12.115½
7,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R.115½	10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..123⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$13,000 N.C.6s,O.b. c. 17	10 Illinois Central.. 92½
8,000 Tenn. 6s old.. 47	100 Union Pac...b. c. 75¼
20,000 Dis.of C.3.65s. 72¾	300 do...... 74½
10,000 do...... 73	200 do...... 75
26,000 do...... 72¾	300 do...... 74¾
10,000 do......b3. 72⅞	600 do...... 75
1,000 Bk'ln 6s,W. L.103¾	100 do......c. 75
2,000 M.&S.P.7 3-10. 93½	100 do...... 74¾
18,000 M. & S. P., C. & M. Div...... 85	700 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 62⅛
	300 do...... 62¼
1,000 M.&S.P.,C.S.F. b3...... 81	300 do......s3. 62⅛
	100 do......c. 62
10,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. B...... 88	700 do......s3. 62
	400 do...... 62
2,000 C., C. C.&I.1st.106½	100 do......b4. 61⅞
4,000 M. & E. 7s,'71.105	600 do...... 61⅞
4,000 D., L.&W.2d.s3.113½	100 do...... 61¾
2,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.101½	200 do......c. 61¾
16,000 Har. 1st,7s, C.111⅝	500 do......c. 61⅞
1,000 L. S. 2d. C. C.. 97¾	800 do...... 61⅞
1,000 N.Missouri 1st. 90	700 do......b3. 62
2,000 O. & M. 2d...... 70	100 do......s3. 61⅞
2,000 do...... 70⅛	1300 do...... 62
4,000 do...... 70	200 do...... 62⅛
11,000 Cen. Pac. G.B.104¼	500 do......s3. 62⅛
1,000 C. P. 1st, C. & O. B'ch..b.c. 89¾	120 do...... 62
	500 Erie Rail...b.c.b3. 17
6,000 C., C. & I.C.1st. 50	1900 do...... 17⅛
11,000 U. Pacific 1st.103¼	500 do......b3. 17⅛
1,000 do......103⅝	500 do...... 17
11,000 U. Pac. S. F.... 89⅝	800 C. & N. W....b.c. 38⅞
5,000 Tol. & W. 2d.. 48	300 do...... 38¾
2,000 L.&W.B.,C.b.c. 95	100 do......b3. 38⅞
4,000 W.U.T.C.,1900. 98	100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 52½
8,000 do...... 97⅞	150 C. R. of N. J..b.c.105
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.101¾	100 do......104¾
1,000 do......101½	300 C. & R. I....b. c. c.104½
2,000 L.& N.Cen.,'93. 81½	112 do......104½
10 Gallatin Nat. Bk. 132	600 C., M. & St.P.b.c. 36⅛
71 Fourth Nat.Bank. 98	400 do......b3. 36
500 Quicksilver Pf.s3. 23	100 do......b3. 36⅛
200 A.& Pa.Tel.b.c.b3. 19	600 C.M.& St.P.Pf.b.c. 66
100 do......s3. 18¾	600 do...... 65⅝
600 W. Un. Tel....b.c. 75⅝	35 do...... 65½
700 do...... 75¾	200 do...... 65⅝
200 do...... 75⅝	100 do......b3. 66
1300 do...... 75½	100 do...... 66⅛
1900 do...... 75⅝	100 do...... 66
1500 do...... 75¼	100 Dub. & S. C...b.c. 64
1200 do......s3. 75¼	300 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 22¼
100 do...... 75⅜	200 H. & St. Jo.Pf.b.c. 25½
1500 do...... 75½	10 N. J. South...b.c. 1¼
800 do...... 75⅜	100 C., C.C. & I..b.c. 58½
600 do...... 75⅜	100 Del., L. & W.b.c.118
200 do......c. 75⅜	100 do......b3.118
600 do...... 75½	100 St. L., K.C.&N.Pf.
1600 do...... 75¾	b.c. 27
1600 do...... 75½	
500 do...... 75⅜	25 P.,F.W.&C.Gd.b.c. 97¾
500 do...... 75½	200 Pac.R. of Mo.b.c. 13¼
10 American Ex.b. c. 58⅝	200 do...... 13½
20 N. Y. C.&Hud.b.c.105	800 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 18¾
500 Pac.M.S.S.Co.b.c. 41½	400 do...... 18½
300 do...... 41⅝	400 do......c. 18⅜
1300 do...... 41⅝	200 do...... 18⅛
1000 do...... 41⅞	300 do...... 18⅛
700 do...... 41⅝	700 do...... 18⅝
900 do......b3. 41¾	400 do...... 18⅞
800 do...... 41⅝	75 do...... 18¾
800 do...... 41⅝	600 do......b3. 18⅝
400 do...... 41½	1400 do...... 18⅞
300 do...... 41¼	700 do...... 19
1400 do...... 41⅞	1100 do......b3. 19⅛
500 do......s3. 41⅝	1700 do...... 19⅜
1600 do......b3. 41⅝	1400 do...... 19¼
1900 do...... 41⅞	1300 do...... 19⅜
1300 do......s3. 41⅜	1400 do...... 19⅜
100 do...... 41⅛	400 do...... 19¼
1000 do...... 41⅝	400 do...... 19⅛
200 do...... 41⅝	300 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 5¼
10 do...... 41½	300 Mich.Central.b.c. 66⅝
900 do...... 41½	100 do...... 66½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 R. 6s,'81.s3.121¾	300 Union Pacific...... 74¾
10,000 D. Col. 3.65s. 72⅞	500 do......b3. 75
4,000 H.&St.Jo.8sC 79¾	100 do...... 74¾
5,000 Erie 1st......104	800 Lake Shore...... 62⅛
4,000 M.&St.P.1st, La C. div.... 95	2800 do......b3. 62¼
	1400 do...... 62⅛
2,000 L. & W. B. C. 96	300 do...... 62⅜
400 Western Union.... 75½	300 do...... 62¼
800 do...... 75⅜	100 do...... 62⅛
100 do......b3. 75⅜	500 do......s3. 62
500 do...... 75½	200 do...... 62⅛
200 do...... 75⅝	800 do...... 62¼
200 do......b3. 75⅝	15 Rock Island......104⅝
100 do...... 75⅝	300 North-west.....b3. 39
100 do......s3. 75⅜	500 do......s3. 38⅞
500 do...... 75⅝	1600 St. Paul...... 36⅛
200 Pacific Mail...... 41⅝	500 St. Paul Pref..b3. 66
300 do......b3. 41⅝	200 do...... 66
200 do...... 41⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash...... 5⅜
400 do...... 41¼	200 Ohio & Miss...... 19⅛
100 do...... 41¼	800 do...... 19⅝
400 do......s3. 41⅛	400 do...... 19⅜
600 do...... 41¼	600 do......s3. 19⅜
1500 do...... 41⅛	200 do...... 19⅛
400 do......c. 41⅛	500 do......s3. 19⅜
500 do......b3. 41	200 do...... 19¼
1000 do...... 41	100 do......b3. 19⅝
50 do...... 40¾	300 do...... 19⅜
400 do......s3. 40⅞	800 do...... 19⅝
400 do...... 40⅞	300 do......s3. 19⅛
500 do...... 41	700 do...... 19⅜
500 do......c. 41⅛	400 do...... 19⅜
50 U. S. Express...... 47	700 do......b3. 19⅜
200 Del., L. & W..b3.118	300 do......s3. 19¼
100 Han. & St. Jo...... 22	600 do...... 19⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$20,000 U.P.S.F...b.c. 89¼	200 L.S.& M.So.b.c.s3. 62
5,000 C.&N.W.Con. C.G.bds..b.c. 87⅞	500 do...... 61⅞
	100 do...... 62
7 D. & H. C. Co.b.c.121	100 do......b3. 62⅛
100 P.C.L.&P.Co...b.c. 92	50 Chic.&N.W...b.c. 38⅝
1100 W. U. Tel....b.c. 75½	200 do......b3. 38⅞
900 do...... 75⅜	200 do......s3. 38¾
25 Adams Express..102½	100 C., C., C. & Indp.. 58¼
100 Wells-Far.ex.s60. 80	50 Cen.R.of N.J..b.c.105
40 Harlem......b.c.133	400 C., M. & St. P.b.c. 36⅛
100 Mich. Cen......b.c. 66	700 do......b.c. 36¼
600 Pacific Mail...b.c. 41½	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 65⅞
700 do...... 41¼	200 do...... 65¾
200 do...... 41⅛	200 do...... 65⅞
500 do...... 41	100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 5¾
300 do......s3. 40¾	200 do...... 5⅝
1000 do...... 40⅞	1000 do...... 5½
800 do...... 40¾	40 P., Ft. W. & C. G. 97½
300 Union Pacific.b.c. 74¾	100 Chic. & Alton...... 97
200 do...... 75	100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b.c. 25⅛
200 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 19¼	100 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 13½
200 do......b3. 19⅜	100 Rens. & Sar...b.c.114½
300 do...... 19¼	

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$1,000 10-40s Coup..117⅛	5 N. Y. C. & Hud...105¼
11,000 Tenn. 6s. N. S. 46	100 Erie Railway...... 16⅞
10,000 Dis.of C.,3-65s. 72½	100 do......b3. 16⅞
10,000 do...... 72⅜	100 Michigan Central. 66¼
1,000 N. W. Con.Cou. Gold bds...b3. 87¾	100 do......s4. 66
	900 Union Pac......s3. 74½
5,000 N.J.Cen.1st, n.111¼	500 do...... 74¼
10,000 Cen. Pac., Cal. & Oregon Br... 89⅝	100 do...... 74½
	100 do......b60. 75
8,000 Cen.P..S. J. Br. 88¾	400 do...... 74
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F.. 89	100 do...... 73¾
100 P. Con. L. & P. Co. 91¾	500 do...... 73½
600 Western Union.... 75⅝	400 do...... 73
1900 do...... 75⅜	100 do......u. r. 73
38 American Ex...... 58⅝	300 do...... 72½
160 United States Ex.. 49½	400 do...... 72¾
100 do...... 49	500 do...... 72
400 Lake Shore...... 62	200 North-western.... 38⅞
1300 do...... 61⅞	300 do...... 38¾
100 do...... 61¾	300 St. Paul...... 36¼
300 Pacific Mail...... 40⅞	400 D.,Lack.&W...b3.118
2600 do...... 41	200 do......118¼
100 do...... 41⅛	300 Fort Wayne...b3. 97
200 do...... 41	200 Ohio & Miss...... 19⅜
500 do...... 40⅞	200 do...... 19¼
600 do...... 40⅞	100 do...... 19⅛
800 do......s3. 40⅞	100 do......s3. 19
1000 do...... 40⅞	100 do...... 19¼
400 do...... 40⅞	500 do...... 19⅛
100 do......s10. 40⅞	100 Han. & St. Jo...... 22
700 do...... 40⅞	100 do......s5. 21⅞
600 do...... 40⅞	100 Pac. R. of Mo...... 13⅛
100 do...... 40⅞	

SATURDAY, Nov. 13—P. M.

The bank statement shows a loss in surplus reserve, of which the banks now hold $8,737,075, of $340,125. The gain in specie average and the decrease in legal tenders attracted most attention. The latter represents the remittances by the banks to move the crops.

The following is the statement of the New-York City banks this week, compared with the last:

	Nov. 6.	Nov. 13.	Differences.
Loans	$276,575,800	$273,901,600	Dec. $2,674,200
Specie	13,245,500	14,409,400	Inc. 1,163,900
Legal tend.	51,314,500	48,954,300	Dec. 2,360,000
Deposits	221,931,200	218,507,300	Dec. 3,423,900
Circulation	18,039,400	18,145,100	Inc. 105,700

The stock market opened strong, and a decided advance took place before 1 o'clock. In the afternoon, however, there were liberal realizations, and the improvement was lost in some cases. The volume of business was larger than on any previous day of the week, the transactions footing up 177,700 shares, of which 55,000 were in Pacific Mail, 32,000 in Western Union, 23,000 in Lake Shore, 22,000 in Ohio and Mississippi, and 15,000 in Union Pacific. The first-named advanced to 41⅞, and closed at 40¾, the transactions having been attended with great animation. Union Pacific rose to 75½, closing at 72. Western Union declined to 75⅛, and recovered in the late dealings to 75½ @75⅝. Lake Shore rose to 62⅜, but reacted to 61¾ at the close. Ohio and Mississippi advanced nearly 2 ₱ cent.—to 19¾, from which there was a reaction to 19⅛. The North-western and St. Paul shares advanced ¼ @1 ₱ cent. Michigan Central declined to 66, Missouri Pacific to 13, and Hannibal and St. Joseph to 22 for the common and to 25⅛ for the preferred. Among express stocks United States was strong, and advanced to 49 @49½.

The demand for money to-day was very light, and call loans, after being made at 3@4 ₱ cent. at the Stock Exchange, were offered as low as 2@2½ ₱ cent. Discounts are firmer, and the rates for prime names are now 6 to 8 ₱ cent., according to the date of maturity. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $509,000, making a total for the week of $3,000,000.

The foreign advices reported the prevalence of rumors on the London Stock Exchange of failures at Paris. The failure of S. Oebsenheim, of London, with liabilities of £60,000, is reported. Consols and United States bonds were firmer to-day. The former closed at 94¼ for money and at 94¼ @94⅜ for the account, and the latter at 103½ for old 1865s, 108¼ for 1867s, 104¼ @104⅝ for 10-40s, and 103⅜ @103½ for new 5s. The sterling exchange market was quiet and firm. The nominal rates were $4 83 for 60 days and $4 88 for demand bills, but actual business was done at $4 82@$4 82½ and at $4 87½. Gold opened at 114⅜ and subsequently advanced to 114¾, closing at 114⅝. Cash gold was easy early in the day at 1 to 2 ₱ cent. interest for carrying, but afterward loaned at 1 ₱ cent. for use. At the close balances lent free of interest.

Government bonds closed firm in sympathy with gold. Railroad mortgages were active at the first board and prices advanced, but in the afternoon the dealings were light, and some issues a fraction lower. State bonds were dull. District Columbia 3-65s advanced to 73, but at the close receded to 72⅜.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1875.

Gold receipts	$888,145 20
Gold payments	413,691 35
Gold balance	42,007,693 79
Currency receipts	651,195 86
Currency payments	1,134,936 39
Currency balance	50,143,914 36
Customs	278,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOV. 13.

	Friday.	Saturday.
American Gold	114⅜	114⅝
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115½	115½
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupon	114½	114½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupon	121⅛	121¼
Bills on London	$4 82½	$4 82@$4 82½
New-York Central	105	105
Rock Island	104½	104½
Pacific Mail	41	40¾
St. Paul	35⅞	36¼
St. Paul Preferred	64⅞	65¾
Western Union	75⅞	75½
Union Pacific	73¾	72
Lake Shore	61⅞	61¾
Wabash	6	5½
North-western	38⅝	38¾
North-western Preferred	52	52½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	117⅞	118¼
New-Jersey Central	104⅜	104¾
Panama	134½	134½
Erie	17	16⅞
Ohio	18	19⅛
C., C. and Ind. Central	5⅛	5¼
Harlem	133	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
Erie	17⅛	16⅞	4,825
Lake Shore	62¼	61½	22,965
Wabash	5¾	5½	1,920
North-western	39	38⅝	4,800
North-western Preferred	52½	52½	100
Rock Island	104¾	104½	312
Fort Wayne	97	97	300
Milwaukee & St. Paul	36⅛	35¾	5,350
Mil. & Paul Preferred	66⅛	65	4,550
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅜	118	1,000
New-Jersey Central	105	104¾	390
Michigan Central	66¼	66	800
C., C., C. & I.	58½	58½	100
Union Pacific	75½	72	14,900
Dubuque & Sioux City	64	64	100
C., C. & I. C.	5¼	5¼	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	22½	22	1,700
Han. & St. Joseph Pref.	26	25⅛	300
Ohio & Mississippi	19¾	18	22,600
Missouri Pacific	13¾	13	2,200
Western Union	76	75⅛	32,000
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	19	18¾	300
Pacific Mail	41⅞	40½	55,650
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	500
St. L., Kan. City & N. Pref.	27	27	100
United States Express	49½	48	350
Total sales			177,792

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅞	124¼
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121½	121¾
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122⅞
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114¼	....
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114¼	114½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116⅛	116½
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119⅛	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119¼	119⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121¼	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121¼	121¾
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅜	121¾
United States 10-40s, registered	115½	116
United States 10-40s, coupons	117	117½
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115¼	115½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115⅜	115⅝

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $100,000 for interest, and $405,000 for called bonds.

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$31,165,000
Gold balances	1,492,754
Currency balances	1,794,942

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$65,051,621
Currency balances	4,035,516
Gold exchanges	3,406,478
Gold balances	989,260

The following is the weekly Clearing-house statement;

Currency exchanges	$415,380,336
Currency balances	22,499,049
Gold exchanges	31,225,798
Gold balances	5,316,810

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 8s, 1883.... 30	N.Y. Reg. Bty. Loan.107
Alabama 5s, 1886.... 30	N.Y.Coup.Bty.Loan.107
Alabama 8s, 1886.... 30	N.Y.6s,Can.Loan,'77.114
Arkansas 6s, funded. 35	N.Y.6s,Can. Loan,'73.114
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.is. 10	N.Y.6s, Gold Reg.'87.117
Ark. 7s, Mem.& L.R. 10	N.Y.6s, Gold L'n,'91.120
Ark.7s,L.R.P.B&NO 10	N.C.6s, old,Jan.&Ju. 17
Ark.7s,Miss.O.&R.R 10	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 17
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R. 10	N.C.N.C.R.Jan.&Ju. 40
California 7s......114	N.C.N.C.R.Ap.&Oct. 40
Cal. 7s, large bonds.114	N.C.N.C.R.c.off J&J. 30
Connecticut 6s......107	N.C.N.C.R.c.offA&O 30
Georgia 6s...... 91	N. C. Fund. Act, '66. 9½
Georgia 7s, new bds.101	N. C. Fund. Act, '68. 8
Georgia 7s, indorsed. 98½	N. C. new bds, J.&J. 8
Georgia 7s, Gold bds. 98½	N. C. new bds.A.&O. 8
Kentucky 6s......102½	N.C. Spe.Tax,class 1. 3
Louisiana 6s...... 36	N.C. Spe.Tax,class 2. 3
La. 6s, new bonds.... 36	N.C. Spe.Tax,class 3. 3
La. 6s, new Float'g D. 36	Ohio 6s, 1875......102¼
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 36	Rhode Island 6s......106½
La. 6s, Levee bonds. 36½	South Carolina 6s.... 31
Michigan 6s, 1878-9..103	S. Car. 6s, Jan. & Ju. 31
Michigan 6s, 1883....103	S. Car. 6s, Apr.&Oct. 31
Michigan 7s, 1890....109	S. Car. Fund.Act,'66. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '75....102	S.C.Land C.'89,J.&J. 31¼
Mo. 6s, due in '76....102	S.C.Land C,'89,A&O. 31
Mo. 6s, due in '77....102	S. C. 7s of 1888...... 32
Mo. 6s, due in '78....102	S. C. Non-Fund. bds. 4¾
Mo. 6s, due in '79....102	Tennessee 6s,new bds 45¾
Mo. 6s, due in '80....102	Tenn. 6s, new series. 45¾
Fdg. Bds. due 1894-5.103½	Texas 10s of 1876....101
L.B.due 1881 to '91 in.102½	Va. 6s, new bds, 1866. 35
Asy.or Uni. due 1892.101	Va. 6s, new bds, 1867. 35
H. & St. Jo. due 1875.101½	Va. 6s, Consol bds.... 70
H. & St. Jo. due 1876.101½	Va. 6s, ex-mat. coup.. 65½
H. & St. Jo. due 1886.101¾	Va. 6s, Defered bds.. 8⅞
H. & St. Jo. due 1887.102½	Dist.of Col.3-65s,1924. 72¾

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds. 111¾	Cle. & Tol. new Bds.102
Bost., H. & Erie 1st. 20½	C., P. & A. o. bds...103¼
B.,C.R.& M.1st 7s, G. 40	C., P. & A. n. bds....102½
Chic. & Alton 1st....113	Detroit, M. & Tol. bs.101½
Chic. & Alt. Income.105½	Buffalo &Erie n. b.s.100
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st. 99	Buffalo & State L.7s.101½
C.,B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st.116	Lake Shore div. bds.100⅛
C., B. & Q. Consol. 7s.107¼	Lake Shore C. C. 1st.109⅛
C., R. I. & P. 1st 7s...109⅞	Lake Shore C. R. 1st.101
C.,R.I.&P.S.F.I.6s'95 99¾	Lake Shore C. C. 2d. 97¼
C.R. of N.J. 1st, new.111¼	Lake Shore C. R. 2d. 97
C. R. of N.J. 1st Con.107	Mar. & Cin. 1st......105
C. R. of N.J. Conv..104¾	M. C. Con. 7s, 1902..101⅜
L. & W.B.Con.Guar. 95½	M. C. 1st 8s,1882 S.F.113
Am.Dock & Imp.bds. 99½	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883..101¼
M. & St.P.1st 8s,P.D.112	N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887...103¾
M.&S.P.2d 7 3-10,P.D 93¼	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876..102¼
M.&S.P.1st 7s,G.R.D. 88	N. Y. C. & H. 1st C..118½
M.&St.P.1st, LaC.D. 94⅞	N. Y. C. & H. 1st R.114½
M.&St.P.1st,I&M.D. 83	Har. 1st 7s Coup.....111¼
M. & St.P. 1st.I.& D. 78	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F. 91½
M.&St.P.1st,H. & D. 78	Ohio & Miss. Con... 90¼
M.&St.P.1st,C.& M. 84	Ohio & Miss. 2d Con. 69
M. & St. P. Con. S. F. 80½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds..104⅛
M. & St. Paul 2d..... 81	C. Pac., San Jo. B'h. 88
Chi. & N. W. S. F....105	C. Pac., Cal.&Or. 1st. 89
Chi.& N.W.Con.Bds. 96	C. Pac. State Aid bs.106
Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 99½	Western Pac. bds... 96⅛
C. & N. W. C. G. Bds. 87⅞	Union Pac. 1st bds..103
C.& N.W. R.G. Bds.. 86	Union Pac. L. G. 7s. 98¼
Galena & Chi. Ext'd.104½	Union Pac. S. F..... 89¼
Peninsula 1st Conv... 98⅛	So.Pac.R. bds. of Mo. 48
Chicago & Mil. 1st... 98	Pacific R. of Mo. 1st. 79¾
Winona & St.Pet. 2d. 54½	Pacific R. of Mo. 2d. 65
C.,C.,C.&I.1st 7s,S.F.106	P.R. 7s, guar. by Mo.102⅜
C.,C.,C.& I.Con. Bds. 98	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 1st.114⅝
Del., Lack. & W. 2d..113	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 2d.107
Morris & Essex 1st..115½	P., Ft.W. & Chic. 3d.100
Morris & Essex 2d...103⅜	Cleve. & P.Cons.S.F.105⅛
Morris & Essex Con.100	Cleve. & P. 4th, S. F.102¼
Morris& Essex 7s,'71.105	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d. 15
Mor.& Es.1st Con. G.106	St. Louis & I. M.1st. 91¾
Erie 1st, Extended...104	Alton& T.Haute 1st.106
Erie 2d 7s, 1879......101	Alton&T.H.2d,Pref. 86
Erie 3d 7s, 1883....... 94½	Alton & T.H.2d,Inc. 67¼
Erie 5th 7s,1888...... 90	T., Peoria & W.,E.D. 75
Long Dock Bonds...104	T.,Peoria& W.,W.D. 65½
Han.& St.Jo.8s,Conv.79¼	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex. 78½
Dub.& Sioux City 1st.105	T.& W.1st,St.L.Div. [illegible]
Ced. Falls & Min. 1st. 80½	Great West. 1st,1888. 75
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st. 27	Great West.2d, 1893. 51
Mich So. 7 per c.,2d..100½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st... 43
M.S.& N.I.S.F., 7 p.c.106⅝	Laf., Bl'n & Miss. 1st. 57½
Cle.&Tol.Sink.Fund.108	

And the following for City Bank shares:

America......152	First National......200
American Exchange.114	Fourth National...... 97
Central National....102½	Imp'ters' & Traders'.197½
Chatham......135	Mercantile......105
Chemical......1600	Merchants'......123
City......300	New-York......132
Commerce......123	N. Y. National Ex...101½
Continental...... 88	Ninth National...... 80
Corn Exchange......131	Phenix......100½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 13.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	....	105¾
City 6s, new	109	109¼
Camden & Amboy Railroad	....	134
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	55⅜	55¾
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62¼	62⅜
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	44¼	44⅜
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	19¼	....
Northern Central Railroad	31	....
Lehigh Navigation	50⅞	51
Lehigh Navigation, Gold Loan	104⅝	104¾

The following is the Custom-house return of the exports of specie from the port of New-York for the week ending this date:

Nov. 11—Steamer Pommerania, Hamburg—Silver bars	$37,118 51
Nov. 11—Steamer Pommerania, London—Silver bars	140,000 00
Nov. 13—Steamer Amerique, Havre—Silver bars	25,000 00
Nov. 13—Steamer Baltic, Liverpool—Mexican silver coin	55,500 00
Nov. 13—Steamer City of Richmond, Liverpool—Silver bars	100,000 00
American gold coin	800 00
Total	$358,418 51

The imports of specie at this port for the week amounted to only $21,606.

Following is a statement of the earnings of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad:

For month of October, 1875	$488,327 62
For corresponding month in 1874	542,886 24
Decrease	$54,558 62
For current year to Oct. 31, 1875	$3,502,371 37
For corresponding period, 1874	4,199,292 38
Decrease	$696,921 01
Decrease in Missouri Pacific current year to Oct. 31	634,911 45

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 13—1:15 P. M.—Consols, 94¼ for both money and account. United States Bonds, new 5s, 103⅝. Erie Railway Shares, preferred, 29.

PARIS, Nov. 13.—Exchange on London, 25f. 20½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 10c.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull; Middling Uplands, 6⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d. Sales 6,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export.

1:15 P. M.—Cotton to arrive, sellers offering at 1-32d. decline. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, at 6⅝d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 6⅝d.; do. do., March and April delivery, at 6 13-16d. Receipts of Cotton, 5,000 bales, all American.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands Low Middling clause, shipped November and December, (per sail,) at 6⅝d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, (per sail,) at 6⅞d. Of the sales to-day 3,100 bales were American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, 26s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Nov. 13—Evening.—Linseed-oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 22s.@22s. 3d. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, afloat.

ANTWERP, Nov. 13.—Petroleum, 28f. for fine pale American.

JEFF DAVIS AS A BIG INJUN.

From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, Nov. 10.

More than the usual interest in lawsuits of a private nature has attended the trial of the case of Davis vs. Bowmar, Executor, and others, for the Briarfield estate held by Jefferson Davis, and occupied as his home before the war. The firm of Harris & George, of this city, are engaged as counsel for the legatees, and Hon. W. P. Harris, of that firm, in the course of his legal argument, having occasion to speak of the motives which led Mr. Davis to resign his commission in the United States Army in the prime of his life, gave utterance to this splendid specimen of eloquence, which was taken down by our reporter as it fell from the lips of the orator:

"It was no contemptible choice, between a commission in the Army and planting cotton. A man so richly and splendidly endowed is always conscious of his wealth of mind and spirit. He had too great fullness of capacity and largeness of faculties for the narrow paths of professional life of any kind. He had aspirations for the higher walks of civil life. His brother, a man of scarcely less capacity, was well aware of the high qualities of mind possessed by Jefferson. He determined to give him the opportunity to try his wings. He invited him to his house, and promised to take care of his pecuniary fortunes. For ten years no one outside of the family knew anything of Jefferson Davis. It turned out that he devoted that time to the severest mental discipline, making broad, deep and deliberate preparation for a splendid career. He burst upon us, as we all know, with a dazzling blaze of light. He had already risen, full-orbed above the horizon. Soldier, scientist, orator, statesman, all in one. I never think of the sudden bound he made on the arena, without recalling the fantastical account which the Indian chief, Pushmattaha, gave of himself. Some one asked the chief to give an account of his birth, parentage, and early career. He haughtily replied: 'Pushmattaha had no birth or parentage or early career. One day a storm gathered in the sky; the lightning struck a giant tree of the forest, rent it asunder, and Pushmattaha sprang forth from the wreck a full-grown man and full warrior, as you see him now.'"

A VOTER WHO WAS NOT TO BE FOOLED.

The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* tells the following election incident: "In a town on the banks of the Merrimack, near its mouth, the Selectmen, on election day, were considerably puzzled to find one strip of paper bearing the single name 'Cunningham.' It had evidently been deposited as a ballot but what particular Cunningham was designated, where he resided, or for what office he was a candidate, puzzled the venerable fathers of the town not a little; finally they made upon the official return an entry: 'For something—Cunningham, 1.' During the afternoon, as a group were gathered about the welcome fire in the Town Hall, discussing the events of the election, one old farmer exclaimed: 'Well, nobody didn't fool me; those fellers on both sides stuck their votes in my face, to get me to put 'em in; but I'm independent, I am; I voted for Charles Francis Adams!' 'Where did you get your ballot?' was inquired, as none had been seen at the polls. 'I cut it out of the Boston *Herald*,' said the ancient agriculturist, 'and here's the paper.' He produced the crumpled sheet, but lo! the 'Adams' ticket in the corner, so thoughtfully provided in that wise sheet, was unmutilated,—but in another portion of the paper, a strip was missing, where, selecting the biggest type from among the advertisements, the careful independent citizen, who wasn't to be fooled with party tickets, had cut out the advertiser's name, and the mystery of the single ballot for 'Cunningham,' was solved."

THE POE MONUMENT.

The Poe memorial in Baltimore will be unveiled on Wednesday, the 17th of November. The remains have been removed to the new grave at the front of Westminster Churchyard in accordance with the general feeling that the honor to the poet's life and work would not be complete if the monument were erected in the secluded corner where they lay for twenty-six years. The ceremony of unveiling will be preceded by an address by Prof. Elliott, oration by Prof. Shepherd, and Mr. John H. B. Latrobe's personal reminiscences of Poe. None of the leading American poets have found themselves able to be present, but letters will be read from Longfellow, Holmes, Bryant, and Lowell. Mr. Tennyson has been invited to send an inscription for the monument.

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

Frank Sanderson, a lad of twelve years, took the 1 o'clock train from Boston, on the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad, for Lynn, on Thursday last, and while the train was running at its usual speed along the beach, young Sanderson's hat blew off in passing from one car to another. Without thinking where he was, the lad started after his hat, and struck a sand bank head first and plowed a furrow for a considerable distance, and when found was almost completely buried. He was extricated, taken aboard the train, and after the sand had been extracted from his eyes, mouth, nose, and ears, he looked up anxiously and inquired for his hat. Upon the arrival of the train at Lynn, the lad walked away apparently uninjured.

BILLIARD TOURNEY.

THE SCIENCE OF ANGLES AND CAROMS

AN EPITOME OF LEADING CONTESTS HELD IN THIS COUNTRY—THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE GARNIER TOURNAMENT PERFECTED—BRIEF SKETCH OF THE PLAYERS WHO WILL PARTICIPATE.

The announcement has been made that another billiard tournament is to be held in this City, at Tammany Hall, commencing Monday evening. It is only during the last few years that the beauties of billiards have been developed in this country. For a long time the professional players adhered to the four balls and large tables. In France, where the game was hundreds of years old, billiards had long been refined, and the prevailing game was proven to be the best medium through which to acquire perfection in this department of amusements. In this country the game was gradually improved upon. First the push stroke was abolished, then the tables were made smaller and the yawning pockets were no longer used; after that all caroms were made equal, and finally the French or three-ball game became the only legitimate billiards of the country. To be sure, the majority of amateurs prefer to play the four-ball game, but it is because they resort to billiards as an exercise or for pastime, and not for improvement. Those who play billiards merely because of the beauties of the game, because of the science which can be developed on the "field of green," are now earnest advocates of three balls. The French game is the real science of billiards, and it is the only medium through which to acquire perfection. It is a game requiring a perfect knowledge of angles, for on the precision with which these are calculated depends much of the player's success. The skilled player must, of course, be a master of the effects of force and follow shots, *masses*, draws, and caroms, both common and cushion, but the angles are the main obstacles to overcome. Until the player can mentally caculate all of the perplexing lines capable of being made on a billiard-table, his game will amount to but little. The art of "nursing" helps to swell the totals, but the genius of the game is in bringing the balls together.

Not only has the science of billiards been improved upon, but the game itself has been redeemed from all the influences which once rendered it distasteful. Now the game is indorsed by the better class of citizens, and it is estimated that there are now in constant use ten tables where there was but one three years ago. Billiards is now recognized as one of the most harmless, fascinating, and instructive of amusements. Its chief requirements are a clear eye, steady nerves, a delicate touch, quick perception, a knowledge of lines and angles, and above all thorough self-control. To be a successful professional billiardist the player must be honest, sober, industrious, and ever preserve an even temper—honest, because of his reputation; sober, because it otherwise he soon loses his nerve; industrious, because constant practice is necessary to reach perfection, and good tempered for manifest reasons. But the greatest of all these attributes is honesty.

This City has ever been more or less interested in billiards. The several tournaments held in New-York have all been well patronized. In June, 1873, the first three-ball tournament was commenced and carried to a successful termination. The players were Albert Garnier, Cyrille Dion, Maurice Daly, François Ubassy, Joseph Dion, and John Deery. It was on this occasion that Garnier established himself as the "king" of billiardists. He won a challenge cup—the same which was subsequently stolen from him—a fine table, and a large sum of money. The second prize was won by Cyrille Dion, the third by Maurice Daly. Garnier had the best general and Ubassy the best single average. In November of the same year another tournament was held in Chicago. The West was represented by Snyder, Slosson, Bessunger, and Ubassy. The East sent the brothers Dion, Daly, and Garnier. The New-York tournament was fairly eclipsed in number of games, in size of runs, and in a crowning average. The Western players were greatly overmatched, the only one who made any sort of a show being the youthful Slosson. There were many notably exciting games, some of them being won by only a single point. The result was finally in favor of Albert Garnier, who once more crowned himself victor over all. At that time Ubassy won the second and Cyrille Dion the third prize. In March, 1874, a tournament was held in Boston, and Garnier was again the winner of the first prize. The best single and general averages and the highest run were credited to this same player. Thus in three successive tournaments had he proved himself the best of players. In the Boston tourney Cyrille Dion won second and Joseph Dion third prize. Daly was at the bottom of the list.

The next event was the Delaney tournament, which was one of unbroken pleasure. It placed billiards upon its proper footing, and forever freed the game from all discreditable adjuncts. Evening after evening Tammany Hall was filled, hundreds of ladies being interested spectators. There were nine entries for the prizes, among the number being Maurice Vignaux, of France, who crossed the ocean on purpose to cross cues with the hitherto invincible Garnier. In all there were thirty-six games, and when the last was played it was known that the new-comer was the victor. Garnier and Daly were on equal terms for second place, and all the others had received prizes save Cyrille Dion and Daniels, of Boston. In this tournament the best single average was made by Joseph Dion, and the best general average by Garnier. The tournament which commences to-morrow evening bids fair to take a higher rank than any which has preceded it. The entries are seven in number, as follows: Joseph Dion, Maurice Daly, George F. Slosson, Cyrille Dion, A. P. Rudolphe, William Sexton, and Albert Garnier. With the exception of Sexton, these are all well known as first-class professionals. This will be Sexton's debut as a professional, and it remains to be seen whether he has the material in him which makes great billiardists. His more ardent admirers, those who have seen him in his practice games, are confident that he will be close upon the winner, even if he does not carry off the first prize. But in this they may be permitting their friendship to run away with their judgment. Most of Sexton's games have been played in his own room, on tables to which he has long been accustomed. His victories over Rudolphe, on which much stress is laid, should be taken with a grain of allowance. Rudolphe is known to be a man of expedients. Sexton has had practically no experience whatever, and in this tournament much interest will centre upon his performance. If he wins his opening game with George Slosson next Tuesday afternoon, then his after success will be much more certain. But next to Garnier, he carries more weight than any player in the tournament. Mr. Garnier is a man of impulses; a mere trifle often upsets him. The care and anxiety of the tournament, his determination to make it an unquestionable success, will, it is anticipated, detract considerably from his skill as a professional. Of his skill there is no doubt, and but for his mind being so occupied with the details of the undertaking, he would be well nigh invincible. He is undoubtedly the greatest artist in the billiard world. Joseph, the elder of the two Dions, is a player of acknowledged ability and of established reputation. His force shots, and his delicacy of touch in nursing, are his strongest points. Cyrille Dion is a strong, steady player. He is noted for great nerve, and seems to be at his best when far behind. But Cyrille is given to carelessness, and, the games being short, this fault alone may be a costly one. However, there are those who believe he has as good a chance as any one to win first prize. Maurice Daly is, in point of skill, second to none. He has an excellent reputation, but sometimes he has the faculty of "standing still" at critical moments in the game. A capital nurser, an excellent player of follows and cushion shots, he is nevertheless about as uncertain as any one of the lot. There seems to be a lurking idea in his mind that 300 points are too few; and yet in Chicago, where the games were 400 points up, he fared out poorly. He is full of ambition, and he is honest. There are not a few who predict he will be the victor. Mr. A. P. Rudolphe is known all over the world, for there is hardly a country in which he has not exhibited his skill, which is of no mean order. His game is a strong one, but his nature is irritable and excitable. He can, if he tries, make it unpleasantly warm for the greatest of experts. George Slosson is one of the pluckiest of players. Although young in years he is old in experience. He has met the most skilled professionals and by his superior play gained for himself a strong position. His game has wonderfully improved in the last year, and he intends if possible to win the prize.

The arrangements of the tournament are well prepared. The games, of 300 points each, are to be played on a 5x10 Griffith & Co. table, with Delaney wire cushions, balls of the regulation size. The games Monday night will be: First, the two Dion's, second, Maurice Daly and A. P. Rudolphe. An amphitheatre of seats has been constructed so that all will have an equal chance to witness the contests. The front seats and the chairs on the stage are to be reserved for ladies. The sum of $3,500 is offered in prizes, and as there are seven players it will require twenty-one games to decide who is the victor.

GONE TO SING SING.

The following are the names, crimes, and sentences of the prisoners removed from the Tombs to Sing Sing for the week ending yesterday: Thomas McDonald, burglary, one year and six months; Charles Scott, burglary, two years and six months; Michael Gallagher, burglary, two years and six months; Henry Lomas, burglary, five years; Daniel McKenna, burglary, five years; Charles Berheit, grand larceny, two years and six months; Richard Clifton, grand larceny, three years; William Degnan, grand larceny, five years; William Freeman, grand larceny, four years and six months; John Baelte, grand larceny, two years; David Stanton, grand larceny, three years; George Schreiber, grand larceny, one year and six months; Adam Sheriff, grand larceny, two years; George Miller, grand larceny, three years and six months; George Williams, petit larceny from the person, two years and six months; Joseph Dixon, receiving stolen goods, one year; John C. O'Brien, burglary, two years and six months; Hugh McKeon, burglary, two years; Michael McGrath, burglary, two years and six months; Charles West, grand larceny, two years and six months; Charles Gale, grand larceny, two years and six months; John Bungtssen, manslaughter, third degree, three years and six months; Simon Abram, grand larceny, two years; Michael Burns, grand larceny, two years and six months.

METHODIST MISSIONARY WORK.

THE APPROPRIATIONS FOR HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONS FURTHER DISCUSSED BY THE GENERAL COMMITTEE—BISHOP HARRIS TO BE SENT TO LIBERIA.

The General Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church met at 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the mission-rooms of the Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway. Bishop Foster, of St. Louis, presided. The first business in order was the fixing of the amounts of moneys to be appropriated to the missionary work among the American Indians. These missions, seven in number, received a total of $3,500, the same as last year. They are located as follows: Central New-York, East Oregon and Washington Territory, Detroit, Michigan, Northern New-York, Western New-York, and Wisconsin. A brief summary of the work of fixing appropriations up to this point may be here given as follows:

The Welsh and Scandinavian missions have received a total amount of $16,150, which is only $50 less than the amount granted them last year. The German domestic missions have received $40,050, $2,075 less than last year. The aggregate amount allowed the English-speaking missions, or the domestic missions proper, is $224,300, which is $15,225 less than last year. The total amount of the reduction in the appropriations made thus far this year from those made up to the same point last year is $32,575, an amount beyond the highest anticipation at the commencement of the session. What amendments, if any, may hereafter be made in the list, it is not possible at present to estimate, though from the disposition manifested it is quite certain that several changes will be made before the committee adjourns.

The next appropriations made at the morning session were those of Arizona and New-Mexico. These missions being for the most part among the Spanish-speaking populations of those two Territories, they are classed under the head of foreign missions, and administered as such. Arizona received $3,000, the same as last year. New-Mexico was granted $6,000 for missionary work proper, and an additional sum of $2,000 to be applied to the liquidation of the debt incurred in the erection of an educational institution at Le Huenta. New-Mexico, on condition that the Presiding Bishop of that Conference and the Secretaries of this committee shall receive a sufficient guarantee that there are no other liens whatever on the property when the draft for the money is presented. The amount to be appropriated to the benefit of the Chinese missions in California, and the mission-house in San Francisco, was not decided when the matter came up for consideration yesterday morning. Dr. Gibson, who represents that interest in the committee, made a strong plea for an increase of the amount to $12,100. In support of his arguments for this increase, he stated that he had missionary stations in Sacramento and San Jose, in California, and that his field extended to Canton, in China. He also stated that the hall where his mission now meets in San Francisco is wholly inadequate to the wants of his congregation and work, and $1,000 of the amount asked for was for the purpose of enlarging it or hiring another. Dr. Gibson has spent several years as a missionary in China, and has for many years urged upon this committee the importance of establishing a mission in Canton for the purpose of sowing the seeds of the Gospel among the emigrants who come from that country to the United States. The result was that the whole matter was referred to a special committee, consisting of Dr. Dashiell, G. J. Ferry, and Dr. Crawford, to consider and report to the committee what action shall be taken in the premises.

The subject of foreign missions was then taken up, and the African mission, located in Liberia, received $8,500, against $9,000 last year. Dr. Reid, Secretary of the committee, brought up the matter of the refusal of the Board of Managers of the Missionary Committee to grant an appropriation of $500 to pay the expenses of Bishop Harris, who was selected at the General Conference, held in Chicago last Spring, to make an official visit to Africa. It appeared from the discussion, according to the explanation made by Bishop Janes, that the Conference had referred the matter to the three senior Bishops to determine whether one of their number should be sent to Africa, and, if so, to designate which one should go. The three Bishops decided to send Dr. Harris; and when application was made for the money to pay his expenses, the Secretary doubted their power to draw the money for that purpose, and the board, on account of the state of the treasury, referred the matter to the committee. The subject was pending when the hour for recess arrived.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock. Bishop Wiley, of Boston, presided, and the religious services were conducted by Rev. Benoni I. Ives. The committee appointed on Friday to nominate Trustees of the College of Missions of the Syracuse University, in connection with the bequest made to the Methodist Missionary Society by the late Mr. Remington, of Ilion, N. Y., amounting to $50,000, reported the following nominations, which were unanimously confirmed: Dr. W. H. De Puy, of New-York; Dr. M. De C. Crawford, of New-York; Dr. J. F. Hurst, of Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J.; Dr. M. J. Talcott, of Providence, R. I.; Dr. Arthur Edwards, of Chicago; Dr. E. O. Wentworth, of Cincinnati, Ohio; Bishop Peck, of San Francisco; Hon. Charles Albright, of Philadelphia; Hon. W. C. De Paun, Indiana.

Rev. Dr. Hitchcock offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the judgment of this committee that the necessary expenses of the Bishop to visit our missions in Africa are provided for in the appropriations made for incidental expenses by this committee, and should be paid by the Treasurer on application of the Bishops, on approval of the Secretary.

After considerable discussion the resolution was adopted.

Dr. Dashiell reported that they had received very full reports from the South American missions, and asked for the appropriation of $7,500, the same amount granted them last year. After a brief discussion of the question, the amount asked for was granted. The rate of exchange to be allowed on the moneys appropriated to foreign missions was fixed at twenty per cent. Quite a long discussion arose upon the amount to be appropriated to the benefit of the missions in China, mostly upon the financial complications existing between the countries. The question was pending when a motion was made and carried to adjourn, to meet again on Monday at 2 o'clock P. M. On Monday morning at 10 o'clock the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist preachers will be held in the Washington Square Methodist Church, which the committee will attend in a body, in accordance with a resolution adopted on Friday. Bishop Ames and Bishop Harris will address the meeting.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ATTENDING BISHOPS AMONG THE CHURCHES OF THE CITY AND VICINITY TO-DAY.

Most of the Bishops in attendance upon the meeting of the Missionary Committee of the Methodist Church will preach in the various Methodist churches in New-York and vicinity to-day. The following engagements are announced: Bishop Andrews will preach in St. Paul's Church, in Fourth avenue, at 10:30 A. M., and in St. John's Church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.; Bishop Wiley will preach in the Trinity Methodist Church, in York street, Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M.; Bishop Merrill will preach in the Bedford Street Methodist Church, New-York, at 10:30 A. M., and in the Second Street Church at 7:30 P. M.; Bishop Havens will address the Sunday-school of the Fleet Street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, at 10:30 A. M., and preach in the Simpson Methodist Church, Brooklyn, at 7:30 P. M.; Bishop Harris will preach in the Harlem Methodist Church morning and evening, the latter discourse being devoted to a description of his late missionary tour; Bishop Peck will preach in Stamford, Conn., to-day, and in the Bedford Street Methodist Church on Monday evening; Bishop Simpson will preach in Tarrytown at 10:30 A. M., and Bishop Foster goes to Tarrytown. Bishop Janes conducts an ordination service in the Hedding Methodist Church, in Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M.

A WIFE WHO FOLLOWED INSTRUCTIONS

A Detroiter of liberal education (says the *Free Press*) has been greatly annoyed because his wife and other women are not better posted on history and other matters connected with the growth or welfare of the country. The other day he carried home a big history and handed it to his spouse with the remark:

"There, Mary, I want you to commence at page 1, and see if you can't learn something."

She agreed to become his pupil, and when he came home to supper he found her reading away, hair down, slippers on, all the fires out but one, and no sign of supper.

"Why, how's this?" he inquired. "Are you sick?"

"Sick! No."

"Well, where's my supper?"

"I don't know anything about your supper," she replied, as she settled back in her chair, "but I can tell you about the first discovery of Florida as straight as a string."

FAST MAIL TRAIN DELAYED.

The westward-bound Fast Mail train of yesterday morning, from New-York to Chicago, was delayed about 7 A. M. at New-Hamburg, on the Hudson, for two hours and forty minutes, on account of the wreck of a freight train about half a mile from the village. The Atlantic express, bound east, was detained over three hours. In their exertions to clear the tracks the railway hands actually rolled one freight car into the river that the delay might not be made too great in time. Despite the detention of the Fast Mail train, the Superintendent of the Railway Service is confident that the lost time will be fully made up before reaching Chicago.

LAW REPORTS.

THE DES ANGES CASE.

DEFENDANT'S COUNSEL SUBMITS POINTS IN SUPPORT OF HIS MOTION FOR ARREST OF JUDGMENT AND NEW TRIAL—THE COURT TO DECIDE NEXT SATURDAY.

At the opening of the United States Circuit Court, Judge Benedict presiding, yesterday morning, Charles Matthews, counsel for Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, convicted of complicity in silk frauds upon the Government, moved an arrest of judgment. He said he would not argue the motion, but merely submit the points in support of the motion for arrest of judgment and new trial. The points submitted were as follows:

That the court erred in admitting evidence in relation to other entries than those specifically set forth in the indictment. The evidence was not relevant to the charges, but tended to the prejudice of the prisoner in the minds of the jury.

That the court erred in admitting evidence by comparison of handwriting on papers which were and which were not in evidence.

That the court erred in admitting in evidence the invoices, entries, and permits which were admitted, and which were not in relation to the matter charged in the indictment.

That the court erred in permitting the exhibits not relating to the charges in the indictment to be exhibited to the jury for the purpose of comparison, as was done in the summing up by the United States District Attorney.

That the court erred in admitting as evidence the paper or writing alleged to have been found upon Charles L. Lawrence. It was not connected with the case. It was not shown to have been communicated to Lawrence with the knowledge and assent of the prisoner. The affirmation of all these propositions should have been shown before the papers could be admitted.

There was no evidence that the United States had been defrauded of any duties.

That the charge was erroneous in instructing the jury that "they could not fail to find there was a conspiracy."

That the charge was erroneous in instructing the jury that Des Anges, by designating the "public store" cases in these instances, aided the fraud, by protecting the seven cases from examination. The intent and effect of these acts was to be found by the jury, and the instruction took the question from the jury.

That the charge was erroneous in instructing the jury that "it was not denied that Des Anges designated the numbers." By the plea, every fact material to the support of the indictment was put in issue. The defendant could not testify in his own behalf and explain his conduct, therefore everything should be assumed in his favor. To say that any fact was not denied was to take from the jury the right of considering all the evidence bearing on that fact.

That the charge was in error in stating in connection with the fact that no money was ever paid to Des Anges, that "such proof ought not to be expected." The absence of any proof of corrupt motives is a very essential element in the consideration of the question of intent, and the declaration to the jury that "such proof ought not to be expected" deprives the prisoner in a measure of the benefits of the presumption of innocence, and of reasonable doubt as to his guilt.

District Attorney Bliss said he had nothing to say except that the exhibits submitted to the jury were all admitted in evidence.

Judge Benedict said he would examine the points made on the motion and, gave orders that the prisoner be brought before him next Saturday, when a decision would be rendered. Charles Matthews and S. J. Glassey for defendant.

COUNSEL SLANDERING THE COURT.

A LAWYER CHARGED WITH SAYING THAT JUDGE DONOHUE HAD BEEN "GREEN"—THE CHARGE DENIED.

Recently, in a foreclosure suit brought by Lucretia C. Smith against Bridget Reynolds, Charles H. Smith, counsel for plaintiff, obtained an order from Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, setting aside a stay of proceedings which had been procured by J. E. Murray, counsel for defendant, and the foreclosure sale took place immediately. Subsequently Murray served a notice of appeal from that order, and on an affidavit that the property had been bought in by the plaintiff at the sale, and that she had received title by a Referee's deed, obtained from Judge Donohue on ex parte order staying all proceedings by the plaintiff, as plaintiff and purchaser. Mr. Smith alleged that no copy of the affidavit on which the last order was made was served, and made an ex parte motion yesterday for leave to disregard this order on account of such non-service. Judge Donohue directed that Mr. Murray be sent for. Mr. Murray came, and read an affidavit by Mrs. Reynolds, the defendant, that Mr. Smith had an interview with her in which he stated that the Judge had been "seen," and that by the word "seen" he intended to mean that the Judge had been approached or influenced by some one. Judge Donohue directed that Mr. Smith immediately answer the charges made in the affidavit. Mr. Smith at once drew an affidavit denying that he had ever used such language as that Judge Donohue had been "seen" or approached or influenced in any manner; that he had considered the order, without service of affidavit, as invalid, and should move that it be vacated, but that as long as it stood he should respect and obey it, as he had the greatest deference for an order of Judge Donohue, whom he regarded as a liberal and careful Judge, and that if he had been in Judge Donohue's place he would have acted in the same manner; that, instead of using the language charged, he merely related to Mrs. Reynolds a conversation Judge Donohue had with his (deponent's) brother, in which Judge Donohue had said on the morning he granted the last order that if he had known before the sale what he then knew he might have acted differently; that he (deponent) told Mrs. Reynolds that he sympathized with her in her trouble, in having her property sold, and that he would give her until the 1st of next January a refusal of the property for the amount of the judgment and interest.

Judge Donohue listened quietly to the reading of the affidavit, and then said he would take the papers and reserve his decision on the motion to vacate, or for leave to disregard the order granting a stay of proceedings, but gave no intimation as to what course he would take relative to the charges against Mr. Smith.

SENTENCES PRONOUNCED.

JUSTICE MEETED OUT BY JUDGE BENEDICT—THREE ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS DISCHARGED.

The session of the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, before Judge Benedict, was held yesterday, for the purpose of passing sentence upon those convicted during the past term of court.

Henry Marston, convicted of taking a registered letter from the Post Office belonging to another party, was sentenced to the Kings County Penitentiary for two years.

Juan Rameriz, convicted of offering for sale illegally-packed cigars, in consideration of his previous confinement was discharged on his own recognizance; as was also Emilio Grobbi, convicted of a somewhat similar offense.

These cases disposed of, Assistant United States District Attorney Foster called those of Michael Boyle, Michael Taegue, and James Maher, convicted of passing counterfeit silver coin, and in calling them he moved that, as they were not when on trial allowed to testify in their own behalf, they be allowed to state under oath their connection with the transactions alleged. This Judge Benedict allowed, and the prisoners were called and gave very straightforward stories to the effect that they were "more sinned against than sinning."

At the conclusion of their statements, Judge Benedict remarked that he looked upon the matter as having originated with McGuire, alias Dwyer, a known counterfeiter and State Prison convict. He found these men out of work, plied them with liquor, and gave them the counterfeit coin. Detective Drummond, of the Secret Service Division, then appeared upon the scene, took the money from them piece by piece, ostensibly passed it, gave them the change, and then arrested them for passing counterfeit money.

Numerous affidavits were offered proving the previous good conduct of the prisoners, and then, as a matter of form, Mr. Foster moved that sentence be passed upon them. Mr. Post, counsel for the two former, and Mr. White for the latter, moved a suspension of sentence.

Judge Benedict, in reply, said, "I shall not sentence these men, but, on the contrary, suspend sentence and discharge them on their own recognizance. I do not believe that any jury would have convicted either of them had they been allowed to give their stories upon the trial. I am convinced that inducements were offered to them by those whose duty it was to suppress crime and not increase it in this manner."

The court then adjourned until next Saturday at 11 A. M.

COURT NOTES.

The time given Mr. John Baird, Receiver of the Commercial Warehouse Company, to file his schedules was extended yesterday by Judge Donohue until the 1st of January.

Lewis R. Smith, William L. Eaton, and Hubert V. W. Tucker, comprising the firm of Smith, Eaton & Tucker, lace importers, at No. 42 Greene street, filed an insolvent assignment in the Supreme Court yesterday to Samuel A. Bristol.

James Anthony was brought before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday charged with having failed to make full entries on his books of distilled spirits manufactured by him. His place of business is at No. 230 East Thirty-eighth street. He was held in $1,000 bail for further examination.

In the sixteen suits instituted in this City against the Bank of California, in which assets of the bank found in the City were attached, Judge Donohue yesterday entered orders of discontinuance, by consent, and orders vacating the attachments on payment of the Sheriff's fees.

In the case of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company against William S. Manning, in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Wallace and a jury, a verdict was rendered yesterday for the plaintiff for $10,982 72. The suit was brought to recover $14,000 alleged to have been collected by the defendant on premiums. The defense was to the effect that he had been wrongfully dismissed from the agency of the company in this City and financially impaired on that account, and that he withheld these premiums to indemnify himself.

THE FISKE-BURNHAM SCANDAL.

INDICTMENT OF "M. H. B.'S" HUSBAND—HIS ARREST AND RELEASE—FISKE AFRAID OF HIS LIFE.

The disgraceful Fiske-Burnham scandal, over which theatrical circles were somewhat exercised, has culminated in the indictment and arrest of one of the principals. It will be remembered that a person calling herself "M. H. B.," and whose name is Mrs. H. B. Burnham, wife of Zeno Burnham, of mock-auction notoriety, left her husband, in consequence of some domestic difficulties, and lived at the residence of Stephen Fiske, at No. 100 West Forty-ninth street. This action on the part of Mrs. Burnham excited the most intense hatred between the discarded husband and Fiske, and the former determined to have satisfaction. Accordingly, on Nov. 3 Burnham armed himself with a revolver, and visited the apartments of Fiske, who was within at the time. The irate husband advanced toward Fiske and pulled his pistol, but before he could fire Fiske had snatched a bread-knife from the table and inflicted a wound on his opponent's forehead, which destroyed his aim, and for a moment staggered him. Fiske then seized Burnham by the throat, and after a violent struggle succeeded in wrenching the pistol from his grasp. A pause ensued, and before the struggle could be renewed Patrolman Lavalle, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who had been attracted by the cries of Mr. Fiske's servant, appeared and arrested both combatants. Each charged the other with having begun the affray, and the officer took them both to the Twenty-second Precinct Police Station in West Forty-seventh street, where Fiske made a complaint against Burnham of assault with intent to kill, while the latter charged Fiske with felonious assault. Next morning the imprisoned combatants were taken to the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court, where they were arraigned before Justice Duffy. As both men declined to make any complaint, the Justice discharged them.

On Thursday last Mr. Fiske went before the Grand Jury and made a complaint against Burnham. Fiske's statement sets forth that on the evening of Oct. 24, while he was going to his business, he was accosted at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth street, by Burnham, who uttered some threat. Fiske thereupon asked Burnham if he had spoken, and the latter replied "Yes, and I mean to kill you," repeating the assertion many times with opprobrious epithets, and stating that he would follow Fiske everywhere. Fiske then called a policeman and had Burnham removed, and reported the circumstance to his legal adviser, A. Oakey Hall, and Inspector Dilks. He subsequently received a communication from Inspector Dilks, in which the latter stated that he had sent for Burnham to give him some sound advice, adding that if the latter did not accept it his case would be properly attended to. After this, Fiske continues, he saw nothing of Burnham until Nov. 3, at No. 100 West Forty-ninth street, where the difficulty above alluded to occurred. Since that event, Fiske states, he has been informed that Burnham had repeatedly renewed his threats to kill him, (Fiske,) and that on the 5th inst. he said to a reporter on a morning paper that he meant to kill him. The complainant gives as his witnesses to the alleged felonious assault of the 3d inst. Mme. Styppel, of No. 100 West Forty-ninth street; E. P. Hitchman, of the Coleman House, and Officer Larelle, of the Twenty-second Precinct.

On the information given before the Grand Jury, an indictment for felonious assault with intent to kill was found and presented on Friday. Immediately afterward a bench warrant was issued for the arrest of Burnham, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he was arrested by Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's Office, at No. 1,147 Broadway, where he lives with a lady and two children. The prisoner protested against being arrested after court hours on Friday afternoon, and requested permission to visit his counsel, Col. Charles S. Spencer, and the Dion Brothers, the billiard experts, one of whom he said would become his bail. The detectives granted their prisoner the desired permission, and then brought him to the District Attorney's Office, which, however, owing to the lateness of the hour, was closed. Burnham was then lodged in the Sixth Precinct Station-house until yesterday morning, when he was brought to the District Attorney's and thence sent to the Tombs, where he was committed without bail by Justice Bixby.

Col. Spencer and Joseph Dion, Burnham's bondsman, arrived shortly after, and finding that the prisoner had been sent to the Tombs, Mr. Spencer, after considerable exertion, procured the necessary orders and went before Recorder Hackett, in Chambers, to fix bail. The Recorder examined the case and fixed bail at $2,000, which was promptly furnished by Dion. Burnham was then brought up from the Tombs and released by the Recorder after the necessary papers had been signed. The case has been placed on the calendar of the Court of General Sessions for to-morrow for trial. Burnham thinks he was very unfairly dealt with in being arrested on Friday evening, when he had not the opportunity of giving bail, and asserts that his indictment and arrest was only a portion of a base conspiracy on the part of his enemies. He also states that he is the injured party, and that should the case be brought to trial he will make some revelations which will startle the community. Fiske, it is said, greatly fears Burnham, who he professes to believe will attempt to take his life at the first opportunity. In view of these facts he had to seek his own protection by appealing to the courts. Burnham was advised yesterday by his friends to cease all hostile measures toward Fiske in the future, and have nothing further to do with "M. H. B." He has promised to do so, and it is therefore not improbable that the difficulty may be amicably settled without being brought into the courts.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Argument on the following cases was heard in the United States Supreme Court yesterday:

No. 43.—*Town of Concord vs. Portsmouth Savings Bank*.—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is an action upon coupons attached to bonds issued by the township in aid of the construction of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad, and delivered to the company and purchased by the bank without notice of any irregularity or defect in the bonds. The decision below was in favor of the bank, and it is here urged that the court erred in admitting the bonds in evidence, because they were void on account of a change of dates made after issue, without the consent of the proper authorities, and because the bonds themselves are prohibited by the Constitution of the State. On the other hand it is urged that these irregularities cannot affect the rights of an innocent holder, for value, no matter what their character, and that there is no constitutional inhibition.

George H. Williams for plaintiff in error; J. G. Wilson and Sanford B. Perry for defendants.

No. 44.—*Phillips & Colby Construction Company vs. Seymour et al.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is an action for an alleged breach of a construction contract for the building of a section of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, the defendants in error claiming that the construction company failed to perform their obligations, and that the company is insolvent. The judgment being for the plaintiffs below, the defendants here, the construction company, insist that the defendants, having contracted that in case of any failure to perform on their part, within the stipulated time or in an acceptable manner, they should have no claim, and the company should have the right to take possession of and hold the material and work absolutely, and be as entirely free from the contract as if it had never been made, they did ultimately fail in every respect, and now seek to claim that the company had expressed itself satisfied with the character and progress of the work and ask to recover the contract price. Alleging a failure to pay for work done, they now ask to be paid for work not done at all; and it is said that the failure to pay monthly payments, even if shown, will not authorize the contractors to stop work and recover for work not done; also that the completion of the work is essential to recovery.

T. Dent and J. S. Black for plaintiff in error; Sleeper & Whitney for defendant.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Philip Block, John Lutzen, George Kumberger, Otto Malchon, John Randall, and Peter Sweeney were each fined $50 for adulterating milk.

On Friday evening the residence of Mrs. Fannie Underburg, of No. 40 Baxter street, was entered by Thomas Mosely and James Thompson, two colored men, who stole some silk dresses and other apparel, valued in all at $75. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs yesterday, Mosely and Thompson pleaded their innocence of the charge and were held in $1,000 bail to answer.

Gilbert Martin, a clerk in the employ of Judson G. Worth, of No. 183 Duane street, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs, and committed in default of $500 bail to answer for embezzling $56. The complainant stated that the prisoner had at various times been paid money which he had neither returned nor accounted for.

LOVETT, THE ESCAPED SMUGGLER.

Daniel H. Lovett, alias Louis Rubenstein, alias David Goldberg, alias Louis Louis, alias "Sheeny Dave," the escaped smuggler from the Albany Penitentiary, who was arrested in this City at the instance of United States Marshal Quinby, of the Northern District of this State, was brought before Judge Donohue yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, procured by counsel for Lovett, and the hearing was adjourned until to-morrow morning, to give counsel time to traverse the Marshal's return.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Donohue.

Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.—Case resettled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Class vs. Hamel et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

The conference collections of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 1875 reach the large sum of $1,052,710.

Archbishop Williams' new residence in Boston will contain fifty-four rooms, and will cost about $85,000.

Rev. Dr. Wentworth, of Cincinnati, lectured at Drew Theological Seminary last Thursday night on "Our Hymnology."

Rev. Robert Collyer and Rev. Edward Everett Hale exchange pulpits to-day, Mr. Hale preaching in Chicago and Mr. Collyer in Boston.

Rev. Edward W. Bacon has been installed Pastor of the Congregational Church at Springfield, Ill. He is son to Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven.

Rev. Dr. Noble, of Pittsburg, Penn., was installed Pastor of the First Congregational Church, New-Haven, last Wednesday, Rev. Dr. Bacon preaching the sermon.

The Northminster Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, will be dedicated to-day. The building is of serpentine marble, with Ohio sandstone trimmings, and cost $65,000.

Rev. Wm. Taylor, known as "the California Street Preacher," has begun revival meetings in Chicago. He has but recently returned from an evangelistic tour in India.

It is said that since the Warren Avenue Baptist Church, Boston, changed its constitution in favor of open communion, both the congregation and the membership have been increased.

The Jews of Boston have ineffectually petitioned the School Committee to excuse their children from attendance on Saturday, on the ground that they observe that day as the Sabbath.

The Toronto Presbytery has considered charges against Rev. D. J. Macdonnell, of preaching the doctrine of universal restoration, and has given the accused until next Spring to correct his error.

The Methodists of Springfield, Mass, have decided to hold for several weeks a series of undenominational revival meetings. There are to be two services daily, one at 3 P. M. and the other at 7 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Black, of Montreal, has accepted a call to a church in Scotland. A few years ago he was a clerk in Boston, and was educated for the ministry in Edinburgh by the aid of one of his employers.

The widow of Rev. F. J. Tolby, a Methodist minister, who was recently murdered in New Mexico, has arrived at her parents' home in Indiana, with her two little girls, having made the long journey alone.

Rev. W. S. Karr, of the Cambridgeport (Mass.) Congregational Church has been appointed to succeed Rev. Dr. Vermilye, deceased, as Professor of Systematic Theology in the Hartford Theological Seminary.

The committee appointed by the last Presbyterian General Assembly to report a plan for the consolidation of the Home Mission and Sustentation Departments has been holding sessions in this City the past week.

The Methodist missionaries in Sweden have decided to ask the General Conference next May to organize an Annual Conference in that country. There are now 103 preachers, 5,023 members, 28 chapels, and 103 Sunday-schools.

Discussion is being had in England concerning the results of Moody and Sankey's services. It is contended by many that the masses were not reached at all, and that the attendants at the meetings were mainly of the church-going class.

The Protestant Episcopal House of Bishops has communicated to the Church of Jesus, Mexico, the terms on which the episcopal office will be conveyed to the body. It is expected that the conditions will be accepted, and that in two or three months two Bishops will be consecrated for Mexico.

Rev. Wesley R. Davis, pastor of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, has been called to the pastorate, for next year, of St. James' Church, Harlem, of which Dr. Foss, President of the Middletown Wesleyan University, is now Pastor.

Bishop Miles is making a visit North, for the purpose of securing an endowment fund of $50,000 for an educational institution of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, to be established in Kentucky. About one-fourth of this amount has been raised.

Rev. G. A. Hall, a Washington revivalist, is making an evangelistic tour of this State. He will visit Rochester next week. Last Winter and Spring Mr. Hall traveled in the Southern States, and in Georgia alone 640 persons were converted through his ministrations.

The Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church have concluded their meeting in Boston, but the results of their deliberations have not been published yet. The Methodist Social Union gave them a reception and supper Monday, and they were entertained at the Preachers' Meeting.

An organization has been formed in this City called the Holland Memorial Reformed Church, for the purpose of bringing newly-arrived immigrants from Holland under Gospel influences before they have procured homes in the country. Funds are being raised to secure a suitable edifice. St. Paul's Reformed Church has given $10,000 toward the building.

On Thanksgiving Day Archbishop Williams will lay the corner-stone of a new Catholic church at Lexington, Mass., near the monument. The *Catholic Review* says the Pastor has secured for the corner-stone "some fragments of the walls of the Holy House of Nazareth," and "some particles of the Holy Sepulchre, and of the Sacred Cradle at Bethlehem."

Many of the Methodist Bishops who are attending the sessions of the Methodist General Missionary Committee will preach in this City and vicinity to-day. Bishop Harris preaches at St. James' morning and evening; Bishop Andrews at St. Paul's in the morning and in Brooklyn in the evening, and Bishops Wiley, Bowman, and Peck will also fill appointments.

The *Tablet* (Roman Catholic) devotes two columns to the work of the Evangelists. It says: "This work of Mr. Moody is not sin. It cannot be sin to invite men to love and serve Jesus Christ. It is irregular, unauthorized, but it may be bringing multitudes to a happier frame of mind, in which the Church may find them better prepared to receive her sublime faith."

All the annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church have held their meetings for 1875. The statistics show an aggregate lay membership of 1,580,559, an increase for the year of 17,038. The number of traveling preachers is 10,923—increase, 78; local preachers, 12,881—increase, 300. The increase in church edifices is 634, the total number being 15,633. The denomination also has 19,287 Sunday-schools, with 1,406,168 scholars.

Elder Lutz, Adventist, has been carrying on a revival in Springfield Mass. He claims as the result of his five weeks' campaign, 100 conversions and thirty baptisms. He held at the close, a primitive communion service. A long table was spread with unleavened bread and eleven men sat down to it, the twelfth chair being left vacant. After the eleven had partaken of the bread and unfermented wine, the elements were passed to the outside communicants.

A sect known as the Stundists is attracting attention in Russia. It has sprung up in Southern Russia, where it has developed considerable strength. It is Baptist in doctrine, and rejects the image and saint worship of the Greek Church. The Stundists take their name from their practice of meeting together at certain hours to read and study the Bible. The Government shows no inclination to molest these people, who, according to the *Golos*, are not in the least dangerous to the State.

The Committee of Arrangements for Moody and Sankey's meetings in Philadelphia have decided to hold all the services in the freight depot at Thirteenth and Market streets at the following hours: Sundays, 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.; week days, 8 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. A circular letter has been sent to all the ministers in Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Northern Delaware asking them to pray for a revival in Philadelphia and all over the country.

Rev. J. G. Carnachan, Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Meadville, Penn., has received the degree of D. D. from the University of Padua, Italy, one of the oldest and most renowned educational institutions in the world. The following theses were required from Dr. Carnachan for the honor: 1. An address to the Faculty and a biography of himself in Latin. 2. A theological dissertation on holiness. 3. A critical examination of the Greek of a part of the eighth chapter of Romans. 4. Two sermons. 5. A critical examination of the writings of Coleridge.

The Evangelical Alliance has issued the usual programme for the Week of Prayer beginning Jan. 2, 1876. On Sunday, Jan. 2, there will be sermons on "The Love of God Perfected in Him who Keepeth His Word." Monday is devoted to thanksgiving and confession; Tuesday to prayer for the Church of Christ; Wednesday to prayer for families; Thursday to prayer for rulers, magistrates, and statesmen; Friday to prayer for foreign missions; Saturday to prayer for all nations, the cessation of war, the removal of intemperance and immorality, and for plentiful harvests, and Sunday to sermons on "The Ultimate Triumph."

The evangelical societies of the Protestant Episcopal Church held their anniversaries last Friday in Philadelphia. The American Church Missionary Society reported its receipts for the year at $58,093; the expenditures were the same. In its home and foreign departments fifty-five missionaries had been employed, of whom nine had resigned, two had died, leaving the present number forty-three. The missions in Mexico had been very prosperous. The congregations connected with the Church of Jesus had increased from twenty-seven to fifty-seven, and there were as many as 6,000 members or attendants. About $10,000 had been appropriated for this field, and for the coming year Dr. Riley asked for $20,000.

CRIME IN NEW-YORK.

SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CRIME—A MISCELLANEOUS INVESTIGATION—METHODS OF THE POLICE.

The Assembly Committee on Crime met yesterday in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. T. Cooper Campbell presiding. The other members of the committee present were Messrs. Husted, McGowan, Hess, and Dessar. Warden Fox, of the Penitentiary, Blackwell's Island, was the first witness examined. He said he knew of several persons who were committed at Special Sessions to the Penitentiary, but they had never arrived there. From a list of convictions submitted by Mr. Townsend, counsel to the committee, the witness pointed out the names of four persons who had not reached the Penitentiary, namely, George Schlifinger, Charles H. Clarke, Margaret Englehardt, and Ellen Cutler. He could not state why these persons were not brought to the Penitentiary.

Mr. Nachtman, of No. 153 Orchard street, formerly a Commissioner of Excise, thought the present charge for excise licenses too high. The Sunday law he thought could be abolished by keeping a proper supervision of the saloons kept open. When he held office nearly all the Commissioners were liquor dealers, and consequently were well acquainted with the saloon keepers in their respective districts. The books of the old board were incomplete, and he thought they would not show the amount of money to the credit of the Commissioners. Deposits were made in the Eighth and Tenth National Banks. The board, in his time, had two inspectors, but there were eighteen now employed. He had possession of the books of the old board, and was willing to produce them.

Mr. James V. Freeman, a son of ex-Commissioner Freeman, testified that under the old board licenses were granted without delay to proper persons; under the present administration the license fee is first received, a receipt issued for it, and the license itself not granted for several weeks afterward.

Mr. H. Salisbury testified that he had examined the books in the Court of Special Sessions, and found that there were sixty-four prisoners sent to the Penitentiary who were fined, but whose fines had been remitted; there were thirty persons sent to the Penitentiary at the same time under fine, but there was no record as to what was done with such fines; there were 284 cases sent from the Special Sessions to the General Sessions between Jan. 1, 1873, and Oct. 2, 1875, of which 111 were sentenced, 58 were indicted but not disposed of, and no indictments were found in 115 cases.

Mr. Townsend here asked the committee whether the inquiry respecting the Police had terminated. He thought inquiry should be taken respecting the action of the Police in the cases of two gentlemen who were missing—one a well-known citizen, Mr. George Griswold, and the other a Mr. Thompson, from Boston, who disappeared in this City last June. There was great excitement some time ago in Philadelphia over the loss of a small boy, but here were two full-grown men lost and little said about it.

Mr. Campbell said that the examination was not concluded, and that the matter alluded to by Mr. Townsend was a proper subject for investigation.

Mr. Hess said that when a person was lost the fact was telegraphed to each Police Captain in the City.

Mr. Merwin N. Jones, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was recalled to give testimony in reference to the four prisoners ordered to be sent to the Penitentiary, but who had not arrived there. He showed by the records that the prisoners were duly convicted, but he could not say why they had not reached the Penitentiary. On conviction they were handed over to the Warden of the Tombs.

Mr. Townsend—Well, then, we'll have to look to him for information.

Mr. Townsend read the following statement:

"Number of fines imposed by the Court of Special Sessions from January, 1873, to Oct. 1, 1875, 1,692. Of these 93 were sent to the Penitentiary in addition to the fine. The fines of 62 of this 93 have been remitted; 6 were paid; 21 are open on the books and unpaid, and 4 have been discharged upon certiorari. Out of the whole number of persons fined 1,333 have paid their fines, amounting to $23,863. 325 fines have been remitted, 30 remain open, and 4 were discharged on certiorari."

Mr. Townsend next produced papers in the case of Joseph Brown, a policy-dealer, who pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor in the Court of Special Sessions Dec. 29, 1873, and was fined $500; also papers in the case of Michael Murray and others, charged with keeping gambling-houses, who also pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor, and were let off with a fine. Mr. Townsend handed the papers to Mr. Jones, who said that the charge in the papers was felony, over which the Special Sessions had no jurisdiction, and which charge, on conviction, carried a penalty of both fine and imprisonment.

The case of the man Ryan and his sister, who were found dead at No. 204 Broome street on Dec. 22, 1873, was again taken up, but no new facts of interest were developed. Patrick Ryan, the brother of the deceased, said there was no insanity in his family, and that his brother was a man good character. Officer Stephen Sheilard, of the Fifth Precinct, but who was in December, 1873, stationed in the Thirteenth Precinct, under Capt. Hedden, testified that he was called to the house by Officer Wilson, and they made a thorough examination. He described the condition of the body and an interview which he had with a family named Burke, who lived in the house. The remainder of his testimony was the same as he gave at the Coroner's inquest, which has been already published in THE TIMES. Officer Wilson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was next called in reference to the same case, and gave similar testimony to that given by the previous witness. He said, in addition, that the case was taken out of his hands by Capt. Hedden and given to the ward detectives, at which he felt aggrieved. Mary Anne O'Brien stated that she lived on the third floor of the house, and, hearing a noise, got up, and on her way across the roof to the next house, found the vest of the deceased. The rest of her testimony was of no special importance. The meeting then adjourned to Wednesday.

SHORT-RANGE RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE LAST CONTEST FOR THE TURF, FIELD AND FARM BADGE THIS SEASON—MR. JOHN BEATTIE CARRIES OFF THE TROPHY.

The fifth competition for the *Turf, Field and Farm* Challenge Badge took place at Creedmoor yesterday afternoon. The weather was fair and the wind favorable for short-range shooting, but, notwithstanding these agreeable conditions, the badge was carried off upon a lower score than upon any which it had been won during the prevalence of cross winds and otherwise disagreeable weather. There were sixty-three entries. The contest commenced shortly after 3 o'clock, and, although each marksman fired twelve shots, the last shot was fired within an hour afterward, so smoothly was the match conducted. The successful marksman was Mr. John Beattie, of Company D, Twelfth Regiment, who used a military gun with open sights. The badge will probably afford sport to riflemen for some time to come, as, although it has been competed for five times, no one has yet won it twice. Mr. Beattie will have the pleasure of wearing the trophy during this Winter, as yesterday was the last short-range match day for the present season. Following are the highest scores:

John Beattie	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	42
W. S. Elmendorf	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	5	4	4	42
T. Duke	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	41
W. C. Clark	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	40
J. I. C. Clark	4	3	4	4	5	5	3	4	4	4	40
T. R. Murphy	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	40
George Crouch	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	3	4	4	39
J. L. Price	4	3	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	39
J. M. Crane	4	3	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	5	39
A. Dutch	3	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	3	4	39
W. S. Collins	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	38
Col. J. Rueger	4	3	4	4	4	5	4	3	3	4	38
Dr. J. L. Farley	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	38
T. C. Noone	4	3	4	4	4	5	3	4	4	3	38
G. W. Smith	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	3	4	38
J. Buckbee	4	3	4	3	4	5	3	3	4	5	38
B. G. Doughty	5	4	3	5	4	2	4	4	4	3	38
S. G. Perry	3	5	4	3	4	3	4	3	4	4	37
Col. D. E. Austen	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	3	4	2	37
W. B. Farwell	4	3	2	4	3	4	3	5	5	4	37
J. Le Boutillier	3	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	37

The 12:30 o'clock boat from James slip to Hunter's Point carried about fifty marksmen who desired to practice at short range before the match commenced. A strong ebb tide prevailed, and the boat was four minutes late in reaching her slip. The starter of the Central Railroad had dispatched the train promptly, contrary to the custom on this road, and the party was obliged to wait a full hour at the depot.

THE PENALTY FOR SMILING.

The Indianapolis *Journal* says that a young man not quite twenty-one years of age, who pleaded guilty in the Criminal Court of that City to an indictment for grand larceny, received an extra year for smiling while sentence was being pronounced on a fellow prisoner, going up for three years instead of two. About a month since two other young men, on a plea of grand larceny, were each given an extra year for smiling at the remarks of a woman, who was brought into court, with other prisoners from the jail, to plead to the various charges against them.

SHIPPING.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.
Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:
NAVARINO..........Dec. 1 | COLOMBO..........Dec. 29
OTHELLO..........Dec. 15 | HINDOO..........Jan. 12
First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST. SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA..........Wednesday, Nov. 17
CITY OF ATLANTA..........Saturday, Nov. 20
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Nov. 16, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.
CITY OF HOUSTON, Capt. DEERING, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.
Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.
ACAPULCO..........Nov. 15, 12 M
touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN.
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.
GREAT REPUBLIC..........Dec.
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship COLIMA..........Wednesday, Nov. 10
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.
For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 18, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.
First-class passage to Fernandina..........$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville..........22 50
First-class passage to Augusta..........20 00
First-class to Albany..........22 50
Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:
COLUMBUS..........TUESDAY, Nov. 23
CRESCENT CITY..........THURSDAY, Dec. 2
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, Nov. 25
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO.
CITY OF HAVANA..........Tuesday, Nov. 16
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.
The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)
Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

SEA BIRD.
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 16th..9:30 A. M. | Monday, 15th..7:30 A. M.
Thursday, 18th..11:00 A. M. | Wed'day, 17th..9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 20th..1:00 P. M. | Friday, 19th..10:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 23d..2:00 P. M. | Monday, 22d..7:00 A. M.
Thursday, 25th..2:00 P. M. | Wed'day, 24th..2:00 P. M.
Friday, 26th..2:00 P. M. | Friday, 26th..7:30 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE BY PEOPLE'S Line Steam-boats to Albany. State-rooms warmed by steam-pipes. Passage only $1; berth, 50 cents. Deck passage, 50 cents. Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier 41 N. R., foot of Canal st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—IN PURSUANCE OF an order of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, made in a certain cause therein depending, wherein FRANCIS HART and THEODORE L. DEVENNY are complainants, and THE TRENTON LOCK COMPANY are defendants, bearing date October nineteen, A. D. 1875, the undersigned, Receiver of the said Trenton Lock Company, hereby gives notice to all creditors of the said Trenton Lock Company to present to him at his office, No. 55 East State street, Trenton, N. J., (under oath or affirmation,) all their several claims and demands against the said company, on or before the nineteenth day February next, being four months from the date of said order, and in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefits of such dividends as may thereafter be declared by said court upon the proceeds and effects of said Corporation.—Trenton, Nov. 6, 1875.
SAMUEL L. BAILY, Receiver.

PATENT CASE ABOUT INDIA-RUBBER SQUEAKING BABIES.—United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York.—Before Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, Circuit Judge.
New-York Rubber Company vs. Patrick J. Keary.—The defendant was found guilty of violating an injunction restraining him from selling india-rubber dolls and toys with a squeaking device, made in infringement of the plaintiff's patent. Defendant was arrested and brought before Judge Johnson yesterday. He was held to bail in one thousand dollars, and it was referred to a Master to report the facts, so as to enable the court to fix his punishment.
B. F. LEE for plaintiff; ULMAN, REMINGTON and PORTER for defendant.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

BY THE DEATH OF OUR LATE SENIOR partner, GEORGE BATY BLAKE, his interest and responsibility in our firms, under our articles of copartnership, cease from and after this date.
The remaining partners will continue the business in Boston and New-York, and also as heretofore in connection with Messrs. Blake Brothers & Company, of London.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., No. 28 State st., Boston.
BOSTON, Oct. 30, 1875. No. 52 Wall st., New-York.
No. 62 GRESHAM HOUSE, LONDON, Oct. 30, 1875.
The interest and responsibility of MR. STANTON BLAKE in our firm cease this day.
BLAKE BROTHERS & CO., of London.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of MASKELL & MEIGHAN, was this day dissolved by mutual consent.
JOHN J. MASKELL,
CATHERINE MEIGHAN.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1875.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGAN CANNOT be excelled in tone or beauty. They defy competition. The concerto stop is a fine imitation of the human voice. Prices extremely low for cash, or part cash and balance in small monthly payments, or for rent at low prices. Second-hand pianos and organs at great bargains. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & SONS.

A.—FOR RENT—UPRIGHT, SQUARE, AND GRAND pianos of our own make; also, for sale and rent, a number of fine second-hand pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., No. 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A LADY WOULD GIVE THOROUGH musical instruction for the occasional use of a piano. CLAYTON, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FIRST-CLASS MUSIC TEACHER WISHES to give a few more lessons on violin or piano. Address H. B., Wallack's Theatre.

FINANCIAL.

FROM THE BOSTON SUNDAY HERALD.

$10,000 ASSURANCE FOR $60 PREMIUM.

TO BEST GRADE RISKS

(2 to 55 Years of Age,)

BY HARD-PAN METHOD AND REBATE FOR EXAMINATION.

A Literal Transcript of a Conversation.

"I say it can't be done by any company in the world."

That is what *you* say, but it *can* be; it has been, it is, and it will continue to be done as long as the demand continues.

"But I say still it can't be done. How in h—ll can you do it? I would like to know."

That is a conundrum which we will not pretend to answer. We are not expecting to do business there, and have not prepared any asbestos documents. But if that be the abode of the father of liars, it would appear that the "Old Plan" would have a kind of home-like feeling there. It will doubtless be happy to be there rid entirely of the hated

AMERICAN POPULAR,

and to be allowed to carry on its betting, wagering, gambling, tontine, nefarious speculations—without challenge by the Scientific, Biometrical, Bed-rock Principle, the Hard-pan Economical Natural Premium Method, or the Examination Rebate.

"Excuse me; I spoke a little impolitely. I only wished to ask you to explain how you can give

$10,000 ASSURANCE

FOR $60 PREMIUM."

Now you are all right, and we are more anxious to explain every point than you can be to learn it. If you will keep cool, will you not allow that it will be a glorious thing to the Best Grade Risks to receive

$10,000 Assurance for $60 Premium,

if it can be done with security?

"Of course it will; but I do not believe it can be done by your or any other company, and your mere say so is not sufficient to prove it. Demonstrate that it can be done and I will believe."

Again you are commendable, and for your and our purpose please read our advertisement in the next *Sunday Herald* (Boston.)

Such was the literal conversation of an agent of the "Old Plan" and a Commissioner of

THE AMERICAN POPULAR LIFE,

under the shadow of the "Old South" on last Monday morning in reference to the advertisement of the day before, of

$10,000 ASSURANCE

FOR $60 PREMIUM

To the Best Grade Risks,

(20 to 55 Years of Age,)

BY BED-ROCK PRINCIPLE,

Hard-Pan Method,

REBATE FOR EXAMINATION.

Equity, Economy, and Security.

But first we wish to correct an error of the compositor in said advertisement by inserting the following:

An Insurance editor says:

"The annual report of the Secretary, Dr. Cruikshank, gives facts, the cause of which it would be well for other companies to investigate, to wit: DEATH CLAIMS PER 1,000 PERSONS INSURED.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
American Popular, all grades	4.3	3.7	3.7	3.1
All N. Y. companies averaged	11.2	12.7	11.0"	

We are able to add another year's (1875) experience, the tenth biometrical report is ready; and, although we now must in part estimate the number of policies, we have the deaths certain, and know that the ratio will be a little less than it was, last year.

The compositor placed a figure 2 where the 3 stands under 1875. Now 3 deaths per thousand policies is quite small enough for the credulity of our "Old Plan" friends, and we would not strain it by the untruthful statement that we had only 2 and a questionable fraction of deaths per thousand.

Allow 3 deaths per thousand and it is quite evident that we can afford

$10,000 ASSURANCE

For $60 Premium.

But we will make the whole matter clear by beginning at the beginning and going slow and sure through each step of the

Why and Wherefore of INSURANCE.

How CAN WE AFFORD IT? is the question. First there are some other questions to settle.

Why is the Company called as it is?

AMERICAN means just, equitable to all.

POPULAR means plain, comprehensible to all.

Together these words mean exactly what this Company does.

1st. It gives a just and equitable insurance.

2d. It makes plain and simple its methods, so that a wayfaring man, though an "Old Plan" agent, need not err therein.

It is proper, in the next place, that we should discuss

WHAT INSURANCE IS.

According to the dictionary it is "The act of insuring against loss or damages; a contract whereby, for a stipulated consideration called a premium, one party undertakes to indemnify another against loss by certain risks."

This is very well in regard to the act done—the, so to speak, static of insurance; but when we look deeper, and ask what the soul of insurance is—what its prime function is, we get a more vivid answer. That word "loss" is the keynote to the motive for insurance.

That "loss," or fear of it, is attended with ANXIETY, and to remove *that* is the inducement to seek insurance. Unless there is ANXIETY *to remove*, there is no *genuine* insurance. A man does not insure to protect his family. True insurance does protect his family, and it is the want of that protection which creates the ANXIETY, and it is the annoyance of the anxiety, the desire therefore to remove it, which stirs the man to pay premiums, and in and by the *removal of the anxiety* is the man compensated for the premium paid.

Happy the woman who has a husband, happy the children who have a father who cannot "sleep o' nights" unless they are cared for who is *anxious* for their happiness, so that he labors earnestly and cheerfully for their support, and pays with alacrity the premiums necessary to protect them, and to free his and their minds from anxiety in regard to his continuance with them.

Genuine insurance, then, is not a bet, nor wager, nor a sweat-board, nor a gambling, nor a chance, nor a venturesome speculation, in which the man pays premium money, and if he lives loses all that he has paid. He enjoys that which in no other way can he purchase. He receives a *quid pro quo.*

But if there is *no anxiety*, and the dead forms of an insurance are enacted, it is the very worst form of betting, of wager, of gambling; and that is what the most of life insurance, so called, has been.

For a further exposition call for a document entitled

"Fictions and Realities of Life Insurance."

American Popular Life Insurance Co.,
NOS. 419 AND 421 BROADWAY,
CORNER OF CANAL ST.

$20,000 for........................$110
5,000 for........................ 35
Or $5 per M. and $10 for Policy.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 11 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.
MEMBERS OF THE STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
We draw on—
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, PALL MALL BRANCH, (69,) LONDON.
SOCIETE GENERALE, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN BRANCH No. 4 PLACE DE L'OPERA, PARIS.

JAMES T. BATES & CO.
BANKERS,
PLACE BEL AIR, GENEVA.
Travelers will find our correspondents centrally located, and can obtain from them drafts on all other Cities and Countries.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, Bankers, 12 Wall St., New York, allow interest on deposits, draw Bills on London & Paris; also issue Letters of Credit available in the principal cities abroad. Investment Securities for sale.

TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
An important meeting of the Stockholders of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railway Company will be held on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at the new building Nos. 31 and 33 Broad st., at 2 o'clock P. M.
First—To hear the report of the Committee appointed at the meeting of Sept. 30.
Second—To adopt such protective measures as may be deemed advisable.
A full attendance is earnestly requested.
O. D. ASHLEY, H. S. HENRY, JAS. A. JAMESON, A. S. PEABODY, E. A. COREY, Committee.

SENT EXPLANATORY CIRCULAR how $10 TO $500 invested in Stock Privileges has paid and will Pay Large Profits. Railroad Stocks, Bonds and Gold bought on Margins. Interest Six Per Cent. allowed on deposits subject to sight drafts. **FREE** $10 TO $500.
Buckwalter & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 10 Wall st., New-York. P. O. Box 4,317.

WANTED.
Greene County (Missouri) Bonds.
State of Tennessee Coupons.
State of Virginia Coupons.
City of New-Orleans Coupons.
FOR SALE.
State of Texas ten per cent. Pension Bonds.
State of Texas ten per cent. Funded Bonds.
State of Texas seven per cent. Gold Bonds.
S. H. TOBEY & CO., No. 4 Broad st., Room No. 13.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.
A meeting of the holders of the first mortgage land-grant bonds of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company is called to be held at the office of Charles E. Whitehead, No. 61 Wall st., New-York City, on the 15th day of November, at 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the committee.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1875.
The transfer-books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Nov. 16, until the morning of Dec. 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
by the old-established Stock and Bond House of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

THE FUNDED BONDS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company are now ready and being delivered by the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway. Bondholders will please send in their coupons and receive bonds for the same. For further particulars in relation to the plan of funding, please communicate with the office of the railway company, No 84 Broadway.
F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Secretary.

10 PER CENT. INTEREST
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE worth at least three times the amount borrowed. Call and examine full description of property, at office of
THE CORBIN BANKING COMPANY,
No. 61 Broadway, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1875.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Dec. 6, 1875, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. The Transfer-books will be closed until after that date. THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

CITY, COUNTY, TOWN, OR VILLAGE Bonds, current or in default, or any other description of indebtedness, claims, or liens, in Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, bought by
C. SCHLEY, Milwaukee, Wis.

MILLER & HOYT, NO. 33 WALL ST., solicit applications for strictly first-class loans on New-York, Brooklyn, Westchester, and New-Jersey property; miscellaneous securities and commercial paper bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies, mortgages, and other securities; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 117 Broadway.

KEELY MOTOR STOCK—IN PARENT COMPANY; a desirable investment; twenty shares for sale, by T. W. B. HUGHES, No. 19 Broad st.

A FEW GOOD INSURANCE STOCKS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF THE RECEIVERS, ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1875.
THE PAST DUE COUPONS ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds and real estate bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri and on the South Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, in the City of New-York, on presentation.
THOMAS T. BUCKLEY, OLIVER GARRISON, JOHN H. BEACH, Receivers.

WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1875.
THE COUPONS ON THE FUNDED BONDS of the West Wisconsin Railway Company, due on July 1, will be paid in gold at the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, No. 52 Broadway, on and after that date.
R. P. FLOWER, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1875.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., free of tax, has been declared, payable on and after Nov. 10. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.
CHAS. B. VAN WYCK, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

QUEEN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Sterling.
ASSETS IN UNITED STATES,
$1,264,965.
OFFICE, PARK BANK BUILDING,
Nos. 214 and 216 Broadway, New-York.
WILLIAM H. ROSS, Manager.

AUCTION SALES.

SPECIAL SALE OF CARPETS.
JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.
MONDAY, Nov. 15, at 10:30 A. M.,
at the Central Sales Rooms, corner of Willoughby st. and Pearl, Brooklyn, new and second hand Moquette, Axminster, velvet, Brussels, three-ply, and ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, and matting.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

1.—ADJOINING 5TH AV., NO. 8 EAST 32D ST., SUPERBLY LOCATED.—Furnished and ventilated floors or apartments to let, with strictly first-class private table only; prices moderate; three to five elegant rooms on each floor; baths, closets, &c.; no applicants but those of the highest respectability, &c., &c., entertained. N. B.—The arrangement and management of this establishment is strictly in the interest of and for the comfort of the occupants, and each apartment is as separate and distinct as one's own house.

MARRIED COUPLES AND FAMILIES wishing superior accommodations for the Winter on or in the vicinity of 5th av., with or without board, or private table, and wishing to avoid the inconvenience caused in looking for same should apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway, opposite Grand Hotel.

BOARD, WITH SITTING ROOM AND SMALL bedroom, for gentleman and wife, and child three years old; give all particulars; terms must be reasonable; private family preferred. Address E. E. W., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN only, can be obtained, with breakfast if desired, in the newly-furnished and well-located house, No. 116 East 24th st., only one block from Madison square; references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF ADULTS OF refinement offer a lovely home and very desirable rooms, beautifully furnished, with first-class table, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at No. 124 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERVOIR PARK, REAR OPEN 43D ST.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

PARTIES DESIRING FURNISHED HOUSES for the Winter or year, or elegantly-furnished rooms, with or without board, will save time and labor by applying at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Every house personally inspected.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING UP TOWN has two small newly-furnished rooms to let, with board; English table; references exchanged. Address KEW, Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING on 56th st., near 5th av., offer their third-story front rooms to gentleman and wife, with first-class board. Apply to TEACKLE & PURDY, No. 1,243 Broadway.

NO. 227 EAST 12TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a large third story front and hall room connecting; excellent board; also other rooms. References exchanged.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 310, EAST.—ELEGANT second floor front, with hall room adjoining, if needed; also, rooms on third and fourth floors; table unexceptionable; terms moderate.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 444, WEST, OPPOSITE London Terrace, three minutes' walk of Elevated Railroad Station.—Furnished rooms, with board; gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen.

HOUSEHOLDERS HAVING VACANCIES for boarders, or rooms without board, please send description and prices to the BOARDERS' DIRECTORY, 737 Broadway. Established 1857. Boarders invited.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.—TO A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN or family, handsome rooms on second floor, with board; room on third floor for gentlemen; references.

A THIRD FLOOR TO RENT, WITH BOARD, to a first-class party; house newly furnished and private; choice location; references. No. 53 West 48th st.

TO GENTLEMEN—A LARGE WELL-FURNISHED front room, on upper floor, with or without board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR, large and hall room; other pleasant rooms, with board; house very desirable; location unexceptionable; reduced prices; references given and required.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Two large handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; also two single rooms, suitable for gentlemen; house and appointments first-class.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

BROOKLYN.—PARTIES DESIRING PLEASANT rooms with first-class board, can obtain the same by applying at No. 97 Pierrepont st.; references exchanged.

NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.,
Near Madison square.
Elegant apartments, with private table if desired; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFERS ELEGANTLY- furnished rooms and first-class table and appointments, a refined, luxurious home, at reasonable rates. No. 213 West 42d st., near Broadway.

A FAMILY HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they want, would accommodate two or three gentlemen with board; terms moderate; reference given and required. No. 264 West 43d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of apartments, newly painted and furnished, on parlor floor, with or without private table; reference exchanged.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116, EAST.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, very spacious and all conveniences, to let, with board; highest references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 249, WEST. Pleasant rooms to let, with board; one on third floor for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; terms moderate; references.

A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO LET, with board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, at No. 47 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 314.—PLEASANT ROOMS, bath, &c., with board, for gentleman and wife, or gentlemen.

THIRTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 109, EAST.—Desirable rooms, with board, for families or gentlemen.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY FURNISHED, with or without private table. No. 33 West 27th st., near Broadway.

DESIRABLE ROOMS TO RENT WITH board; family private; references exchanged. No. 118 West 45th st.

NO. 28 EAST 22D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms to let, single or en suite, with or without board, on second or third floors; reference.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—SECOND-STORY front room, with alcove, and others, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—TWO OR THREE nicely furnished sunny rooms on third floor to let, with unexceptionable board; references exchanged.

NO. 45 EAST 23D ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a third-story front room, with good board; house first class; table board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 243.—A HANDSOME THIRD floor with private table or to gentlemen with breakfast if desired.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS,
No. 1 West 38th st.,
Have rooms en suite or singly, with board.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—ONE handsomely furnished suite of rooms to let, with or without private table.

NO. 13 PARK AV.
A neatly furnished and very pleasant front room to let, with board; references.

ONE SUITE OF ROOMS, SECOND FLOOR, to rent together or separately, with or without private table; a few other rooms. No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen; moderate prices.

NO. 112 MADISON AV.—BOARD, WITH FRONT room and Plimpton bed; third story; also a hall room.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

TO LET—A LARGE AND A SMALL APARTMENT, newly painted and furnished, with good private table; also, a doctor's office. No. 37 West 33d st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV., with board, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; house and table first class.

NO. 43 EAST 29TH ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms on second and third floors, singly or en suite; house and table first-class; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A PLEASANT SUITE OF rooms on second floor, and front rooms on third floor; private table if desired; reference.

A DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM ON fourth floor, with board, at No. 36 West 31st st.; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161, EAST.—Nicely furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and families; references.

NO. 14 5TH AV.—MRS. EATON'S.—JUST VACATED, a suite of rooms, second floor, front, with board.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, with board, in private family; occupied for five years by family leaving for Europe.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED room, with first-class board, for three persons, $35 per week; also hall room for gentleman, $10 per week.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENTIRE second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 51 EAST 21ST ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS to rent, with first-class table; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—SECOND FLOOR, NEWLY furnished, with or without board; reasonable terms.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH FIRST-CLASS board; references exchanged. No. 49 East 21st st.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST., NEAR PARK AV.—Desirable rooms to rent, with board; reference.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Rooms to let, with board.

HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH GOOD TABLE, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

MADISON AV., NO. 135, NORTH-EAST CORNER OF 31ST ST.—Two handsome rooms on parlor floor, with private table; house and appointments thoroughly first class; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NO. 47 WEST 35TH ST.—DESIRABLE FRONT rooms, en suite or separately, with board; private table, if desired; also rooms for gentlemen; the house is handsomely furnished throughout, and first class in all its appointments; references.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY will rent handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom on third floor, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 Post Office.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly; location, house, and table first class; prices moderate; rooms extra large.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED front room, on upper floor, with or without board, in a small family; references. No. 14 East 32d st., near 5th av.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED PARLOR and bed room, in a private family, on 34th st., near Broadway, with or without board. Apply for address at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and parlor floors, with or without private table; delightful location; private baths, &c.; also table board. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., FIRST DOOR FROM 16TH ST. —M. E. GAGE.—A suite of four commodious, handsomely-furnished second-floor rooms, together or separately: table d'hote or private table.

ONE SUITE OF ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms and one single room to let, with board, by a family occupying their own house; reference required. No. 43 West 22d st.

NO. 110 MADISON AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—Suites of rooms on second and third floors handsomely furnished, with or without private table, or will let separately.

NO. 41 EAST 22D ST. — ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED rooms on second floor, en suite or separately; private table if desired; also single rooms; references required.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER WILL rent a very desirable suite of apartments, with private bath, to families, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

TWENTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 55, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with or without board, in a small family, on second and third floors; rooms for single gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—PRIVATE FAMILY offer parlor and two bedrooms, second floor, communicating; exclusive bath, ample wardrobes; private table if preferred; terms moderate; references.

FOURTEENTH ST., NO. 313, EAST.—ROOMS to let, furnished, with or without board, to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 224.—THIRD FLOOR, EN SUITE, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen, with breakfast.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—HAS A few rooms, with board, at very low prices for the Winter; also, board without rooms.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—MISS LUDLOW has a suite of rooms to rent, with board; southern exposure; best references given and required.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, TWO DESIRABLE hall rooms, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 15 WEST 20TH ST. AND NO. 138 WEST 21ST ST.—Desirable double and single rooms, with board.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—TO let, with board, two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor; southern exposure; also others; reference.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with or without board, at No. 137 West 15th st.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM TO rent, with board, in a family of refinement.

NO. 18 WEST 21ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS to let, with or without board; single or en suite.

NO. 5 5TH AV., WITH BOARD—TWO HANDSOMELY-furnished single rooms for gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a large, handsomely furnished room, all modern conveniences, ample closets and adjoining bath-room, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, L. T. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BACHELOR APARTMENT HOUSE.—NO. 33 East 17th st., north end of Union Square. Very elegant suite of rooms on third story front, with bath and water-closet; breakfast by janitor if desired; also single rooms, furnished or unfurnished; by the year only.

NO. 26 WEST 16TH ST.—SPACIOUS, NICELY-furnished rooms on third and fourth floors; smaller rooms with grate fire, water, and gas; house twenty-eight feet wide.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than required, would let rooms singly or en suite to gentleman and wife, or gentlemen. No. 437 Lexington av.

NO. 33 WEST 23D ST.—FOR GENTLEMEN only, in private family, a handsome suite of three connecting front rooms, on second floor, with every convenience.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Handsomely-furnished room on second floor, with every convenience; also hall room for gentleman; references.

NO. 116 EAST 51ST ST., NEAR 4TH AV. —Furnished rooms to let on second story, with sunny exposure, either to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, for light housekeeping.

NO. 108 EAST 24TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Large, handsome room, second floor, suitable for one or two gentlemen; southern exposure; let very low for the Winter.

A LADY OCCUPYING A SMALL CHEERFUL home, having more room than she requires, would rent two furnished rooms. Call at 424 West 24th st.

NO. 152 WEST 37TH ST.—A HANDSOMELY-furnished parlor, southern exposure; terms $25 per month, including fire and gas; references exchanged.

A GENTEEL FAMILY WILL RENT FEW rooms low; references. Address Q. R. X., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, single and double, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only.

NO. 29 EAST 28TH ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms for one or two gentlemen, without board; terms reasonable.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOM for single gentlemen, $12 for one, or $18 for two; references.

NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, without board, near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—TWO HALL ROOMS to gentlemen; references.

BOARD WANTED.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A strictly private American or English family, by a gentleman and sister; must be connecting rooms; location, 14th to 45th st., 3d to 7th avs.; best references given. Address for two days, giving full particulars, terms, &c., which must be moderate or no notice will be taken, A. L. H., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN TWO ROOMS, southern exposure, with full or partial board at moderate prices; neighborhood of Reservoir square preferred. Address ANDERSON, Box No. 136 *Times* Office, stating terms and particulars.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself, wife, child three years old, baby, and maid; neighborhood of Madison or Reservoir square preferred. Address, with terms, J. E., Post Office Box No. 607.

BOARD WANTED FOR TWO LADIES IN a small or private family, between 5th and Lexington avs., and 38th and 43d sts.; terms not over $25 per week. Address W., Post Office Box No. 804.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER BOARD.—AT THE SOUTH ORANGE Mountain House, one hour from City, on Morris and Essex Railroad, five minutes from depot; house thoroughly renovated and newly furnished; pure mountain air; picturesque drives; all the luxuries of country life; fine stabling; terms moderate. Apply to or address PROPRIETOR, South Orange, N. J.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS.—Now open; the most delightful climate in the world: steamers will leave Savannah, Ga., every ten days and make the trip in two days. For particulars, address JAMES LIDGERWOOD, 758 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for improving the grounds around the Normal College Building, 68th st, and 4th av., in accordance with the following

SPECIFICATION:

1. The material now upon the ground is to be excavated and shaped so as to leave the surface one foot below the finished grades and slopes.

All surplus material resulting from this excavation is to be removed from the ground. Care is to be taken to follow closely the lines of slopes given.

2. The material at this sub-grade is then to be thoroughly spaded and turned over to a depth in no case less than eight inches.

3. Upon this surface is to be placed rich garden mold to the depth of one foot. This mold must be approved by the representatives of the Board of Education before being brought upon the work.

4. The surface is to be brought to the lines, grades, and slopes to be given, and to be shaped smoothly and to the entire satisfaction of the representative of said Board.

Approximate estimate of material to be removed is........................ 900 cubic yards.
Approximate estimate of mold to be furnished........................1,300 cubic yards.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder. Proposals will not be received unless sureties are named.

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted if deemed for the public interest.
WILLIAM WOOD,
LAWSON N. FULLER,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
J. M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. CASTE.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Commences at 8 o'clock: terminates at 10:40.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, Robertson's most perfect work,
CASTE,
With new scenery and appointments, and the following unprecedented distribution of characters:
George D'Alroy..............Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE
Eccles, (his original character)......Mr. GEO. HONEY
By special arrangement with Arthur Cheney, Esq., proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston.
Capt. Hawtree..............Mr. C. A. STEVENSON
Sam Gerridge..............Mr. E. M. HOLLAND
Dixon..............Mr. J. F. JOSEPHS
Esther Eccles..............Miss ADA DYAS
Polly Eccles..............Miss EFFIE GERMON
The Marquise de St. Maur..............Mme. PONISI
Due notice will be given of the reappearance of Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.

EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE.
EAGLE THEATRE. TOO MUCH CARE.
Broadway and 33d st.
Mr. JOSH HART..........Sole Proprietor and Manager
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL THEATRE IN AMERICA.
MONDAY and EVERY EVENING, and MATINEES, until further notice, the great English comedian and vocalist, Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT, J. H. MACDERMOTT.
Mr. Macdermott appears in a novel and original dramatic cantata, by Arthur Sullivan and W. T. Gilbert, entitled
TRIAL BY JURY.
The Learned Judge..........Mr. J. H. MACDERMOTT
Counselor for plaintiff, Mr. G. H. Coes; foreman of the court, Mr. J. Danvers; the defendant, Mr. W. Forrester; usher of the court, Mr. J. Hogan; the plaintiff, Miss Rose Keene; bridesmaids, Miss Julia Hogan and ladies of the chorus; gentlemen of the jury, Messrs. Quinn, Demilt, and gentlemen of the chorus.
Libretto of the opera given without cost.
A new melange of acts, sketches, songs, &c., by Rickey, Farney, Wild, Schoolcraft, Coes, Bradley, Edwards, Crosley, Elder, Crossin, &c.; Miss Ella Wesner, Miss Louise Franklin, &c.
The side-splitting farce entitled the
DRESS REHEARSAL; Or, WILD'S OLD MAN.
Concluding with the very amusing burlesque,
DID SHE GO | LED ASTRAY.
OR WAS SHE | LED ASTRAY.
Countess Arm-Anne-Sham-Dose....Mr. G. K. Fortescue
Assisted by the entire company. Box office open daily from 10 to 5. Seats can be secured two weeks in advance. MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CARD.
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL, the first organized and only CHARTERED CONSERVATORY of MUSIC in America, offers superior advantages to pupils in all branches of vocal and instrumental music, from the first beginning to the finished artist. Also, harmony and composition, elocution, drawing and painting, and modern languages.
N. B.—The CONSERVATORY in NEW-YORK (NOW LOCATED only at No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next door to Delmonico's,) is entirely separate and distinct from other institutions, which imitate its name and methods, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.
MAX MARETZEK, the operatic director; EDWARD, RICHARD, and CHARLES MOLLENHAUR, the artist musicians; GEORGE W. MORGAN, the renowned organist; Signor G. ROMANO, J. LEWENBERG, Signor G. OPERTI, A. J. GONZALES, W. F. MILLS, Signor G. Morosini, August Steinhaus, Theodore Moelling, Charles Wels, Gustave Watson, August Arnold, M. H. de la Balza, Signor A. Ardavani, G. Carmieneke, Mark Hallam, Philip Laurence, and a large corps of the ablest professors in the country are engaged at the New-York Conservatory and Brooklyn Branch.
TERMS—CLASSES OF THREE PUPILS, $10 per quarter.
CLASSES OF TWO PUPILS, $15 per quarter.
STRICTLY PRIVATE Lessons, $30 per quarter.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
All entertainments FREE to patrons.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the School.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR.
The managers of the fair in aid of the Mount Sinai Hospital having secured Gilmore's Garden, (late Barnum's Hippodrome,) Madison and 4th avs., 26th and 27th sts., beg to announce that the Fair will be inaugurated Dec. 6.
Those desiring to contribute (in the departments of dry goods, woolens, and clothing) who may have been overlooked by the committee, will confer a favor by sending their contributions to the respective Chairmen:
JACOB F. BAMBERGER, Chairman Dry Goods Department, No. 115 Worth st.
MAX STADLER, Chairman Woolen and Clothing Department, Nos. 31 and 33 White st.
H. BLUM, of L. & H. Blum.
R. BUCHMAN, of Rindskopf Bros. & Co.
CHARLES CAHN, of Cahn, Wampold & Co.
ISAAC CAHN, of Weil, Cahn & Co.
S. COLMAN, of Colman Bros.
GEORGE EINSTEIN, of Stettauer Bros. & Co.
A. B. ELFELT, of Elfelt, Levi & Co.
S. S. FISHER.
JULIUS A. KOHN, of H. A. Kohn & Bros.
B. KUPPENHEIMER, of Clayburgh, Einstein & Co.
S. J. LESEM, of S. J. Lesem, Bro. & Co.
SAMUEL LEVY, of Levy Bros. & Co.
H. NEUSTADTER, of Neustadter Bros.
M. SAMTER.
I. J. SELIGMAN, of Seligman, May & Co.
L. SPIEGELBERG, of Spiegelberg Bros.
Z. STAAB, of Z. Staab & Bros.
M. STEINHARDT, of M. Steinhardt & Co.
EDWARD STIEGLITZ, of Hahlo & Stieglitz.
LOUIS STIX, of Louis Stix & Co.
MATHAN STRAUSS, of J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.
WILLIAM VOGEL, of Vogel Bros. & Co.
J. WAXELBAUM, of S. Waxelbaum & Bros.
M. WEIL, of Weil Bros. & Cahn.

CHICKERING HALL. 5TH AV. AND 18TH ST.
HANS VON BULOW.
CONCERTS.
MONDAY, Nov. 15. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17. FRIDAY, Nov. 19. EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock.
Programme—First Concert.
GRAND BEETHOVEN NIGHT.
GRAND OVERTURE (opus 124,) in C. Major. "Dedication of the House."
FOURTH GRAND CONCERTO (opus 58,) in G. Major. Piano and orchestra.
SONATA APPASSIONATA (opus 57.) in F Minor.
15 VARIATIONS, Fugue and Finale (opus 35,) in E Flat.
CONDUCTOR..........Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for Wednesday and Friday.
ADMISSION, $1. RESERVED SEATS, $2. SEATS FOR SALE at the music store of E. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 23 Union square, between 15th and 16th sts., and No. 114 Broadway.
CHICKERING Pianos are used by VON BULOW.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.
The American Woman Suffrage Association will hold its seventh annual meeting in New-York WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, at Steinway Hall, commencing WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7:30 o'clock. Reports of auxiliary State societies during the past year will be rendered. Bishop GILBERT HAVEN will preside and deliver the opening address.
William Lloyd Garrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mary A. Livermore, Rev. Edward Eggleston, Lucy Stone, Rev. Ada C. Bowles, Mary F. Eastman, Col. T. Wentworth Higginson, Elizabeth K. Churchill, Henry B. Blackwell, Lelia Patridge, Hon. A. C. Voris, Margaret V. Longley, Charles G. Ames, Hannah M. Tracy Cutler, Hon. John Whitehead, Mary F. Davis, Rev. Phebe Hanaford, Mrs. Armenia S. White, and others have been invited to address the convention. Admittance free. Thursday evening, 25 cents.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, NO. 624 BROADWAY.
JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE LILLIPUTIAN CIRCUS,
EIGHT BEAUTIFUL TRAINED PONIES.
THE DASHING AND DARING YOUNG RIDERS, MASTERS LEOTARD AND HARRY.
LURLINE, THE WATER QUEEN, AND ALL THE GREAT OLYMPIC COMPANY.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

CARD.
J. DE JASIENSKI,
the eminent composer and teacher, (pupil of Chopin,) is now engaged at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's, and is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av.

ELOCUTION IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
including dramatic action, deportment, &c.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.
EVENING CLASSES now forming at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, NO. 46 EAST 10TH ST.—Prof. PHILIP LAWRENCE, author of "Model Speaker," "Lawrence Speaker," "Comstock's Elocution," instructs ladies and gentlemen in the highest order of the art, making them eloquent speakers, refined readers, talented actors, and competent teachers.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
OPERA-HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 29TH ST.
CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.
THE FOUR TRAMPS.
The funniest entertainment in the world.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

FRANK GILDER, THE DISTINGUISHED PIANIST, is now engaged at the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

GEORGE W. COLBY IS NOW ENGAGED AT THE
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.

OSCAR COON, NO. 67 WEST 35TH ST.—Lessons in harmony, counterpoint, instrumentation, &c. Music arranged to order.

CLASSICAL SOIREEE AT STEINWAY Hall on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24. See advertisement.

DANCING.

Allen Dodworth's Dancing School.
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.
Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BROOKES' DANCING ACADEMY, No. 361 BROOME ST.—All the fashionable dances in one course of lessons. PRIVATE INSTRUCTIONS at all hours. A NEW CLASS FOR TUESDAY.
The first lessons can be taken privately, and no extra charge from class prices.
OPENING SOIREE, FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 19.

DE GARMO'S
DANCING CLASSES,
No. 55 West 33d st.,
between Broadway and 5th av.

STORAGE.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, BAGGAGE, &c.—Separate rooms; lowest rates; buildings well lighted and ventilated, and have every convenience; watchman. Elevator always accessible; furniture boxed and shipped. MICHALES & SON, Nos. 38, 40 and 42 Commerce st., near Bleecker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. (BEGINS AT 8.)
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Proprietor and Manager
EDWIN BOOTH.
LAST WEEK of EDWIN BOOTH.
MONDAY NIGHT—HAMLET.
TUESDAY NIGHT—KING LEAR.
WEDNESDAY NIGHT—KING LEAR.
THURSDAY NIGHT—HAMLET.
FRIDAY NIGHT—RICHELIEU.
SATURDAY NIGHT—IAGO.
FAREWELL BOOTH MATINEE, SATURDAY, Nov. 20, HAMLET.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17, at 1:30, Grand Extra Booth Matinee, on which occasion Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in comedy and drama, and Miss Fanny Davenport will appear in two characters. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, first night of Miss CLARA MORRIS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. EDWIN BOOTH.
Mr. DALY has pleasure in announcing that notwithstanding the exhaustive artistic labors of his evening representations, Mr. EDWIN BOOTH has been prevailed upon to give an
EXTRA DAY PERFORMANCE
during this farewell week of his engagement, and on WEDNESDAY next, Nov. 17, at 1:30 o'clock, will be performed
THE STRANGER!
AND
KATHERINE and PETRUCHIO!
In which unique combination of comedy and tragedy
Mr. EDWIN BOOTH
will appear as
Petruchio and the Stranger,
and
MISS FANNY DAVENPORT
will appear as KATHERINE and Mrs. HALLER.
The box sheet for the sale of reserved seats and boxes for this grand matinee will be open Monday and Tuesday from 8 A. M. till 6 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. CLARA MORRIS.
Mr. DALY begs to announce that on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 22, after an absence of three years,
Miss CLARA MORRIS
will make her first appearance at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in an entirely new and original adaptation from DEBORA, Dr. Mosenthal's celebrated romantic drama, upon which was founded the ever popular play of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, and which will be produced after elaborate and costly preparation, with entirely new scenery, new romantic costumes, and new music.
** The box-sheet for the first night of the new play will be opened Thursday, Nov. 18, at 8 o'clock A. M.

THE BEST SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES and the opera, six days in advance, at TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. JOYOUS PANTOMIME.
HUMPTY DUMPTY IN EVERY CLIME,
In which the inimitable American clown, Mr.
G. L. FOX,
and the great grotesque,
MR. JAMES S. MAFFITT,
appear. Everything new, and the production full of merry-making.
☞ For the accommodation of children and suburban residents,
TWO FAMILY MATINEES
will be given; one on WEDNESDAY and one on SATURDAY. POPULAR PRICES: Admission, $1; (children half price.) All reserved places, $1. Dress Circle, (entrance on 6th av.,) 50 cents: (children half price.) In the evening prices as heretofore.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL
Fifth week of the brilliant season
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
Director..........AD. NEUENDORFF
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15.
Thirteenth Subscription Night.
FLOTOW'S Charming Romantic Opera, MARTHA.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Lionel
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17,
Fourteenth Subscription Night,
DON GIOVANNI.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Don Octavio
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
Fifteenth Subscription Night,
POSTILLON DE LONJUMEAU.
THEODORE WACHTEL..........as..........Chapelon
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock,
FIFTH GRAND MATINEE.
SCALE OF PRICES—General admission, $1. Reserved seats, $2 and $3. Admission Family Circle, 50 cents. Reserved seats do., 50 cents extra.
Seats can be secured at Box Office Academy of Music, Hotel Brunswick, and No. 114 Broadway.

PARK THEATRE. ELEVENTH WEEK.
EVERY EVENING AND MATINEE SATURDAY.
MIGHTY DOLLAR. THE FLORENCES.
NO FREE LIST EXCEPT THE PRESS.
SEVENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE MONDAY.
SEATS SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

COLOSSEUM. REMODELED.
NEW ATTRACTIONS AND NEW MANAGEMENT.
Recently arrived, per steamer France, the superb military pageant, produced by the combined efforts of thirty leading Parisian artists for a year, and covering 20,000 feet of canvas,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
THE SIEGE OF PARIS,
A Noble and Impressive Triumph of Pictorial Art.
Delighted thousands have already pronounced it a marvel of Realistic Grandeur and an unparalleled Feast of Vision.
The extensive and attractive promenades and salons of the Colosseum are open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 7 to 10 P. M., daily, and the exhibitions are continuous.
SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY DAY.
SEE THE SIEGE OF PARIS BY NIGHT.
Admission to Colosseum, 50 cents; no "extras."
P. S.—Bring opera or field-glasses. Close scrutiny improves the work.

STEINWAY HALL.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1875.
GRAND DRAMATIC, LITERARY, AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.
Miss E. V. PROUDFOOT and Miss HAZEL DELMONTE in "Romeo and Juliet;" Mr. T. H. MORRELL, the well-known publisher, in scenes from "Macbeth," "The Maniac," &c.; Miss SOPHIE FLORA HEILBRON and Mr. A. H. PEASE in a transcription for two pianos. Prof. J. JAY WATSON, Miss A. A. WATSON, Miss ANNIE BEBRE, Gen. GONZALEZ, Miss CHRISTINE ROSSWOG, instrumental and vocal artistes; Mr. E. D. STEPHENS, Miss PROUDFOOT, and Mr. ARMAND WIENBERG in a charming comedietta; Mr. LOUIS BERGE as accompanyist.
Tickets, $1; balcony, 50 cents; for sale at Schirmer's, Tyson's, (Fifth Avenue Hotel,) and other principal hotels, and at Steinway Hall.

COLOSSEUM, BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.
The brilliant and attractive art spectacle
THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
Already viewed with delight by thousands of cultured people. It is the worthiest and most impressive exhibition ever offered to the patrons of art.
The pleasant promenades and saloons of the Colosseum are enlivened with choice music and other attractions.
Admission to all, 50 cents. Open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. daily.

LAST WEEK
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2D AND 3D AVS., BETWEEN 63D AND 64TH STS.
ADMISSION, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.
Between 30th and 31st sts.
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK..........Proprietor
GEORGE WINSHIP..........Stage Director
LOTS OF FUN—NO VULGARITY.
FIRST-CLASS MINSTRELSY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE SATURDAY at 2 o'clock.
Reserved seats, 50 cents; Parquet, 25 cents.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.
Lessees and Managers...... Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
Business Manager..........Mr. HART JACKSON
EVERY EVENING this week and at SATURDAY MATINEE at 2 P. M.
THE OVERLAND ROUTE,
with
Mr. JOHN GILBERT and Mr. HARRY BECKETT.
Box office open daily from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

NEW-YORK STADT THEATRE.
Nos. 45 and 47 Bowery.
H. GRAU..........Manager
THIS (Sunday) EVENING,
Only performance of the grand united Volks German Military Band, (forty artists,) just arrived from Europe, to play in Philadelphia during the Exposition. The band will appear in the full uniform of the Rifle Guard of the German Empire. The programme will be a selected one. Popular prices. Box-office open.

HEBREW CHARITY FAIR,
IN AID OF THE
MOUNT SINAI HOSPITAL,
Will open at Gilmore's Garden on MONDAY EVENING, the 6th December next, at 7:30 o'clock.
E. B. HART, Chairman Executive Committee.

WONDERFUL PHYSICAL MEDIUMS.—The MAY SISTERS will give a seance THIS EVENING, Nov. 14, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 8 o'clock, for materialization of spirit hands and faces in the light, when the dead appear and speak to the visitors. No. 109 4th av.

COL. MONSTERY'S SPARRING, FENCING, AND SHOOTING ACADEMY, NO. 619 6TH AV.—Boxing taught in twenty-four lessons. Importer and dealer in superior fencing apparatus and boxing gloves. Send for circular.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.
LAST CONCERT OF THE SEASON.
In consequence of the closing of the Garden for the purpose of flooring and preparing it for Winter uses, the last and
GRANDEST CONCERT OF THE SEASON
will take place on
THIS (Sunday) EVENING, NOV. 14, 1875,
Which will be the last opportunity to see
THE GARDEN IN ALL ITS BEAUTY,
a place of resort which, from its own attractiveness, the sterling character of its musical entertainments, and the high reputation it has maintained from the outset, has been rewarded by an amount of patronage which has made the season the most successful ever known in the history of New-York musical entertainments.
The Garden is now kept at a temperature of 70°, and amid the foliage, shubbery, fountains, &c., an evening spent there gives one the impression of a visit to some tropical clime.
GRAND FINALE.
LAST PROGRAMME OF THE SEASON,
on which occasion the following interesting selections will be presented;
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. OVERTURE, Tannhauser..........Wagner
GILMORE'S BAND.
2. GRAND FANTASIE FOR FLUTE..........Bracht
Mr. F. BRACHT.
3. SELECTIONS FROM LOHENGRIN, No. 1..Wagner
Introducing the Swan Song, Wedding March, and principal gems of the opera.
PART II.
4. GRAND ARIA FOR BARITONE, "Nazareth".Gounod
Mr. A. SOHST.
5. CAPRICE HEROIQUE, "The Awakening of the Lion"..........Koutsky
GILMORE'S BAND.
6. CAVATINA FOR SOPRANO FROM NABUCCO..........Verdi
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI.
7. SOLO FOR CORNET, "Russian Airs Varie"...Levy
Mr. J. LEVY.
8. GRAND DUETT FOR SOPRANO AND BARITONE..........Mercadante
Mme. MARIE SALVOTTI and Mr. A. SOHST.
PART III.
9. FACKELTANZ, "Marche aux Flambeaux"..........Meyerbeer
GILMORE'S BAND.
10. SONG FOR CORNET, "Si tu Savais"..........Balfe
Mr. M. ARBUCKLE.
11. GRAND TURKISH MARCH..........Kucken
GILMORE'S BAND.
CHORAL—OLD HUNDRED.
CONDUCTOR..........P. S. GILMORE
Admission, 50 cents. Private boxes holding four, $3.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:45.
LAST WEEK. 208th to 215th TIME OF LED ASTRAY.
Illustrated with NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, and the GREAT ORIGINAL CAST, comprising the following favorite names: Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Mrs. Marie Wilkins, Blanche Grey, Anna Brown, and Messrs. Charles R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Edward Arnott, Claude Burroughs, H. W. Montgomery, W. H. Wilder, and W. L. Quigley.
The public are respectfully reminded that these performances of this charming comedy are POSITIVELY THE LAST which can be given.
SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 1:30, LED ASTRAY MATINEE.
Seats secured for any of the remaining LED ASTRAY NIGHTS.
TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 23,
Will be presented for the first time Ernest Blums and Steele Mackaye's romantic drama,
ROSE MICHEL,
with the most magnificent scenery and appointments ever set upon this stage, and with a cast of unusual strength.
In this drama, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. FRED. ROBINSON, Mr. E. B. PLYMPTON, Miss NINA VARIAN, (by the kind courtesy of Lester Wallack, Esq.,) and Miss AUGUSTA RAYMOND will make their first appearance here.
RESERVED SEATS FOR ROSE MICHEL NOW ON SALE FOR TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. The Juveniles' Farewell.
ONLY TWO NIGHTS and a FAREWELL MATINEE of the WORLD-RENOWNED JUVENILE OPERA TROUPE, LITTLE CARMEN, (8 years old,) LITTLE GUADALUPE, (6 years old,) together with 30 children of extraordinary talent, previous to their departure for Boston and the South. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17.
BENEFIT OF LITTLE GUADALUPE,
ONLY REPRESENTATION OF ROBINSON CRUSOE.
FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 19,
BENEFIT OF LITTLE CARMEN,
And last evening representation of THE JUVENILES.
SATURDAY, at 1:30, FAREWELL Juvenile Matinee.
Matinee admission, 50c.; reserved seats 50c. extra.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.
FOUR EVENINGS and ONE MATINEE this week.
MONDAY, Nov. 15—Extra Night—Subscriptions suspended.
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF FROU-FROU.
TUESDAY EVENING—Ninth Subscription Night—Last night of Sardou's great comedy,
NOS INTIMES, (Bosom Friends.)
WEDNESDAY MATINEE AT ANOTHER THEATRE.
By request and positively last appearance of FROU-FROU, which is repeated in compliance with numerous requests from those unable to attend the performance last Wednesday on account of the great storm.
THURSDAY EVENING—Tenth Subscription Night—Positively last night of Augier & Sandeau's LE GENDRE DE M. POIRIER, which will be preceded by the farce of LES DEUX SOURDS.
SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, first time of LA PRINCESSE GEORGES.
Next Week—First performance of the original version of THE TWO ORPHANS,
produced by the kind permission of Shook & Palmer.
The representations of THE TWO ORPHANS at the Lyceum Theatre are limited to
FIVE (5) EVENINGS and ONE (1) MATINEE,
in consequence of a previous engagement entered into with Mr. CHARLES FECHTER,
who will make his rentree upon the New-York stage and appear for the first time in FRENCH DRAMA on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.
ORPHAN ASYLUM, PRINCE STREET, Nov. 13, 1875.
The Board of Managers of the New-York Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums desire thus publicly to acknowledge the importance and great value of the services rendered on the occasion of the benefit for those institutions at the Academy of Music on the afternoon and evening of the 4th inst.
They are indebted to Mr. WILLIAM R. FLOYD, Manager of Wallack's Theatre, for his unceasing and devoted efforts to make this charitable entertainment so great a pecuniary and artistic success.
Also, to the generous co-operation of Mr. JOHN W. CARROLL, of Mr Wallack's company, and to the proprietors of the various theatres who kindly and promptly volunteered.
To Mr. LESTER WALLACK and the ladies and gentlemen of his company.
To Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER, of the Union Square Theatre, and the ladies and gentlemen of the Brooklyn and Union Square Theatres.
To Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, Messrs. STUART & FULTON, of the Park Theatre, and the ladies and gentlemen of the company, and to MR. AND MRS. W. J. FLORENCE.
Mr. JOSH HART, of the Eagle Theatre, and the ladies and gentlemen of his company; Mlle. Heilbron, MR. TONY PASTOR, of Tony Pastor's New Theatre, and the gentlemen of his company; also Mr. Frank Bartlett.
To COTTON & REED'S Minstrels, and to each and every artist concerned in the performances, our thanks are due, and are herewith gratefully tendered.
JAMES MOORE, Chairman.
D. O. DONOGHUE, Secretary.

STEINWAY HALL.
NORMAL CLASSICAL SERIES OF SIX SOIREES MUSICALES,
At which the whole of RUBINSTEIN'S SELECTIONS from the works of Bach, Handel, Haydn, Scarlatti, and Mozart will be performed, with important vocal and instrumental additions.
The second part of each programme will consist of the best and most interesting modern vocal and instrumental music. Distinguished resident artists are engaged for these soirées.
Subscription tickets, with reserved seats for two, for the entire series..........$10 00
Subscription tickets, admitting one..........6 00
Tickets for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at Gordon's, No. 13 East 14th st., and at Steinway Hall.
The first soirée takes place on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 24.
F. A. GERLACH, Director.

NEWEST AND BEST MUSIC.
"Chaconne in F," Handel, 60 cents; "Gavotte," Gotthard, 50 cents, as played by Dr. Hans Von Bulow. "The Golden Grain Was Waving," Sayles; "Postal Card Galop," Pond, Jr.; "Fated," King, 40 cents each; "Christians, Awake," Christmas anthem, Warren, 85 cents; "Love Divine," Christmas hymn, Warren, 50 cents; "St. Cecilia," the very best collection of anthems, hymns, &c., for choirs and choral societies; selected and edited by Dr. Leopold Damrosch. Boards, $1 25; Cloth, $1 50; copies mailed. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway and No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PARISIAN VARIETIES, 16th st. and Broadway
TEMPLE OF SENSATIONS.
EVENINGS 8 o'clock. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY MATINEES, 2 o'clock.—Home of the Beautiful. Palace of True Art. Three and a half hours' elegant, tasteful pleasure. Grand Olio and Melange de Fascination. Magnificent ballet, voluptuous dances, beautiful women, nice songs, and naughty music. A host of specialities by an army of stars. Last week of Free Love Mishaps and Living Classic Models.

ORATORIO SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.
Subscription tickets for the three remaining concerts of this season are now to be had at Steinway Hall.
Active members will please notice that, owing to the engagement of Dr. DAMROSCH for the Von Bulow Concerts, the next three rehearsals will be held on THURSDAY instead of Monday nights.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY,
By WILLIAM B. DE GARMO.
For sale at
WM. A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

CARD.
W. K. BASSFORD desires it to be understood that he is no longer in any way connected with the Conservatory, No. 112 5th av., either as Director or Instructor.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
No. 128 West 14th st., New-York.
Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS free.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS.
GRAND NATIONAL TOURNAMENT,
AT TAMMANY HALL, NOV. 15, 1875.
$3,500 IN CASH PRIZES.
The following players have entered:
MAURICE DALY, JOSEPH DION,
CYRILLE DION, A. P. RUDOLPHE,
GEO. F. SLOSSON, WM. SEXTON,
and ALBERT GARNIER.
GAMES, 300 POINTS UP, (French Caroms,)
On a WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO.'S American Standard Table, with DELANEY'S Wire Cushions.
OPENING GAME to commence MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Ladies free.

AMERICAN STANDARD BEVEL BILLIARD tables, with Delaney's wire cushions, solely used in all championship and match games; second-hand tables at great bargains.
W. H. GRIFFITH & CO., No. 40 Vesey st.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

REPORT OF YESTERDAY'S SERVICES.

ADDRESSES BY THE EVANGELISTS—JESUS AS A SHEPHERD—REMARKS BY THE BRETHREN—A MISSIONARY FROM INDIA AND A REFORMED PRIZE-FIGHTER ADDRESS THE MEETING.

There was a meeting of Brooklyn ministers at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in the Lay College, near the Tabernacle, under the auspices of Messrs. Moody and Sankey. Among those who attended were Rev. Drs. Cuyler, Thomas, Richardson, Duryea, Fulton, and Rev. Messrs. Beecher, Needham, Bell, Morton, Dixon, and Molhaird. Prayers were offered for a more thorough consecration of those present to their work and for the success of the revival. After an hour of worship the distinguished assemblage marched into the Tabernacle and took seats reserved for them in front of the vast audience. At 8 o'clock every nook and corner of the great amphitheatre was occupied, half of the audience being men. Messrs. Moody and Sankey, and Deacon Hawley were alone at the reading desk. The revivalists look as fresh as when they started. The services were opened by the singing of the sixty-second hymn:

"Come to the Saviour."

Deacon Hawley then stepped forward and read requests for prayers from twenty-one churches for themselves, 112 parents for their children, twenty-nine wives for their husbands, nine brothers for their sisters, fifty-four sisters for their brothers, 131 persons for their relatives, sixteen sick persons that they might recover, eleven for the reformation of drunkards, nine for backsliders, five for the conversion of infidels, twelve from persons anxious about their souls, three for the reformation of gamblers, one from a church member who secretly drinks, one from a drunkard who had once reformed and backslidden, one from a Pastor in great perplexity, one from a saloon-keeper sick of his business, ten from boys and girls, three for persons whose open wickedness astonishes their friends, three from young converts for strength, one for a missionary, one for an aged physician, one for a young woman who is an open scoffer, one for a young man in prison, one for an aged man in Vermont, one for an aged missionary, one for a clergyman's wife, one for an unconverted church choir from their clergyman, one for a little girl, and one for a Bible class of young men. Mr. Hawley concluded the reading with a fervent prayer, the congregation meantime bowing their heads. The twenty-ninth hymn was then sung:

"What a friend we have in Jesus,
All our sins and grief to bear."

"I want," said Mr. Moody, springing to his feet, book in hand, before the echo of the last verse had died away, "to read to you the twenty-third Psalm, but first let me read a few verses of the twenty-second Psalm:

'My God, my God, why hast Thou forsaken me? Why art Thou so far from helping me, and from the words of my roaring? O my God, I cry in the daytime, but thou hearest not; and in the night season, and am not silent.'

Then there is the seventh verse:

'All they that see me laugh me to scorn; they shoot out the lip, they shake the head, saying: He trusted in the Lord that He would deliver him; let Him deliver him, seeing he delighted in Him.'

And the sixteenth verse:

'For dogs have compassed me; the assembly of the wicked have inclosed me: they pierced my hands and my feet. I may tell all my bones; they look and stare upon me.'

It's evident that this psalm refers to Christ, and He seems to be here the Shepherd laying down His life for His sheep, while in the twenty-third Psalm Christ is represented as leading His sheep through the Jordan. [Reading resumed:]

'The Lord is my Shepherd. I shall not want. He maketh me lie down in green pastures. He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul. He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me. Thy rod and Thy staff, they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies. Thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever.'

Some one has called goodness and mercy God's watch-dogs. In the East the shepherds have dogs who walk in the rear of the flocks and keep them together. Goodness and mercy are always in the rear of God's flocks. An Englishman has said that if you see one of his countrymen walking, it is a sure sign that he has not much means; if he rides, he is better off; if he has a footman, it is a sign he has an inheritance, and if he employs two footmen, you may be sure he is heir to a great inheritance. God's children have all two footmen—goodness and mercy. They are all heirs to a great inheritance. None of them are allowed to be poor. This earth has been called the dark valley. It is not a dark valley. There is only a shadow over the path—such a one as the sun throws on the earth. That is the shadow of death, and all death can do is to throw a shadow. All its sting has been taken out. The Shepherd is not going to leave us at the Jordan. He is going down the Jordan with us. In the seventh verse of the Twenty-fourth Psalm we find Him leading His sheep through the gates. [Reading:]

"Lift up your heads, O ye gates; and be ye lifted up ye everlasting doors; and the King of Glory shall come in."

In the Twenty-second Psalm He is revealed as a God of judgment, in the Twenty-third as a God of peace, and in the Twenty-fourth as a God of glory, leading His sheep through the pearly gates into the heavenly abodes of bliss. Now there is one thing I'd like to call your attention to. There is one question I want to ask. Can every man and woman here present say, the Lord is my Shepherd; I want the Lord to be my Shepherd? It is very easy to read those psalms with the lips, but how few there are who can read them from their hearts. In Scotland they seldom hold a service without singing the Twenty-third Psalm. And oh! how they do sing it—thousands of them together at the top of their voices! When we were there, up in Thurso, they sang it as usual, and it occurred to me to see how many really sang it from their hearts, and I asked all who did so to rise. About sixty or seventy arose out of two or three thousand. Oh! what tame lips those were! I told them to get into the inquiry room, and hundreds poured in. It is well for us not to take another step until we can say Lord, be our Shepherd. We shall not want if we do. He will not let us want for anything. Mr. Clay Trumbull was telling me that when he was in the East a few years ago he came across a shepherd who knew all his sheep by name. He asked him how it was possible that he could tell one sheep from another. "They all look alike to me," said he. The shepherd called out "Carl," and a sheep stopped its grazing and walked up to him. He called another and another, and Mr. Trumbull found that every sheep knew its name and obeyed the shepherd's call. The shepherd said: "You see that sheep has lost a little piece of its ear. That other is squint-eyed. That one has a small black spot on it." And so on. Mr. Trumbull found that the shepherd knew his sheep by their failings; and so it is that God knows His sheep. He has no need to know us if we are perfect. [Amen.] It is the business of the Shepherd to look after His sheep. Now let us all sing from our hearts the Twenty-third Psalm, as written in the 107th hymn. I shan't ask you to rise, because some of you (smiling) might feel a little mortified at not being able to obey. But you'd better do it from your hearts.

Mr. Moody spoke with extreme rapidity but clearly. The audience remained seated while they sang:

"The Lord's my Shepherd; I'll not want,
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green: He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

When all but the last stanza had been sung Mr. Sankey stopped and read it aloud before proceeding, at the same time urging the congregation to pray for its application. It is as follows:

"Goodness and mercy all my life
Shall surely follow me,
And in God's house forevermore
My dwelling-place shall be."

Mr. Needham, the Irish evangelist, here sprang to his feet in front of the audience and said he wanted to call their attention to one or two points. In the tenth chapter of John, fourteenth verse, Christ calls Himself not only the Shepherd, but the Good Shepherd, and the reasons are: First, that He gave His life for His sheep, and second, that He knows His sheep. Further on He says, "My sheep follow me." A gentleman a short time ago met a shepherd going along a road with his flock following him. One of them jumped a hedge, and all the others jumped after it. The gentleman said, "That's a fine flock of goats you've got." "Them's not goats," answered the shepherd; "them's sheep, but they have goats' manners." We are all like sheep. The Shepherd has given His life for us, but are we following Him? Let us not break away from His path, and swerve not either to the right or the left. In the thirteenth Hebrews, Christ is spoken of as the Great Shepherd. In the tenth of John He is the Good Shepherd. That corresponds with the Twenty-second Psalm. The thirteenth Hebrews corresponds with the Twenty-third Psalm. And when we come to Peter's chief epistle, we find it corresponds to the Twenty-fourth Psalm. Now the Lord Jesus is present in all these forms here to-day. It is a great thing to be able to say, "Lord, you are my Shepherd;" but it is also great to know that He is all goodness and chief among ten thousand and altogether lovely. Grant that those present may have this blessing here to-day.

A tall stranger in the audience suddenly arose and offered a long and earnest prayer for conversion, the rest of the congregation bowing their heads. He was followed by a Mr. Murray, who related an incident that happened on the previous evening. "I had an appointment," he said, "and went to see a young man who in his early youth had been a Sabbath scholar, but had, through bad company, become a confirmed skeptic. Last night his skepticism was as bad as ever. I labored with him and prayed with him, and at 10:30 o'clock last night he broke down and came to the conclusion that I was all right and he was all wrong. He was led to say, 'The Lord is my Shepherd.' And if this were the only result of my work it would be enough for endless ages of eternity. I am not going to stop here, however, I am going to labor on, and I want you to do the same." The earnest manner of the speaker was very impressive. He was cut short by a note from the organ and sat down with seeming reluctance. Mr. Sankey burst forth into that verse of the "Ninety and Nine" beginning:

"What none of the ransomed ever knew."

The hymn was rendered with thrilling effect. Having concluded, he leaned forward on the organ and said: "I have noticed that the sheep wander away of themselves, but they don't wander back again by themselves. If they find an opening large enough for their heads they push through, but they do not come back the same way. The Shepherd has to bring them back—to carry them in His arms often. What is it that they find away from the fold? A cold and wintry time, and only poisonous herbs to feed upon; no food that the snow has not covered up. He shall gather His lambs to His bosom and carry them back to the fold.' Oh! would that those here this morning would let Jesus take them in His arms. What rest and refuge they would find in that bosom! When we were coming across the sea a few weeks ago a storm of wind and rain sprang up on a Sabbath day and many were made sick. I walked the deck a long time with my little boy six years old. The little fellow was doing his best to fight off the sickness that was creeping upon him. His brother had succumbed, and he didn't want to. He asked me to hold his hand, and then we went into a little shelter that the sailors had erected near the mast. He sat a long time looking very sad, and then he slipped off his seat and came to me, and, putting his head in my bosom, went to sleep. He rested there until the storm was over, when we went below. I thought what a picture that was. Oh! if we could only rest thus in Jesus' bosom! Grant, O God! that we may be able to call the Lord our Shepherd."

"I think Brother Sankey right in his remarks," said Rev. Fred Bell, the "reformed prize fighter," "but there are exceptions to what he says about stray sheep never returning of their own accord. The fifteenth chapter of Luke affords one example, and then there was the case of the prodigal son. He had to retrace every step to get back. All my folks gave me up, but Jesus and my wife didn't. I have known many to retrace every step, as I have done. Now I can truly call the Lord my Shepherd.'

Dr. Cuyler prayed for a rich blessing upon every under-shepherd in the audience—upon the shepherds of the Sabbath-schools, and the Pastors of the larger flocks. He asked that to-day should be no dry Sabbath, but one moist and dripping. "The wolves," he said, "of infidelity, the dram shop and the gambling-house, are very busy in Brooklyn," and he adjured the Pastors to go out and save the sheep from being torn to pieces.

Dr. Richardson, a missionary from India, and Brother McWilliams, of the committee, were on their feet together and continued talking together for some time. Finally the latter sat down. Dr. Richardson went on to say that the Bibles in India had been torn up and used as wrapping paper in the bazaars. There was once a pilgrim who had gone to the Ganges to wash his sins away, but who was returning unsatisfied. He bought some spices to put in the curry which was to be his evening meal. Making his fire and placing upon it his brass pot, he threw in his bundle of curry stalks, and lay down to wait until it was ready. Taking up the paper which had wrapped his spices he saw that it was in his own language. It read thus: Then Dr. Richardson read a number of sentences in Hindostanee.] It meant "For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that those who believe in Him might not perish." He said, "That's just what I need," and he prayed, (raising his hands,) "Oh, God! whoever Thou art, wherever Thou art, grant that Thy Son, wherever He is, may come to save me." The cholera attacked him that night, and in the morning, when he was lying in the last stage of collapse, a chance traveler saw him with the scrap of paper crumpled in his hand. Thinking it might afford some clue to the sick man's identity he forced it from his clutch and read it aloud. "Do you know what it means?" asked the dying man. "It means Jesus Christ," answered the traveler. "Oh, Jesus Christ, take me!" and he went home.

Brother McWilliams then offered a long exhortation to those present to come to Jesus. Mr. Moody was on his feet before the brother had concluded, cutting short several who were on the point of rising. "Now let us have a few moments of silent prayer," said he, and sat down. In a few moments he said: "Let us pray that every one in this room may receive Christ as their shepherd." In a few moments more he said, rising: "Our heavenly Father, we thank Thee for giving us such a shepherd as Jesus. Our Saviour, we thank Thee that Thou camest to lay down Thy life for us on the cross; that Thou camest to cleanse us from all sin. Help every one here to say: 'You are my shepherd.' May the spirit give them the power. We pray for all the children who are here. May they not be deaf, but obey the voice of Jesus and come to Him. We crave Thy blessing upon the awakened. May they not find rest except at the foot of the cross, nor peace but in Christ. May they not remain almost persuaded, putting off their full conversion to some more convenient time, but may they call upon Thee now, and may their prayer be heard, and they no longer rest in the pit of hell and death. We pray for to-morrow. May to-morrow be a great day in Brooklyn. Shower down Thy power on the ministers. May the teachers of the Sabbath-schools bring their lambs to Thee. We pray for all tract distributors and colporteurs. We pray that fathers and mothers may win their children to Thee—that there may be a great work in our homes, and that none may rest until all are gathered into the fold. As we go hence may Thy blessing shine as a light upon our path to-day; keep us free from sin and evil thoughts and desires; may we live to-day as if we knew it to be our last upon earth, and to Thy name be the praise and the glory forever. Amen."

He then announced that the subject of the lecture of the 8:30 o'clock meeting this morning would be "The Prophet Daniel," and that Mr. Needham would lecture to the overflow meeting on the Prophet Nehemiah. After giving the usual announcements for the week he said, "Now let us rise and sing: 'Praise God from whom all blessings flow.'" This was done and Dr. Duryea pronounced the benediction.

Many hurried in to an inquiry meeting which Messrs. Moody and Sankey held in the adjoining chapel. Nearly all the women went to the Lay College, where a prayer-meeting was presided over by Mrs. Needham. Men were rigidly excluded. Mr. Moody refused to make any comparison between this present revival and those he led in England, or to give any information in regard to the results of his work in Brooklyn—the number of conversions, &c. In fact, he declined to converse on the matter at all. Mr. Sankey on his way was surrounded by a bevy of women, who all tried to talk to him together. He laughingly pushed them one side, saying in a loud voice: "Any one wish to speak with me concerning their souls will please step into the chapel. I have got no time for anything else now."

The proceedings at the Rink on Friday evening were marred by a fight. A young man who had had his hand badly scraped against the jamb of the door by the surging of the crowd, and who was not in the best of temper in consequence, was rather roughly used a few moments later by an usher, who accused him of pushing against a lady. The young man drew off and struck the usher a stunning blow between the eyes, but the excited crowd had separated the combatants before either could do further damage. Many complain that the ushers are unnecessarily officious. One of them last week sought to thrust Police Inspector Waddy out of the Rink, although the latter informed him who he was, and because the Inspector would not go the usher savagely slammed the door upon his hand, badly bruising the officer's fingers.

The meeting this morning will be free. Admittance to those of the afternoon and evening will be by ticket only. The first is exclusively for unconverted women, and the last for unconverted men. Tickets can be had on application, but the applicant's name and residence are required. Checks write these on the tickets, the idea being that after they are taken up at the door of the rink, they can be assorted and distributed among the working brethren and sisters, whose duty it will be to call upon each person and labor personally for his or her conversion.

NEW-JERSEY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The limited express from Philadelphia to New-York met with an accident two miles this side of Trenton yesterday afternoon. The train left Philadelphia at 1:30 P. M., and just after passing Trenton crossed a switch which was turned and locked. The engine passed safely, but the mail and baggage cars were thrown off the track, the mail car dashed to pieces, the baggage car turned over on the side at right angles to the track, and the first Pullman palace car thrown over at an angle, four others following it off the track. No lives were lost, but the men in the mail car were injured, one of them severely. A wrecking train was sent down from Trenton, but it was four hours before the wreck was removed and the track relaid. Meantime, five trains of cars from each direction had arrived at the spot, and it was only after a delay of nine hours that the limited express reached the city.

As the Elizabeth special train was coming into the Jersey City depot at 9 o'clock, last night, a man who was crossing the track was knocked down and instantly killed. He was watching the freight train, and was supposed to have been intoxicated.

A FATHER'S INFAMOUS CRIME.

Bernard Zinn, who was arrested by a Central Office Detective on Friday on a warrant issued by Justice Morgan, charging him with the commission of an infamous crime against his daughter, Johanna Zinn, was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday. The girl, who is sixteen years old, appeared in court and testified to the crime of her father, whom she charged with having carried on his horrible practices for the past five years, and with having threatened to kill her if she dared to divulge his acts. Zinn denied that the girl was his daughter, and offered to substantiate his assertion by producing several witnesses who would swear to the fact. The prisoner was remanded by Justice Morgan until to-morrow for further examination.

TAMMANY COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION.

The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization met yesterday, John Kelly in the chair. Reports of the situation of political affairs in the various Assembly Districts were received and filed. The district leaders assert that their respective organizations are not entirely demoralized, but cannot conceal the fact that they are not in as good working condition as before the election. The committee will meet again next Saturday. A movement is on foot among the members of the General Committee to abolish the Committee on Discipline, which, it is believed, has done much to create a feeling of dissatisfaction and insubordination in the party.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,723.

The tax receipts last week amounted to $600,000.

The Croton rents and penalties last week amounted to $12,156 82.

Controller Green will pay the salaries of the school teachers to-morrow and Tuesday.

Rev. W. R. Alger, Pastor of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, will deliver his fifth lecture on the "Poets" this evening.

Henry Berti, of No. 34 President street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a handsome gold watch and chain, while riding on a Third avenue car, on Friday evening.

The monthly meeting of the New-York Sunday-school Association will be held to-morrow evening in Dr. Crosby's church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. D. B. Jutten, Pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, near Eighth avenue, will preach the sixth of a series of discourses on "Prominent Events in the Bible," this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

York Commandery No. 55 Knights Templar, of this City, Sir Martin Cantlon, Eminent Commander, will on Tuesday next pay a fraternal visit to St. John's Commandery No. 9, stationed at Elizabeth, N. J.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during the past week, 484 deaths, 478 births, and 167 marriages, showing an increase of 29 deaths and 28 births, and a decrease of 31 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

There is a brisk contest in progress for the clerkship of the Marine Court, to be filled when the new Judges take their seats. Among the candidates mentioned are ex-Assemblyman James Hayes, John D. Coughlan, A. M. Soteldo, and Dennis Burns.

The managers of the Ladies' Directory have acknowledged the receipt at the rooms of their Free Cooking classes, at Broadway and Forty-fifth street, a donation of thirty packages of F. E. Smith & Co.'s crushed white wheat, for the use of the classes.

Jacob Siebert and his wife, Eliza, accused of having caused the death of Albertina Bergenschwartz, of No. 784 Eleventh avenue, by beating her about the head, were admitted to bail in $5,000 each by Coroner Kessler yesterday, to await the result of an inquest in the case.

The outward bound steam-ships of yesterday took away the following mails: City of Richmond, 20,952 letters, 47 bags of papers; Salier, 19,740 letters, 21 bags of papers; Amerique, 4,266 letters, 6 bags of papers; Elysia, 1,641 letters, 8 bags of papers: total, 46,599 letters, 82 bags of papers.

Capt. Gunner, of the Street-Cleaning Bureau, yesterday arrested George Weir, master of the sloop G. W. Vanclefe, of Tottenville, Staten Island, charged with having defrauded the City out of $20 by obtaining possession of and removing to Staten Island several sloop-loads of street dirt and refuse without having paid the department for the same.

John Nordstern, a Swede, who had engaged passage for Europe on the steamer Baltic, was met in West street on Friday by two confidence men, who in the manner usually employed by these swindlers induced him to part with $230 as a loan on a worthless piece of paper gotten up in imitation of a United States bond. The swindlers are still at large.

Col. F. E. Howe, of the Treasury Department, seized yesterday, at the general order store in Washington street, twelve cases of beads, valued at $2,700, shipped by Goldberg & Co., of No. 9 Love lane, London. These beads were fraudulently entered through the Customs. They are an addition to the recent large seizures made by Col. Howe in Broome street.

Dr. Nagle, Deputy Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday granted a burial permit in the case of Mrs. Catharine Mahoney, a widow, who died on Thursday last at No. 27 Roosevelt street, aged one hundred and seven years. Mrs. Mahoney was born in Ireland and came to this country twenty years ago. For the last eighteen years she had been a resident of this City.

A man who gave his name as Michael Kelly was arrested yesterday by Detectives Elder and King, of the Central Office, on suspicion of having been concerned in breaking into and robbing a kid glove warehouse in Broadway some weeks ago. The prisoner was taken to court and temporarily remanded for examination. He is now locked up at Police Head-quarters.

The annual convention of the American Woman Suffrage Association, of which the opening meeting will be held next Wednesday evening at Steinway Hall, is likely to attract much attention. The speakers are announced in another column. Bishop Gilbert Haven, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, William Lloyd Garrison, and Mary F. Eastman will probably speak Wednesday evening.

On the 1st inst. Charles C. Hunt, a clerk in the employ of Henry M. Hitchcock, No. 769 Broadway, left the City without giving his employer any notice, and since his disappearance Mr. Hitchcock has learned that he had collected $500 from debtors of his employer, which he failed to account for. Yesterday Mr. Hitchcock informed the Police, and search is being made for the embezzler.

Following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending at 1 P. M. yesterday: Barometer—Mean, 29.925 inches; maximum, 30.222 inches; minimum, 29.412 inches; range, .810. Thermometer—Mean, 43.4°; maximum, 59°; minimum, 32°; range, 27°. Total amount of water for the week, 1.41 inches; distance traveled by the wind, 1,128 miles.

The Arcadian Club held the first monthly dinner last evening at their new club-house on Fifth avenue. Among those present were Robert B. Roosevelt, their President; Peter Cooper, A. S. Sullivan, Paul B. Du Chaillu, the African explorer; Lawrence Hutton, Dr. J. P. White, Col. E. L. Gaul, Harrison Willard, Dr. Finlay, and Daniel G. Gillette. Addresses were made by Peter Cooper, Dr. Du Chaillu, and others, and the party broke up at a late hour.

The Trustees of the Eastern Dispensary acknowledge the receipt of the following sums, in response to their late appeal: Dun, Barlow & Co., $25; B. Cartright, $10; John F. Cook, $5; Hardt & Co., $2; B. F., $1; J. H. Brower, $5; cash in various sums, names not given, $15 70; R. Bartell, $5; "No. 166," $1; Alfred A. Lawrence, $5; cash, (names not given,) $7 85; amounting to $82 55; previously acknowledged, $23 35; total, $105 90. All contributions should be addressed to R. R. Crosby, Treasurer of Eastern Dispensary, National Bank of Commerce, New-York.

The Peruvian Government has promulgated a decree deciding that freight must hereafter be paid on the stones mixed with the guano of the Punta de Lobos and Huanilla Islands. Masters of vessels have found it impossible to separate the stones from the guano, and the shippers have refused to pay freight on anything except the latter. Several lawsuits are now pending in Europe on this question, and many vessels have been deterred from engaging in the trade by the attitude of the shippers. The receipt of the decree, through private sources, in this City, has caused considerable excitement in shipping circles.

On Sept. 15 the boat-house at the foot of East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, was burglariously entered, and a gold watch and chain and a diamond ring, the property of Dr. Malcolm McLean, stolen. Yesterday Detective Clark, of the Twelfth Precinct, arrested two young men, named John Mahon and John Furlong, of Nos. 2,264 and 2,266 Second avenue, in whose possession the stolen articles were found. Both were committed for trial by Justice Smith, at the Harlem Police Court, in default of $1,000 bail each. George Albert Mott, for stealing fishing tackle from the same boat-house, was also held for trial.

BROOKLYN.

On Tuesday next at 2 P. M. the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the new temple of Congregation Beth Elohim will take place on Keap street, between Division and Marcy avenues.

Edward Ralph recovered yesterday in the City Court a verdict of $12,000 against the City Railroad Company for injuries sustained in November, 1874 by being run over in Kent avenue by one of the defendants' cars. The company will appeal to a higher court.

The annual meeting of the Union for Christian Work will be held this evening in the Church of the Saviour, corner of Pierrepont street and Monroe place. Addresses will be made by William H. Baldwin, Esq., President of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union; Rev. Dr. Putnam, and others.

George Crawford was held for examination yesterday by Justice Delmar on a charge of shooting a boy named Martin Davis in the head. Davis, with some other boys, was throwing stones at Crawford's residence, and the latter to frighten them off fired his pistol. He claims that he had no intention of hitting the boys. Davis' wound is not serious.

In reply to the communication of Mayor Hunter to Corporation Counsel De Witt inquiring what disposition had been made of the cases of ex-Tax Collector Badeau, ex-City Treasurer Sprague, and Fire Commissioner McLaughlin, Mr. De Witt yesterday communicated to the Mayor the fact that the case of McLaughlin, in which judgment was rendered in favor of the city, had been appealed; that the suit against Badeau was being prosecuted with vigor, and that the case of Sprague, having been settled in favor of the city, property and securities enough to cover the city's loss had been obtained.

LONG ISLAND.

While the wife of Mr. John Valledy, of Ridge street, Astoria, was about her household duties yesterday evening she was suddenly seized with illness and expired in a few moments. Heart disease was the cause.

Mr. David Bayles, of East Setauket, is now building for Capt. James Davis, of Hunter's Point, the largest sailing vessel ever built in America. Her tonnage will be over 3,700, and she will have a carrying capacity of about 4,500. She will cost upward of $175,000.

District Attorney Downing has served notice upon the counsel for Mr. John Horan, Treasurer of Long Island City, that his trial on the indictments found against him by the Grand Jury at the October Term of the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, will be commenced before the Court of Sessions, Judge Armstrong presiding, on Wednesday next.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Castleton Heights Rifle Association will have a rifle contest at Silver Lake on Thanksgiving Day. The association now numbers over fifty members, under the leadership of Captain P. McClernon.

NEW-JERSEY.

During the absence of his mother, Friday night, James Cusick, two years old, set fire to his clothing at his home, near Library Hall, Jersey City, and was so badly burned that he died a few hours later.

Charges of connivance at the escape of prisoners from the Hudson County Penitentiary have been made against Henry C. Post, Warden of that institution, and they will be investigated on Monday.

William Johnson, the burglar who was captured while concealed in a cellar beneath the Bayonne Post Office, yesterday confessed that he had robbed the Greenville Post Office, and upon being taken before United States Commissioner Muir head, was committed for trial.

Casimir Sauer, an insane man, was arrested in Hoboken yesterday. In his pocket was found a paper purporting to be his last will and testament, bequeathing his body to the Emperor of Germany, his soul to the President of the United States, his dog to the Governor of New-Jersey, and his clothes to his wife.

The run on the Dime Savings Bank at Newark, continued yesterday, and was met by prompt payments. At 4 o'clock, the regular hour for closing, the crowd was unabated, when the President announced that the bank would reopen as usual at 7 o'clock last evening. Upward of $70,000 were paid during the day. No doubts are felt of their ability to hold out to the end of the run.

William Reaves, arrested in Jersey City on Friday last for robbing boarding-houses, was arraigned at the First District Police Court, Jersey City, yesterday. Col. W. W. Price, the brewer, of West Tenth street, New-York, identified the satchel, containing among other things a bank-book on the Second National Bank of New-York, with a credit of about $6,000, as his property. It was stolen from him at the Sturtevant House on Thursday last. The New-York detectives have been hunting for Reaves for the last three months, for various robberies at hotels. The prisoner, upon examination, said that his right name is S. W. Clifden. He was delivered to the New-York authorities.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Senator John W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, is at the New-York Hotel.

Ex-Senator Willard Warner, of Alabama, is at the St. James Hotel.

Capt. William B. Remey, United States Marine Corps, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

E. B. Phillips, General Manager of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Rear Admiral Roger N. Stembel, United States Navy, and Quartermaster Gen. Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. H. Devereux, Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company, and Judge Reuben Hitchcock, of Painesville, Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

LORD'S DYEING AND CLEANING.—Always the latest machinery and best workmanship. Central office, No. 860 Broadway, corner 17th st. Branches—No. 630 Broadway, No. 111 8th av.—*Advertisement.*

A.—HATS for gentlemen, also SEALSKIN CAPS, at lowest prices. P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau street, near Spruce street.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.

Baroness C. Von Roques,	Charles E. Williams,
Mrs. Von Roques,	E. Marcus,
J. W. Blake,	Charles Maud,
Mrs. W. T. Williams,	T. A. Painter,
William P. Hill,	R. C. Hamilton,
Mrs. Hill,	James Austin,
Miss Florence Hill,	E. S. Coleir,
H. S. Tiffen,	Aug. Loeb.
Charles Reeve,	John Clarke.
John A. Williams,	Miss E. Thackrah.
Rev. T. S. Wynsoop,	Master W. Thackrah.
W. S. Reid,	George H. Draper,
J. A. Richardson,	Harry Wallace,
Mrs. J. Robie,	Wilson Knipe,
D. R. Lee,	F. W. Ittmann.
A. McC. Bush.	Dr. Samuel Blume,
Dr. Max Schöpp,	William W. Kellett,
Mrs. Max Schöpp,	J. Rotzboll,
Miss Elizabeth Burling,	Fr. Volk.
A. Melalahn.	

In steam-ship Amerique, for Havre.

Mr. Piquette,	Mrs. Zeller,
Mrs. Piquette,	William Fair,
Mrs. Fijux,	Lewis Fair,
Mr. De Beausacq,	Mrs. George Fair,
J. Jackson,	L'Abbe Sorin,
E. Larue,	Mrs. J. D. Bird,
Mr. Chapin,	Mrs. Curtis and son,
Miss Chapin,	Capitaine Behic,
Cte. de St. Paul,	C. Hail,
Ctesse. de St. Paul,	Miss Eliza Starr,
D. H. Esterbrook,	Miss Letourneau.
Mrs. Esterbrook,	E. Lisla,
B. F. Isherwood,	Mrs. E. Lisla and son,
T. Zeller,	Mr. Le Brun and son,
Dr. Fihol,	Mrs. A. Isaer,
Mrs. L. Petit and son,	Miss P. Glry,
C. Hezle,	Miss H. Schloba,
Gaetano Braga,	Miss M. Gœury,
L. H. Brodeur,	Mr. Coojard,
A. Brodeur,	François Barbe,
Mr. Redeon,	Miss Caroline Diedrich,
W. Starr,	L. Duverne,
H. Schindler.	A. Beal,
Lugi Del'Orto,	J. Brot,
Trouard Lucie,	Mr. Zaunier,
P. Giraux.	L. Puchu,
Ch. Parisot,	A. Chardon.
Feron Laplanche,	Mrs. Fournier.

In steam-ship City of Richmond, for Liverpool.

Miss Emma J. Dart,	John R. Hood,
Miss Sophie Siebert,	Mrs. William Lloyd,
Miss Julia Siebert,	Master Kingsley Lloyd,
Miss Ayres,	Mrs. A. Donaldson,
David F. Rank,	Thomas Lord,
Mrs. David F. Rank,	Samson Gray,
E. Lawford Webb,	H. R. Bellamy,
S. S. Tibbey,	Mrs. H. R. Bellamy,
Miss E. M. Tibbey,	A. G. Ricarey,
Charles Moore,	
T. Brugnoe,	Andrew J. Whittaker,
Mrs. Richter,	J. C. Davis,
Miss Richter,	Mrs. J. C. Davis,
John Sellers.	Mr. Holden,
F. Levantine,	Mr. Boyd,
W. Crossdell.	J. B. Marvin,
D. S. B. Allardice,	George H. Mill's,
Mrs. D. S. B. Allardice,	Mrs. George H. Mills,
Miss M. Allardice.	Hector Robertson,
Master Robert Allardice,	A. B. Campbell,
Master Elliot Allardice,	Archibald Taylor.
Wallace H. Hills,	

In steam-ship Salier, for Bremen.

F. F. Bowles,	M. C. Betanelly,
Mrs. F. F. Bowles,	Dr. J. H. Denny.
Capt. James W. Cuyler, United States Army.	W. S. Haugerford.
Mrs. James W. Cuyler,	Hinrich Dunekack,
Georg J. Roth,	Mrs. Hinrich Dunekack,
Eulpheist Terry,	Mrs. Katharine Dohrmann and child.
M. Gabriel.	Ed. Leidloff.
Mrs. J. A. Usedell,	Mrs. Ed. Leidloff,
Dr. Max Schöpp,	Karl Weber,
Mrs. Max Schöpp,	J. Rotzboll,
Miss Elizabeth Burling,	Fr. Volk.
A. Melalahn.	

In steam-ship England, for Liverpool.

John Newport,	Hon. Marsh Foley,
William Okey,	A. McCausland,
Mr. and Mrs. Ashley	W. C. Collins,
Mr. Phillips,	Capt. William Turtle,
Mr. Bunken,	Miss Mortimer,
Miss Toomey,	Mrs. A. E. Thompson.
Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Jones,	Mrs. Meirs,
Mrs. George Bruce,	Rev. H. Mulkins and wife,
J. J. Roberts,	Henry Collinson.

In steam-ship Elysia, for Glasgow.

T. T. Stubbenfield,	George Wilson,
R. W. Stubbenfield,	Mrs. Amelia Fullerton,
Miss Mary Smitten,	Miss M. Murray,
Miss Margt. Drummond,	Edward Haines,
Samuel Russell and lady,	William Manson,
Rev. J. W. Magill,	William Campbell, lady, and child.
Thomas Adie and lady and two children,	P. Smith,
Alex. Malcolm and lady,	E. Cunningham,
Miss Eliza H. Barron,	Alfred Dean.
Miss C. Campbell,	

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship France, from London.

Frederick Sturmeyer,	Master Sidney Walker,
Ebenezer Morris,	Alfred Walker,
Edward Albo and lady,	Miss Fannie Kendall,
George Smith and lady,	Alfred Young,
Lloyd Boulton,	Mrs. Jessie C. Veder,
Mrs. Ann W. Walker,	Thomas Andrews,
Miss Alice Walker,	Henrich Wolf.
Miss Ada Walker,	

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:46 | Sun sets.....4:53 | Moon rises..5:37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..7:59 | Gov. Island..8:43 | Hell Gate..10:10

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Anglia, Smith, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson & Bros.; Elysia, Campbell, Glasgow, Scotland, Henderson & Bros; San Salvador, Hickerson, Savannah, Ga., W. R. Garrison; New-Orleans, Dearborn, New-Orleans, La., Clark & Seaman; City of Richmond, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool, Eng., John G. Dale; England, (Br.,) Thompson, Liverpool, Eng., F. W. J. Hurst; S. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., N. C. Kenyon; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, Mass., H. F. Dimock; Baltic, (Br.,) Gleadell, Liverpool, via Queenstown, R. J. Cortis; Salier, (Ger.,) Francke, Bremen and Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Fernandina, via Port Royal, H. Gelpecke; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. W. Clyde, Pennington, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Amerique, (Fr.,) Pomaia, Havre, France, Louis De Bebian; Ashland, Crowell, Savannah, Ga., H. Lowden; Geo. H. Stout, Ford, Philadelph